

MILITIAMEN OF THREE STATES CALLED OUT

President Summons State Troops to Assist Troops on Border.

MORE REGULARS ORDERED SOUTH

Militiamen and Three Regiments of U. S. Infantry Will Add 7,000 Men to Forces Now on Duty in or Near Mexico - Calling of State Soldiers Made on Recommendation of Generals Scott and Funston.

Washington, May 9. - National guardsmen of three states, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, were called out by President Wilson today to aid in protecting the border against Mexican raiders.

By these orders approximately 1,000 additional troops were placed under General Funston's command. Behind the order is the intimation that the whole strength of the national guard will be employed if necessary.

The orders were issued after a brief conference between President Wilson and Secretary Baker over a report from Generals Scott and Funston at El Paso. The two officers stated that the Glenn Springs raid made it plain that the border guard must be materially increased.

Secretary Baker has not been advised whether a new expedition has crossed the border in pursuit of the raiders but orders have not been changed and General Funston is free to follow any hot trail across the line.

Secretary Baker today issued the following statement: "The outbreak in the Big Bend district of the Rio Grande has so far emphasized the danger of similar occurrences along our long border that President Wilson has called out the militia of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas and directed them to report to General Funston for patrol duty."

In addition to that two additional regiments of regular infantry have been directed to proceed to the border and such arrangements as are necessary will be made to organize the people from raids of this character."

Additional Force of 7,000 Men. Secretary Baker said the militia of the three border states would make available about 4,000 men. In addition three regiments of regular infantry were ordered to the border.

The Thirtieth infantry, now at Plattburgh, N. Y.; the Third infantry, at Madison barracks, divided between Watertown and Oswego, N. Y.; the Twenty-first infantry at Vancouver barracks, and two battalions of the Fourteenth infantry, one at Fort Lawton, near Seattle, Wash., and one at Spokane, Wash.

The total additional force sent to the border under these orders is approximately 7,000 men.

Secretary Baker announced also that the report that the raid upon Glenn Springs had been a reconnaissance of the American side of the line had been telegraphed to General Funston that he might investigate.

Secretary Baker said the orders sending more troops to the borders were on the recommendation of both General Scott and General Funston.

Conferees at Standstill. Regarding the progress of conference Secretary Baker said General Scott was awaiting a communication from General Obregon. Further than this the secretary refused to discuss the status of the conference.

Secretary Funston advised the war department that more troops were needed, as a return of the Big Bend raiders might be expected.

Secretary Baker described the new troop movement as a step merely for the protection of the border. He said he had not heard whether the American troops had actually crossed the boundary in pursuit of the outlaws.

While Secretary Baker's statement said only two regiments of regulars had been sent to the border orders actually had been issued to three regiments. The secretary said an error had been made in preparation of the statement.

All Militiamen Must Serve. After a brief cabinet meeting today at which the Mexican situation was discussed, Secretary Baker announced that no more movements of troops to the border were contemplated.

The national guardsmen are ordered under the Dick law, authorizing their service anywhere in the United States but not beyond the border. Under that law every man in the regiments who is physically able may be forced to serve. If service beyond the border was contemplated the regiments would be mustered into federal service as volunteers and it would be optional with the men whether they would serve.

According to last reports to the war department the grand enrollment of the militia of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona in October, 1915, was 300,000. Because of border conditions officials here feel certain that the force will be increased a third or more in the course of the next few days.

The disposition of the militia and of the regulars along the border is entirely in General Funston's hands. While the guardsmen from only the three states mentioned have been ordered out, the government is prepared to order out troops of other nearby states if necessary.

New Mexico Force Ready. Santa Fe, N. M., May 9. - New Mexico forces, comprising approximately 1,100 men, can be on their way to the border in twenty-four hours, according to a statement today by Adj.-Gen. Harry T. Herring, when informed of President Wilson's call for the national guard of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

The state has a regiment of infantry, a battery of artillery and a field hospital corps. In addition it can draw on the state military institute at Roswell for officers.

Arizona Has 500 Guards. Phoenix, Ariz., May 9. - The Arizona National Guard, comprising 500 men, is ready for service on the Mexican border by Wednesday morning, it was announced today.

Iowa Guard in Readiness. Des Moines, May 9. - Three thousand five hundred troops comprising the Iowa National Guard can be on their way to Mexico in forty-eight hours if the call for troops is extended to other states, according to a statement made today by Adj.-Gen. Guy E. Logan, when informed of President Wilson's call for the militia of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

FUNSTON TO RETURN. Will Proceed at Once to San Antonio Because of Troop Movement. El Paso, Tex., May 9. - On receipt of news that President Wilson had ordered out the militia of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, General Funston announced he would soon return to his headquarters at San Antonio. His departure will be contingent with arrangements he can make with General Scott relieving him from participation in the conference with General Obregon.

General Funston said it would be absolutely necessary for him to return to Fort Sam Houston.

It was noted that the available Texas militia totals 4,200 men, including infantry, cavalry and artillery.

Captive Americans Escape. A private message received here today says that the seven American employes of the Porto Rico de Boquillas mine near Boquillas, Mexico, who were captured by the Big Bend bandit raiders, overpowered their guards and have escaped to the border, bringing three of the Mexicans with them as prisoners.

The message, which was later confirmed by the state department at San Antonio, Tex., who was among the captives, also made his escape.

Where the troops would mobilize, General Funston was unable to state, he said, as he was still working out plans for their disposal. Asked if the additional troops would be used to replace troops already on the border, he was not prepared to answer.

At the temporary headquarters here it was thought that the additional troops would reach the border possibly in four or five days. Being infantry they can be entrained much faster than cavalry.

Men Tell of Escape. Marathon, Tex., May 9. - News of the escape of Americans was brought here today by Carl Halter, a mine superintendent, who also said that J. Deaneer, the storekeeper, and Monroe W. Payne, a negro, were prisoners of the Mexicans. Halter did not believe either had been killed.

The party of Americans who made their escape were: Carl Halter, mine superintendent; E. Hasbroek, manager; Dr. Homer Payne, W. T. Butler, Nick Pastorius, N. R. McKnight, George Scott and Austin Swayze.

"A body of a dozen Mexicans," said Halter, "came to the mine Saturday morning bringing with them two of our truck drivers. They robbed me of my watch and snatched the horse and then ordered us into a truck, which they loaded with oil and gasoline. The bandits treated us courteously, saying they were going to take us to Torreon, but would send us back in a month."

"We started towards Ocampo, but ran into Deemer's home to take our supplies. We then moved to a water hole and stayed there until Sunday morning."

"A Mexican was sent ahead to get some mules from a wagon which had been seen Monday morning other Mexicans were forward, leaving only three or four guard men behind."

"We then determined to escape, and while the bandits were pushing on the truck we jumped on them from behind, seized their guns and made the Mexicans prisoners. We walked twelve miles across country to the place where the guard was waiting."

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Halter said that Deemer was undoubtedly being held for ransom.

A cowboy brought word that the Mexican prisoners would be held as a ransom for Deemer's life. It was planned to set one of the three free with a note to the bandits offering to exchange the remaining two prisoners if they would set Deemer free.

FAY SENTENCED TO EIGHT YEAR TERM

To Serve Time in Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta For Part in Conspiracy to Destroy Ships-Scholar Given Four Year Term.

New York, May 9. - Robert Fay, former lieutenant in the German army, convicted in the federal court yesterday of conspiring to destroy munitions ships, today was sentenced to serve eight years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

Walter Scholz, his brother-in-law, and Paul Daecher, also convicted, were sentenced to serve four years and two years respectively in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

The three were also fined.

PLAIN WORDS SENT GERMANY

President Makes Brief Reply to Note on Submarine Warfare.

ACCEPTANCE OF GERMAN PROMISE

Berlin Government Plainly Told That Germany Must Not Consider Her Methods Contingent on the Conduct of Any Other Belligerent-Lansing Considers Teutons Have "Yielded to Our Representations."

Washington, May 9. - America's latest note to Germany on the submarine controversy had gone forward to Berlin today and administration officials were interested in knowing whether Germany would make any reply.

The text of the note shows that the United States accepts the German promise that submarine warfare will be altered to conform with recognized rules of international law. In insisting, however, that Germany must not consider her methods contingent on the conduct of any other belligerent with which the United States is negotiating.

Secretary Lansing gave out a statement explaining that a large part of the latest German reply dealt with questions concerning the conduct of other belligerents which the American government would not discuss with the German government.

He said he considered Germany had "yielded to our representations," and "we can have no reason to quarrel with her so long as the altered submarine policy is not violated."

A note cabled to Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard for delivery to the Berlin foreign office informs the German government that the United States accepts its "declaration of abandonment" of its former submarine policy and now relies upon scrupulous observance of the altered policy to remove the principal danger of an interruption of the good relations existing between the two countries.

With this acceptance is coupled formal notice to Germany that the United States can not for a moment entertain such a discussion of the rights of citizens of the United States on the high seas should in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants.

Reply to Concluding Statement. This is in reply to the concluding statement in the last German note to the effect that while submarine commanders had been ordered to sink no peaceful freight or passenger carrying ships without warning, they were to be safe for passengers and crew, the German government would reserve to itself complete liberty of decision unless the United States was successful in its efforts to break the British blockade.

Secretary Lansing issued a statement last night saying that the greater part of Germany's answer to the demand of the United States was devoted to matters which the American government could not discuss with the Berlin government, but he considered Germany had "yielded to our representations" and that "we can have no reason to quarrel with her" so long as the altered policy is lived up to.

Text of Latest Note. The text of the note follows: "The note of the imperial German government of the date of May 4, 1916, received careful consideration by the government of the United States. It is especially noted as indicating the purpose of the imperial government as to the future, that it is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operation of the war for the rest of its duration to the government of the belligerents, and that it is determined to impose upon all its commanders at sea, the limitations of the recognized rules of international law upon which the government of the United States has insisted."

"Throughout the months which have elapsed since the imperial government announced on Feb. 4, 1914, its submarine policy, now happily abandoned, the government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts to bring to an amicable settlement the critical questions arising from that policy."

"Accepting the imperial government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution hereafter of the now altered policy of the imperial government such as will remove the principal danger of an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany."

Not Contingent on Others. "The government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the imperial German government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the government of the United States and any other belligerent government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the imperial government's note of the 4th inst. might appear to be susceptible of that construction."

"In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the government of the United States notifies

the imperial government that it can not for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants.

"Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative."

Mr. Lansing's statement made public after the note was on its way to Berlin, follows: Can't Discuss Greater Part.

"The greater part of the German answer is devoted to matters which this government can not discuss with the German government. The only questions of right which can be discussed with that government are those arising out of its action or out of our own and in no event those questions which are the subject of diplomatic exchanges between the United States and any other country."

"The essence of the answer is that Germany yields to our representations with regard to the rights of merchant ships and noncombatants on the high seas, subject to the international law governing naval warfare in using her submarines against merchant ships."

No Grounds for Quarrel. "So long as she lives up to this altered policy we can have no reason to quarrel with her on that score, and the losses resulting from the violation of American rights by German submarines operating under the former policy will have to be settled."

"While our differences with Great Britain can not form a subject of discussion with Germany, it should be stated that in our dealings with the British government we are acting as we are unquestionably bound to act in view of the explicit treaty engagements with that government."

"We have treaty obligations as to the manner in which matters in dispute between the two governments are to be handled. We offered to assume mutually similar obligations with Germany, but the offer was declined."

"When, however, the subject in dispute is a continuing menace to American lives it is doubtful whether such obligations apply unless the menace is removed during the pendency of the proceedings."

PITTSBURGH STRIKE IS DECLARED OFF

Electrical Workers and Shell Makers of Westinghouse Company in Stamped as Reclaim Old Jobs-Company Refuses to Meet Demands.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 9. - The strike of 15,000 electrical workers and shell makers of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh ended today in a mad rush of the strikers to regain their old places under the old working conditions and salaries.

President E. M. Herr had refused all their demands and told the strikers' committee yesterday that unless all employees were in their places today they would have to be re-employed and would lose all benefits under the company's compensation and pension system.

The strike was to enforce an eight-hour day, and, according to the company, cost the workmen \$1,397,500 in wages.

Strike of Tailors Ordered. Rochester, N. Y., May 9. - The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in biennial convention here today, declared a strike in the Chicago clothing market, affecting 40,000 workers.

COTTON COMPRESS BURNED. Two Thousand Bales Purchased by Eastern Factories Destroyed. Paris, Tex., May 9. - Two thousand bales of cotton destroyed by fire here last night had been purchased for use in making ammunition in eastern factories. It was announced today in connection with an investigation of the fire. The plant of the Transcontinental Compress Company was entirely burned, causing a loss of \$150,000. The fire was the fourth cotton compress fire in Texas in the last four months. The disastrous fire here March 21, started near the scene of last night's blaze.

POWDER PLANT PARTLY DESTROYED. Buildings at Hopatona, N. J. Blown Up-Four Men Killed and Unknown Number Injured-Owned by Atlas Powder Company.

Lake Hopatona, N. J., May 9. - It is reported that the buildings of the Atlas Powder Company of this place were destroyed by an explosion at noon. Between 50 and 100 men are reported to have been killed.

Newark, N. J., May 9. - Two buildings stored with dynamite belonging to the plant of the Atlas Powder Company at Lake Hopatona, N. J., blew up shortly before 1 o'clock today, killing at least four men, according to telephone advices here.

New York, May 9. - Advices here today from Lake Hopatona, N. J., over the telephone placed the dead in the explosion at the Atlas Powder Company building at four and an unknown number injured. Buildings near the shore all around the lake were damaged and a great cloud of smoke almost shut out the sun. Windows were shattered for miles.

The plant was used for the manufacture of dynamite which was shipped to other points to be used in making powders for war munitions. Between 400 and 1,000 men worked in the plant.

LINER CYMRIC IS DESTROYED

White Star Steamship, Hit by Torpedo Yesterday, Sinks This Morning.

FIVE OF CREW OF 107 MEN ARE LOST

London Reports That Vessel Was Sunk by German Submarine-Crown Prince's Army Making Unparalleled Effort to Break Thru French Lines at Verdun-After Initial Successes at Hill No. 304 Fail to Make Progress

The White Star liner Cymric, which was torpedoed yesterday off the Irish coast, sank this morning. She was bound from New York for Liverpool with war munitions, and with a crew of about 100 men, all of whom were saved but five, who struck the liner.

What seems the greatest effort yet made by the crown prince's forces to break thru and capture Verdun is now in progress.

After initial successes at Hill No. 304, and between Douaumont and Haudremont, the Germans failed to make progress, according to Paris.

London, May 9. - Lloyd's reports that the White Star liner Cymric sank at 3 o'clock this morning. All on board were saved.

Dispatches yesterday said the 13,000-ton steamship Cymric had been torpedoed by a German submarine. A message from Queenstown last night said the vessel, torpedoed at 10 o'clock Monday afternoon, was still afloat. The Cymric left New York April 28, with a large cargo of war munitions for Liverpool. She had been in service as a freighter for several weeks and carried 100 passengers. Her crew numbered about 100 men, none of whom, so far as known, is an American.

Sunk by German Submarine. Officials of the White Star line say that the indefinite reports which have been received by their offices here indicate that the Cymric was torpedoed by a German submarine at noon Monday. The steamer was no armed.

The location of the disaster is not known, but the schedule on which the liner was operating when it left New York on the outward bound journey would have placed it somewhere along the south coast of Ireland, probably near Old Head of Kinsale, the spot where the Lusitania went down.

No Passengers on Board. The White Star offices announce that there were no passengers aboard the vessel and it is not believed that there were any Americans among the 100 members of the crew.

There is some doubt regarding the service in which the Cymric was engaged. One report said the vessel had been taken over by the British government for the transporting of Canadian troops for service on the continent. A cable from Ottawa, however, says the ship was chartered by the Cymric was not included in the list of vessels used in transporting the overseas contingent.

The Cymric carried much munitions. It is known that the Cymric, together with a number of other large vessels, had been marked by the Germans for destruction as ammunition carriers.

German Attack Is Repulsed. Paris, May 9. - After a violent bombardment of the French positions on Hill No. 304, on the Verdun front, the Germans attempted an advance at 3 o'clock this morning. The war office announces that the attack was repulsed completely. French counter-attacks east of the Meuse drove the Germans from certain positions they had captured.

The positions recaptured by the French troops were on the eastern parts of trenches northwest of Thiaucourt. An intense bombardment was conducted by the Germans in the sectors of Aix and Chailion and between Douaumont and Vaux.

At Bolante in the Argonne, the French captured two small German posts, killing all the occupants.

French Trenches Captured. Berlin, May 9. - The capture of several French trenches on the Verdun front, south of Haucourt, was announced by the war office today.

Berlin, May 9. - In reporting the beginning of the war, according to communications in Germany, this includes killed, wounded or missing. Of these five were generals, 62 colonels, 104 majors and 544 captains.

Turks to Attack Egypt. Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, May 9. - Preparations for another advance on Egypt are being made by the Turks, the Overseas News Agency says.

"The construction of a railroad through the desert is being advanced rapidly, according to Constantinople dispatches," the news agency says. "In view of their defeat at Antia and the possibility of another surprise attack, the British are conducting aeroplane raids constantly along the front east of the canal with the intention of destroying the railroads. The native tribes have been impressed by the recent British failures."

Five of Cymric Crew Lost. Washington, May 9. - In reporting the sinking of the White Star liner Cymric to the state department today, American Consul Frost, at Queenstown, said five of her crew of 107 men were killed by the explosion. He said

T-R BULLETIN. NEWS OF THE DAY

The Weather. Sun rises May 10 at 4:44; sets at 7:15. Showers tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight, cooler Wednesday.

PAGE ONE. Telegraphic News: Militiamen of Three States Called Out.

Guards to Do Border Duty. Hitch in Border Conference. Plain Note Sent to Germany. Liner Cymric Sunk by Torpedo. Most of Crew Saved. Carried No Passengers. Disaster on Lake Superior.

PAGES TWO, THREE, FOUR. Iowa News: Meredith Favors Better Roads. Postal Clerks Want Pensions. But One "Pantorium" in a Town. Shortage in Oil Shipments. Losses Four Relatives in Fire. Farm News and Notes.

PAGE FIVE. Story: The Turmoil. PAGE SIX. Editorial: Trying the New Machine. Bees and Bootleggers. Quit Quarrelling, Boys. Roads All Around Us. Topics of the Times. Iowa Opinion and Notes.

PAGES SEVEN, NINE, TEN, ELEVEN. City News: Preparedness For Life Macdonald's Commencement Theme. Penner Wins Pitchers' Battle. Local Fans Look to Boyle For Season Success. Lot Deal Done at Tipton. Realty Market Featureless. General and Brief City News.

PAGE TWELVE. Markets and General: Showers Cause Break in Wheat. Corn Sways With Wheat. Cattle Slowly. Sheep and Early Advance Lost. Wilson to Write Democrat Platform.

It appeared that the attack was made without warning. The survivors he reported will land about noon today at Bantry.

Altho the Cymric had no Americans or passengers aboard and was carrying munitions, the state department is interested to know the exact status of the boat, and whether in her service with the British government she had been divested of her rights as a peaceful merchantship. Consul Frost at Queenstown has informed the state department he is investigating and his report is being awaited.

LAKE LINER SINKS; TWENTY ARE LOST

Steamer S. R. Kirby Destroyed in Storm on Lake Superior-One of Two Rescued Men Tells of Disaster.

Sault Ste. Marie, May 9. - All save two of the twenty-two persons aboard were drowned when the steamer S. R. Kirby, of the Northwestern Transportation Company of Detroit and Cleveland, broke in two during a storm on Lake Superior yesterday and sank. The disaster occurred four miles off Eagle River, Mich. The ship was valued at \$100,000.

One Lindquist, a stoker, was picked from floating wreckage yesterday afternoon by sailors on the steamer Joseph Block. When brought here today, Lindquist declared he saw the Kirby sink. Joseph Madra, second mate, of Chicago, was rescued by the steamer Harry Berwind, bound for Duluth.

The Kirby left Ashland Sunday evening, ore laden, for Cleveland. She ran into a terrific gale on Lake Superior early yesterday and at about 10:45 a. m. broke in two. Lindquist was thrown into the water.

"I saw Captain David Girardin swimming 100 feet away," said Lindquist. "I saw no other persons. The captain raised his hands, waved and sank. The ship's mascot, a dog named 'Fire, which was swimming near the captain, sank a moment later."

The Kirby was of wood and steel and was built in 1890. She was 294 feet long and had a gross tonnage of 2,330.

CASEMENT TRIAL PUBLIC.

Sir Roger to Conduct Own Defense on Treason Charge. London, May 9. - The trial of six Roger Casement for high treason in connection with the Sinn Fein rebellion will be public. The first hearings will be in Bow Street police court tomorrow when a formal charge will be made before a police magistrate. The trial will be held later before a panel of the judges of the high court of justice and a jury.

It is understood Sir Roger intends to conduct his own defense. The crown prosecutors have completed their case. Lewis Harcourt has declined to succeed Augustine Birrell as chief secretary for Ireland, giving ill health as his reason. The choice for Birrell's successor is now believed to rest among Harold Tennant, parliamentary under secretary of state, Sir Mark Sykes, member for Hull, and Brig.-Gen. John Edward Zeely, former minister of war.

British Losses in Dublin. London, May 9. - The casualties in Dublin in the recent uprisings were 124 killed, 388 wounded and nine missing - a total of 521 among his Majesty's troops and the Royal Irish constabulary - Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons today.

Prettiest Co-eds Picked. Special to Times-Republican. Ames, May 9. - The three most beautiful girls in Iowa State College, chosen by subscription ballot of the Bomb, the annual junior book are as published today, Mabel Burgess, of Ottumwa, Kappa Delta; Edna Fitzsimmons, of Scotia, Neb., and Asa Tinker, of Mason City.

DELAY ENSUES IN CONFERENCE

General Obregon Believed to be Delaying Agreement with Scott.

NO DEMAND FOR TROOPS WITHDRAWAL

Carranza Ambassador Denies Border Rumors and Alleges Recent Raid into Texas Was Organized on American Soil-Says Plans Are Under Way For Raids at Two Other Places.

Washington, May 9. - After an early conference with Secretary Lansing today Eliseo Arredondo, the Carranza ambassador, told the secretary there was no truth in the report that General Obregon had demanded the withdrawal of the American troops. He also denied Mexican troops were so disposed as to threaten the Pershing expedition.

Mr. Arredondo asked that increased vigilance be exercised by the American border authorities against activities of the enemies of both countries who, he said, were seeking to force them into war by border raids.

"The de facto government," the ambassador said, "has official and accurate information that the attack on Glenn Springs was organized in the United States. It is feared that other similar movements might occur. I have laid our information before Secretary Lansing. We have accurate information of two separate places on the border where raids are now being planned by these impostors."

Assassins Now Released. Mr. Arredondo declared that Antonio Villareal was the principal instigator of the Glenn Springs raid, according to his information. Villareal recently visited Nuevo Laredo, he said, in an effort to foment a mutiny in the Carranza garrison. The ambassador described the object of these assassins as being in accord with the Carranza propaganda in Mexico, which, he said, was a radical organization, was which Villareal had been affiliated twenty years.

Secretary Lansing promised to discuss that feature with Secretary Baker. Before the conference at the state department had been concluded, Secretary Baker announced the decision to send additional troops to the border.

"I am glad to hear that," said Mr. Arredondo. "It is exactly what is needed."

Obregon Jockeying. A message from General Scott reached the war department early today. The contents of the dispatch were not disclosed.

War department officials said the delay in the El Paso negotiations apparently had arisen because of the unwillingness on the part of General Obregon to sign the agreement. They were of the opinion that Obregon would make some sort of a counter proposal whose tenor had not yet been indicated to General Scott. Reports to the department from General Scott so far have been in the department reason to fear a break.

Washington Still Hopeful. Secretary Baker said he expected Generals Scott and Obregon to meet again today on the border to "exchange papers" or confer further.

While cabinet members admitted that there were serious possibilities in the situation, most of them took the view that the present difficulties would be smoothed out.

It was indicated that the attitude of General Obregon was causing dissatisfaction.

The situation was complicated, he said, by the report that General Carranza had agreed to the protocol. It was made plain here that the expedition would remain in Mexico until the Carranza government has proved its ability to check brigands and guarantee the security of American border towns.

Chairman Flood, of the house foreign affairs committee, said that while he had no official information on the reported demand of General Obregon that the American troops be withdrawn from the border, he had seen, he was inclined to believe it.

To Meet Again. El Paso, Tex., May 9. - Arrangements for another conference between Generals Scott and Obregon were being made today. It was believed the meeting would take place this afternoon and confidence was expressed that an amicable adjustment would be reached.

FOUR MORE REBELS SHOT.

Irishmen Involved in Uprising Put to Death. London, May 9. - Four more of the leaders in the Irish revolt have been sentenced to death by the Dublin court martial and executed, according to an official statement issued last night. They were Cornelius Cobber, Edmund Kent, Michael Mallon, and J. J. Houston. This makes a total of twelve who suffered the extreme penalty.

Nineteen others concerned in the insurrection were sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to various terms of penal servitude. On three others prison terms were imposed. Two were acquitted.

James M. Sullivan, former United States minister to Santo Domingo, who was arrested in connection with the uprising, notified the American embassy here from Dublin that he had been released.