

CARRANZA SOLDIERS KILL U. S. TROOPERS

BREAK WITH GERMANY OVER SUBMARINES MAY GO BEFORE CONGRESS

Wilson to Discuss Sussex Note With His Cabinet; Will Demand Punishment of the Naval Commander Responsible.

ADMINISTRATION NOT SATISFIED WITH ATTITUDE OF TEUTONS

Washington, April 13.—The United States is disposed to consider that Germany, in the latest submarine note, virtually admitted one of her submarine commanders is guilty of torpedoing the channel steamer Sussex. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing today examined the official note of the communication from Berlin, and are understood to have reached this conclusion, although no announcement was made.

Wilson's Demands.
Unless Germany should, without equivocation, admit attacking the vessel, which had aboard more than a score of American citizens, inflict adequate punishment upon the commander of the submarine and in other ways show evidence of good faith, action of a drastic nature undoubtedly will follow. Details of the policy to be pursued are expected to be formulated at the cabinet meeting tomorrow.

The assumption of Germany's admission of guilt is marked on the similarity of the circumstances which surrounded the attack on the Sussex. The date, time and location are practically the same.

Consider Case Strong.
The damage done by the torpedo fired by the submarine and the explosion which wrecked the Sussex are identical. The course being followed by the Sussex and the vessel mentioned in the note are similar. It now being revealed upon just what contentions and argument Germany bases her denial of responsibility, the administration considers the case of the Sussex is stronger than ever. A statement of facts will be ready, probably, to be brought to the attention of the German government within the next few days.

State Department.
Much of the evidence in possession of the state department regarding recent cases has to do with the attacks on the four ships, other than the Sussex, mentioned in the German note. Those were the Manchester, Engle Point, and Berwindvale. The explanations by Germany of these cases are considered unsatisfactory. The German contention not agreeing with the evidence which has been gathered by the state department.

German Proposal.
The German proposal for a mixed commission to determine the facts in case of differences in opinion of Germany and the United States is regarded here with interest. The administration does not consider, however, that there is any real controversy over the facts.

JOHN WISHEK'S MOTHER DIES AT AGE OF 88

Mrs. Barbara Wishek, aged 88, mother of former Senator John Wishek of Ashley, died last Sunday at her home in Sharon Center, Ohio. Mr. Wishek was at her bedside when she died.

The Ashley banker is in the city for a few days, together with Senator Paul Kretschmar and some other prominent business men of the slope.

WILL ORGANIZE DEFUNCT ROAD.

New York, April 13.—Efforts of Newman Erb, president of the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad, and his associates to effect a voluntary reorganization of the company have been successful, and stockholders will be notified tomorrow. More than the necessary seventy-five percent of the stockholders agreed to the voluntary plan, thus imposing on themselves an assessment equivalent to \$20 on each share of the stock held and the stock deposited under the plan will formally be voted in favor of the reorganized company at a special meeting called for May 15th.

HAZEN VISITOR HERE.

L. U. Stanbaugh of Hazen, candidate for state's attorney for Mercer county, was in the city yesterday transacting legal business.

LULL ON WEST FRONT BEFORE VERDUN FORTS

Diplomatic Issues Overshadow the Unimportant Military Combats.

RUSSIANS FAIL IN OFFENSIVE ON TEUTONS

Five More British Vessels Fall Prey to German Submarines.

London, April 13.—With an abatement in the battle that has been in progress for nearly two months before Verdun, and a comparative state of quietude prevailing in other war theatres, diplomatic issues growing out of the war are prominently before the public in the news of the day.

Submarine Controversy.
The submarine controversy between the United States and Germany, Great Britain's reply to the American protest against the clause in her "trading with the enemy act," and the cases of the Chicago meat packers against Great Britain for the holding up of cargoes valued at many millions of dollars, destined for neutral ports, which have been amicably settled by representatives of the meat packers and the British government, are the leading features. Great Britain will pay for the seized cargoes.

Before Verdun, the infantry has remained inactive and only the sectors to the northwest embracing Hill No. 304 and the front from Lemort Home to Cumieres, has there been any heavy work by the artillery.

German Repulse.
The Germans in the Lake Narocz and Likulki bridgehead positions on the Russian front have made attempts to advance after preparatory bombardments. In each instance, according to Petrograd, they were repulsed. Near Baranovich, the Russian infantry assayed an attack on the Germans, but was driven back.

More Ships Sunk.
Five additional vessels have met with disaster as a result of mines or submarines. The British steamer, Robert Adamson and Angus, and the British bark, Inverlyos, have been sunk by submarines, while a Danish vessel, named Dorothea, have been sunk by a mine, and the Dutch steamer, Columbia, damaged by a mine.

DEMOCRATS PLAN STATE CAMPAIGN

Fargo, N. D., April 13.—Prepared to take advantage of the disorganized condition which they believe prevails within the republican party, the executive committee of the democratic central committee has issued a formal call for a session of the entire state central committee to be held in Fargo, April 21.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Friday and Saturday;
warmer Friday; fresh south-
west winds.

CITIZENS ARE WORKING FOR PAVED STREETS

Real Enthusiasm Shown on All Sides for the Big Project.

EVERY NEIGHBORHOOD TO BE PETITIONED

Cost of Improvement Will Be Spread Over a Number of Years.

Paving is the topic of the hour in Bismarck. Paving materials, paving costs, paving benefits, the possible extension of the paving district to include property not originally covered—these are the subjects which are being discussed in capital city business houses, on the street and at home. Upon one point all are agreed—paving is a good thing; Bismarck needs more paving and Bismarck will have it. How large a district can be paved this year; how soon paving can be commenced; what preliminary work is necessary, when and how it will be done, are questions upon which there is not such general unanimity.

In the Game to Stay.
The streets committee of the Commercial club announces that it has gone into the game with the intention of staying. The committee has methodically set about its gigantic task of lining up all the property-holders in the paving district. A clerk is devoting his entire time this week to transcribing a record of titles to frontage property, and when the committee and its numerous sub-committees set out next week on their canvass of the city, they will know whom they are to approach.

It is necessary that 51 per cent of the resident property-holders be represented on the petition. If action is to be made obligatory upon the part of the commission. The city commission is already committed to a paving plan, so no difficulty is anticipated from that source. Probably 30 per cent of the frontage in the original paving district is already repaved, and there has been pledged 50 per cent, or more, of the frontage in a number of sub-districts which property-owners desire added to the main district.

Oddly enough, the only criticism to which the Commission's plan has been subjected is that it has not made its district sufficiently inclusive. The telephone has been occupied during the past three days with calls from large property-holders who have complained that blocks in which they are interested have been omitted. It is believed that there will be considerably less difficulty in enlarging the district to meet these demands than would be the case were it found necessary to reduce the size of the district.

Cost Really Insignificant.
The cost of paving long has been a bugaboo to the uninformed. As a matter of fact, it will cost very little more, if as much, to pave in front of the average residence property, the Commercial club contends, than it would to give a dwelling two new coats of paint. No residence street will be paved to a width of more than 50 feet. Some of Bismarck's most exclusive avenues have already been laid out with but 24 feet of roadway.

What Paving Will Save.
Paving will save about 80 per cent of the present cost of upkeep; it will do away with the necessity of building crosswalks in the paved area, which this year alone would save the taxpayers \$1,500; it will do away with much of the loss and wear and tear which comes from dust, dirt and mud, blown in or tracked into our business houses and homes from earth roads; it will do away with 99 per cent of Bismarck's sewer trouble and storm drain trouble; it will do away with the present hazard from un-

Great Britain Defends Her Trade Embargo; Answers Our Notes

Washington, April 13.—Great Britain's reply to the American note protesting against the "trading with the enemy" act, as "pregnant with possibilities of undue interference with American trade," describes the act as "purely domestic legislation to restrict the activities and trade of persons under British jurisdiction," and assures the United States that in its enforcement every care will be exercised to avoid injury to neutral commerce.

Text of Reply.
The text of the British reply in the form of a foreign office memorandum to Ambassador Page, dated February 15, and made public by the state department tonight, follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of the sixth ultimo, relative to the possible effect of the trading with the enemy (extension of powers) act, 1915, on United States commerce. The act was framed with the object of bringing British trading with the enemy regulations into greater harmony with those adopted by the French government since the commencement of the war by applying in some degree the test on nationality in the determining of enemy character in addition to the old test of domicile, which experience has shown cannot provide a sufficient basis under modern commercial conditions for measures intended to deprive the enemy of all assistance, direct or indirect, from national resources.

Loss to Traders.
"His Majesty's government realizes, however, that the application of this (Continued on Page Two)

INTERESTS OF HUMANITY MAY CAUSE WAR

Washington, April 13.—President Wilson, speaking at a Jefferson day banquet of democrats from all parts of the country here tonight, prayed that the United States "would not be drawn into a quarrel not of its own choosing, but asked if the people were ready to go in where the interests of Americans were coincident with the interests of humanity and had courage to withdraw when the interests of humanity had been conserved. He was interrupted by cheers and shouts of "Yes."

In his address, the president had mentioned the European war and the Mexican question without intimating what were his plans in either of the problems confronting the United States.

He declared that in the present situation, the responsibility was with the democratic party, because that party controls the government and because "it is for us" to hold the balance even and not to allow some malign influence to depress one side or the other.

Most of the speech was devoted to reviewing the achievements of the democratic party during the last three years and to a criticism of the republican party as the party "with a provincial spirit." The president declared the nation was better prepared than ever before to show how it can lead the way along the path of life.

GETTING READY TO PROBE GASOLINE RISE

Washington, April 13.—Evidence relating to the rise in the price of gasoline is being considered by the department of justice with a view, it is understood, to determining if prices can be brought under the law as it stands or whether additional legislation will be required. Attorney General Gregory declined today to give the senate the information sought in the Kenyon resolution regarding the result of the working of the supreme court Standard Oil decree, on the ground that to do so would be incompatible with the public interests. This development and the reappearance of Chas. E. Morrison of Chicago strengthened the belief in some quarters that the department had not finished its investigation and gave rise to the report that government officials had requested Mr. Morrison to look into the gasoline situation with a view to further prosecution.

EX-CONGRESSMAN MARSTALL'S FATHER DIED SATURDAY NIGHT

Oakes, N. D., April 2.—F. D. McCarty received word by wire of the death of G. W. Marshall on Saturday night, at his home at Parker, S. D. He was father of our fellow townsman, Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, and visited his son here at intervals for years. The senior Marshall had been a pioneer of Parker. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Marshall had come from California last week to be at the bedside and was with the old gentleman in his last days. The funeral was held Monday.

MEXICAN HATRED OF AMERICANS CAUSES FRACAS AT PARRAL

Reported by General Gavira That Many Are Killed When the U. S. Troops Enter Town Controlled by the De Facto Government.

WASHINGTON EAGERLY AWAITS NEWS FROM GEN. FUNSTON

Washington, April 13.—American troops in Mexico have had their first battle with the natives at the moment General Carranza is urging their withdrawal. On Wednesday night, while Gen. Carranza's note was on its way to Washington, troopers of the Seventh cavalry, under Major Thompkins, were fired on at Parral by Mexican soldiers.

Complete information regarding the losses to the American troops, or to the Mexicans had not reached Washington tonight.

Mr. Baker announced later that he had ordered Gen. Funston to take any steps that might be necessary to prevent further trouble.

The secretary expressed the hope, however, that the trouble at Parral was purely local and did not presage further difficulty.

Carranza's Position.
Gen. Carranza's directing his embassy here to point out that the presence of American troops in Mexico is leading to a situation which threatens to go beyond his control, telegraphed that many deaths had occurred on both sides. Foreign Minister Aguilar, in a dispatch sent before that of Gen. Carranza, said one soldier was killed.

The state and war department receiving word from the Mexican embassy that the clash had been a serious one, at once sent orders for a full report.

Upon President Wilson rests the decision of what the effects upon the administration's policy shall be whether it shall have a bearing on consideration of Carranza's proposal for the withdrawal of troops, and finally, whether Carranza's proposal shall be accepted, rejected or negotiated.

Withdrawal Doubtful.
Members of his official family indicated tonight that it was practically certain that no immediate order for withdrawal of the expedition seeking Villa would be issued. The subject will be laid before the cabinet tomorrow.

Congress will not have an opportunity to show its feeling until it meets at noon tomorrow.

Carranza's proposal for the withdrawal of the expedition, however, seemed to meet the general sentiment that the administration should be left free to handle the situation for the present.

In Grave Danger.
Tonight the situation of the isolated detachment is the cause of some anxiety. Outnumbered in a neighborhood notoriously anti-American, and how far from reinforcements no one here knows, the troopers may be in grave danger, with only the thin and uncertain lines of communication from the advance bases of the American armies in Mexico, can tell.

Consul Garcia's dispatch to the embassy follows:

"General Gavira, (the Carranza commandant at Juarez) informs me that last night (Wednesday) about 140 American soldiers tried to enter Parral. The people protested and it appears the garrison did also. Several persons were killed on both sides."

Secretary Baker declined to state whether Gen. Pershing had orders to keep his troops out of Mexican towns in the future.

Could Not Pass Parral.
Gen. Funston made it clear, in his dispatches, that Parral is so situated that it is difficult to pass around it and almost necessary to pass through it to pass south. That probably was responsible for the cavalrymen entering the town and the officials noted all the American reports agreed that they retired at once when the local officials protested against their presence.

The war department's investigation will clear up how they came to enter. Just a "Feeler."
The first impression of Gen. Carranza's note in many quarters was that it merely opened the way to a discussion of the advisability of withdrawing the troops, basing the suggestion on a statement of facts as they appeared to Carranza officials. It does not specifically request or demand the withdrawal of the forces.

The Parral affair, however, introduces a more serious aspect. In his messages transmitting the report, Gen. Carranza uses stronger terms, although avoiding, as does his note, language that can be construed as more than an argument supporting (Continued on Page Two)

SISAL SHORTAGE IS BIG MENACE TO THE FARMERS

Impossible to Secure Promise of Future Twine Deliveries.

SOCIETY OF EQUITY OFFICIAL TESTIFIES

Washington, April 13.—C. A. Schmidt of Wausau, Wis., representing the American Society of Equity, a co-operative organization of farmers, today testified before the senate committee investigating the sisal shortage that the present factories from which he bought were unable to guarantee a supply of twine sufficient for several months in advance, and that they were unable to buy sisal at present.

Leo C. Brown, assistant secretary of the New Orleans bankers, who are financing the Yucatan sisal planters, explained a report that the bankers had authorized a gratuity of \$500,000 to Governor Albarado of Yucatan for their sisal contract. The report reached the committee through Senator Curtis in affidavits of Kansas sisal buyers that Brown had told them he had been prepared to make the offer in his negotiations with Albarado, but that the governor had refused.

LIDGERWOOD WINS AGAIN.

Its High School Debaters Will Take Part in Finals at Grand Forks.
Lidgerwood, N. D., April 13.—The interscholastic debate held here between the Cooperstown high school and the local school upon the question, "Resolved, that the United States may should be substantially increased," was won by the Lidgerwood debaters, who upheld the affirmative. The speakers for the affirmative were Clarence M. Myrvins, Arnold Oke and James Sloby. Cooperstown was represented by Hans Almsby, Thomas Almsby and Verner Johnson. Lidgerwood has won three debates in the series in the state. The final contest will be held in Grand Forks in May.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE ENDORSES ROOSEVELT FOR THE PRESIDENCY

New York, April 13.—The editorial announcement today by the New York Tribune that it will support Theodore Roosevelt for the presidential nomination, as now practically eliminated, cannot interpret any more hopefully the failure of the "oxygen treatment" which his candidacy received in the shape of the manifesto with seventy-five signers. The party thinks that Mr. Root would not be so likely to win as either Colonel Roosevelt or Justice Hughes, and it wants him as secretary of state in the next republican administration, since it cannot have him as president.

"We are for Colonel Roosevelt because we believe the country needs him. No one else will quicken the pulse of the nation as he will quicken it. No one else will stir the conscience of the people as he will stir it."

(Continued on Page Two)