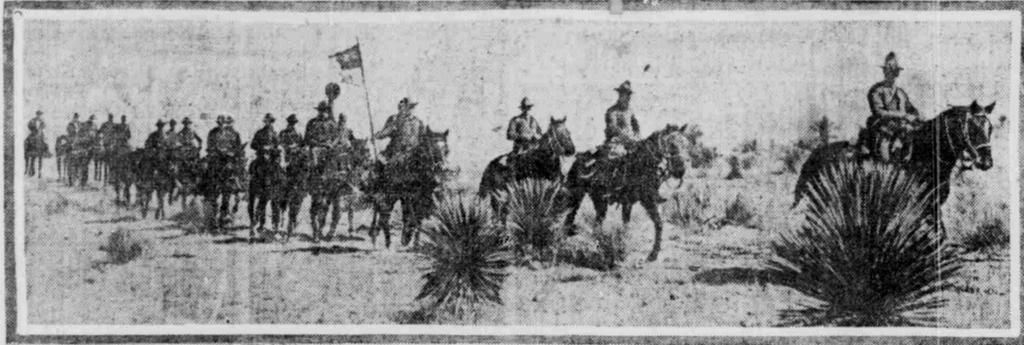


CARRANZA DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF U. S. TROOPS

Some of Troopers Carranza Wants Withdrawn



This picturesque photograph shows Troop F of the 5th U. S. Cavalry riding through the sand and cactus of Mexico on the way south to reinforce Gen. Pershing's force in its pursuit of Villa.

FRENCH SINK U-BOAT WHICH SANK SUSSEX

Claim German Crew of Submarine, Now Prisoners in Allies' Camp, Confirm Their Charges.

WILL ALLOW GERMANY TO REFRAME PLEDGES

International News Service: PARIS, April 12.—The German submarine which torpedoed the channel liner Sussex was sunk on April 5, it was officially announced today. The U boat's identity is fully known to the French government, its commander and crew are understood to be prisoners in a prison camp of the allies.

The official press bureau of the ministry of marine issued the following statement today in reply to the German claim that the Sussex was not torpedoed: "We could publish the name of the commander and the number of the submarine which attacked the Sussex, as well as the story of her journeyings prior to the crime.

"This submarine was destroyed on April 5 and her officers and crew confirm all the information we possess in this matter."

The Sussex disaster occurred on March 24. The sinking of the submarine, therefore, occurred 12 days later. "We could publish the name of the commander and the number of the submarine which attacked the Sussex, as well as the story of her journeyings prior to the crime.

MAY REFRAME PLEDGES. International News Service: WASHINGTON, April 12.—Germany will be afforded an opportunity to re-frame and re-issue pledges that international law will be observed by her submarine commanders.

Pres't Wilson has so decided and a formal communication, setting forth with a wealth of detail what the United States regards as improper action by German U boat officers is now being drafted. It will be considered and probably approved at tomorrow's cabinet session at which time the German reply claiming privilege in the sinking of various vessels denying responsibility for the disaster to the channel steamer Sussex will be discussed.

The United States will not accept the German claim that the Sussex was not torpedoed. The report of the submarine commander insisting that he attacked a mine layer at the time and place where the Sussex was attacked is held by the president and his advisers to complete a circumstantial case against Germany. The submarine commander says that the vessel he attacked was struck well forward and smashed back as far as the bridge. All of the evidence at hand shows that is just what happened to the Sussex. The attention of Germany will be directed to this fact and at the same time it will be set forth that American lives were endangered ruthlessly and without warrant.

Will be Ultimatum. It was made plain at the white house today that the proposed communication to Berlin will not be opened to discussion or lengthy diplomatic exchange. In many respects, it is said, it will resemble an ultimatum in that it will insist that the United States will no longer tolerate a violation of pledges. The case of the United States will be presented in clear terms showing the accumulation of cases in which submarines have violated existing international law and will take issue with the German claims that freighters can be sunk without provision being made for the safety of their crews.

While the question has not yet been definitely decided it is not expected that the German suggestion that the "Sussex case is open to arbitration" will be accepted. Officials characterized this suggestion as "interesting" but declined to discuss it other than to call attention to the fact that when a similar suggestion was made in the case of the Lusitania it was rejected with the statement that American lives were not the subject of arbitration.

It is understood that Ambassador Gerard has communicated a lengthy personal note dealing with the German attitude the text of which is to be withheld by the president.

OBREGON ORDERS VILLA SYMPATHIZERS KILLED

EL PASO, Texas, April 12.—Mexican War Minister Obregon has ordered Gen. Gavieta, commander at Juarez, to kill every Villa sympathizer in the city, according to reports brought across the river today. There are now about 25 prisoners in the Juarez jail, charged with being Villistas who, if this order is carried out, will be executed.

TWO KILLED IN MISHAWAKA ROW

Quarrel Over Location of Cistern Cause of Shooting Wednesday.

Developments in the Odeere shooting case, in which Leonard Odeere and his step-son, Ernie Bauwen, met death Wednesday night, at Mishawaka, showed that the quarrel between the husband and wife which ended so tragically, did not start over the case of beer, which had been ordered but that the couple had been arguing over the placing of a cistern for more than a week. Mrs. Odeere, it is said, wanted the cistern put one place, while her husband wanted it put another. The argument reached its height Wednesday night, and Odeere, mad with passion, told his wife to set him some beer as he wanted to have a drink. When only one case was forthcoming, Odeere grew still more incensed and made the threat to kill his wife. Then she called the police.

Charles Beron, the officer who shot and killed Leonard Odeere, after the latter had killed his step-son, Ernie Bauwen, at the Odeere home, 813 W. Fifth st., Wednesday night had a miraculous escape from death, as Beron's coat Thursday showed black burnt powder marks where the muzzle of the pump gun had been pressed against his breast.

Coroner Investigates. Coroner T. J. Swantz, made an official investigation of the evidence in the case, and examined the bodies of the dead men at the Finch and Sprague morgue, Thursday morning, and set the inquest for 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Funeral arrangements have not been made.

Odeere, who, his wife claims, had been drinking heavily, was dropped by Beron after the officer had knocked the muzzle of Odeere's gun away. Detective Weaver and Patrolman Gerard, who were effecting an entrance through the bedroom window, could not see Odeere, who was in the kitchen, but saw Beron throw up his left arm and heard the two shots a few seconds afterward.

The purpose of the bodies of the two men at the morgue Thursday showed that both had probably been killed instantly, the younger man receiving the full charge of the gun through the intestines and his left forearm was shattered by the charge.

Both bullets fired by Beron struck close to Odeere's heart, one lodging just above and the other just below. Either shot would have caused almost instantaneous death, but Beron and Officer Montine, who got the first look at the man after he had fallen, said that he gave several long gasps before life was extinct.

Bauwen, who met his death at the back door of the house after breaking in the panel, did not take precautions for himself as the way in which the bullet struck shows that.

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Late News Bulletins

DECLINES INFORMATION. International News Service: WASHINGTON, April 12.—Atty Gen. Gregory today declined to furnish congress with information he has obtained concerning the operations of the Standard Oil Co., which was called for by the Kenyon resolution.

MAY SUE STANDARD OIL. International News Service: WASHINGTON, April 12.—Officials of the department of justice stated this afternoon that the department is contemplating bringing a suit against the Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey, charging that the corporation still exists as a "trust."

TO CANCEL ENGAGEMENT. International News Service: WASHINGTON, April 12.—Pres't Wilson probably will abandon his proposed trip to New York tomorrow night on account of the extreme gravity of the Mexican and German situations. It was said at the white house today that the president feels that he should remain in Washington at present.

GERMANS REPULSED. International News Service: PARIS, April 12.—Another attempt by the Germans to assault the French positions on Hill No. 204, northwest of Verdun on Wednesday was prevented by the French artillery. It was announced today by the French war office.

U. S. TROOPS FIRED UPON. International News Service: SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 12.—American soldiers were fired upon at Parral yesterday.

BATTLESHIPS COLLIDE. WASHINGTON, April 12.—The United States battleships South Carolina and Michigan collided while maneuvering in the gulf of Mexico late yesterday, according to the navy department today stated. Admiral Fletcher, commander of the Atlantic fleet, reported the damage slight and no one was injured.

AMERICA TO HELP REBUILD BUSINESS EXPECT TO ARREST MORE BOMB PLOTTERS

Commission to Visit France to Aid in Restoring Industries. Four Men Now in Custody Believed Cause of \$4,000,000 Loss.

International News Service: WASHINGTON, April 12.—French industries, crippled or entirely destroyed by the war, are to be rebuilt in part through the medium of American business genius and capital. The French government, it became known today has just given unqualified approval to a suggestion, informally presented through the department of commerce, for an early visit to the French republic of an American industrial commission, to accomplish the ends mapped out.

Dr. Edward E. Pratt, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, announced today that all the principal industries of the United States will be represented in the personnel of the commission to be named. The American Manufacturers' Export association of New York, comprising several hundred of the largest manufacturing exporters of the country, and a body thoroughly national in scope, has been designated to select the commission.

Tentatively it is planned that the commission shall sail for France about June 1.

The purpose of the commission was made plain in a statement by the department of commerce that an exhaustive and technical investigation will be made of present conditions in France, looking to the reconstruction and reorganization of her communities and industries that will take place almost immediately after the war to an extent unparalleled in this history of the republic.

REPORT KAISER BACK AT POTSDAM-PALACE

International News Service: ROME, April 12.—A Geneva dispatch to the Agenzia Libera states that the kaiser has returned to Potsdam palace suffering from ill health believed to be due to worry over the failure of the German troops to take Verdun, and the heavy casualties they have suffered.

PERSHING'S MEN ARE SURROUNDED

Mexican Forces Hold Strategic Positions to Back Up Carranza's Demand.

International News Service: SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 12.—Maj. Gen. Funston refused to comment on the Carranza government's demand for the withdrawal of American troops in Mexico. He declared he would have nothing to say until he heard from Washington.

Among the officers here the recent movements of Carranza troops in Sonora are believed to have been made in expectation of such a demand being made on the American government.

International News Service: EL PASO, Texas, April 12.—Gen. Pershing's expedition in Mexico, estimated to number now 14,000 men, is surrounded today by more than twice that number of Carranzistas waiting for the diplomatic "show down" that must follow the de facto Mexican government's demand that the United States troops be withdrawn.

This fact was clearly shown in all reports reaching the border today from Mexico. They revealed that Carranza's troops to advantageous tactical positions along the American line of communication.

Gen. Obregon has also ordered 4,500 men into the Cushtilichic district, where Gen. Pershing's most advanced sub-base is located. Another force of 2,500 is reported to be on its way toward the American front from further south.

The American state department has already been apprised that 10,000 Mexican troops have taken positions between the United States troops and the border. In addition to these there are regular Carranza commands all along the line of advance. The American forces are scattered along a line of communication 400 miles long.

The official Carranza explanation for these military movements is that "Villa must be pursued," but the border observers say that the situation seems obvious: That Carranza troops are prepared to back up Carranza's demands that the United States expedition be withdrawn.

It is known that Gen. Funston has asked for more troops to handle the situation. From a military viewpoint the American forces would be in a serious predicament if Pres't Wilson refused to grant Carranza's demands.

The hunt for Francisco Villa was overshadowed today by the tension developing over the Carranza demands. One report said the bandit chief was in the Sistine valley parleying with the Arrieta brothers, who control 3,000 men. Another said that he had arrived at Guadalupe y Calvo, a high plateau, which forms a natural fortress.

Mexican advices said that American troops pursuing Villa had crossed the Durango state line and proceeded as far as Rosalia, but had returned into Chihuahua when their supplies were exhausted.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS. International News Service: NEW YORK, April 12.—No sailings today. Due to arrive today: Frederick VIII, Kirkwall; Winterwyk, Rotterdam; Ferrona, St. Nazaire.

U.S. WILL NOT WITHDRAW ITS EXPEDITION YET

Pershing Will Continue Pursuit Until Government Has Thoroughly Considered Latest Note.

TROOPS ARE IN DANGER OF BEING WIPED OUT

International News Service: WASHINGTON, April 12.—The United States will not withdraw its forces from interior Mexico at present.

That was the position taken by officials today in discussing the demand of the de facto Mexican government contained in the communication sent to Ambassador-Designate Arredondo for transmission to Sec'y of State Lansing by Candido Aguilar, Mexican foreign secretary. Until the note has been thoroughly considered by Pres't Wilson and Sec'y Lansing an official statement of position will be made. But at the white house and state department officials said that the expedition will continue its pursuit of Villa for the present.

Officials familiar with the Mexican situation said that it was almost certain that this government will make a reply to the note in which it will ask that Carranza explain in what manner he is ready to take over the task of getting Villa. It will discuss the allegation that the expedition entered Mexico under a mistaken idea of the Carranzista government's willingness that it take that step. But the United States will not concede, officials say, that it had not the right under established precedent to pursue bandits who have murdered American citizens in their own homes, until they are killed or captured.

How far this policy is to be pursued no one in Washington was willing to venture a guess today. That will be determined by the president himself. The majority of his advisers are said to be in favor of adopting a stiff attitude toward Carranza in the belief that if this is done the Mexican de facto government will accept the inevitable and will make no effort to interfere with the American forces. But it is admitted that the Mexican situation is extremely serious.

The situation confronting this government is extremely serious. High army officers here said that as soon as the Aguilar note reaches the Carranzista forces in northern Mexico they may attack the American forces. They say that the position of the Pershing advance guard is extremely dangerous. The cavalry is short of supplies, the horses are almost completely exhausted and if attacked by strong forces would be in danger of annihilation. Many of the high staff officers here declare that at least 50,000 additional men are urgently needed and favor an immediate call for the national guard.

Baker Confers With Lansing. Sec'y Baker conferred at length with Sec'y Lansing today and it was admitted that the Mexican situation was the topic of discussion. Baker presented to his colleague all of the reports from Gen. Funston dealing with the difficulties in getting supplies to the front and urging that the situation may be remedied immediately. It is said that Sec'y Baker also presented reports showing the disposition of the Carranzista troops at points where they are a serious menace to the American lines of communication.

Neither of the officials would discuss their conferences or say whether any definite decision was reached. They planned to confer with the president today if possible.

The text of the Aguilar note reached the Mexican embassy early today and Ambassador-Designate Arredondo immediately translated it in person. He planned to present it in person to Sec'y Lansing some time during the afternoon, but as this was diplomatic day it was not necessary to make a definite engagement.

Several of the South American ambassadors and ministers discussed the general Mexican situation with Sec'y Lansing during the day, but none of them would say anything on leaving, explaining that they had been requested not to talk.

The Aguilar note was the chief topic of conversation in congress today.

DANISH SHIP BLOWN UP. YMLIDEN, Holland, April 12.—The Danish steamer Dorothea has been blown up by a mine. The crew was saved.

CHARGES HIS NOTE WAS MISINTERPRETED; GAVE NO RIGHT TO CROSS LINE

First Chief Insists He Agreed to Punitive Expedition Only in Case of Another Massacre, Like That at Columbus--U.S. Acted Without Agreement.

MEXICANS BELIEVE WILSON MUST AGCEDE

EL PASO, Texas, April 12.—Orders from both Washington and Queretaro apparently silenced official comment here and in Juarez today in the crisis resulting from Carranza's demand that American troops be forthwith gotten out of Mexico. Officially everything was calm, but underneath the surface commotion was in evidence.

Mexican officials believe that Pres't Wilson cannot keep the American troops in Mexico under the circumstances without violating the international agreement. American officials were silent. A high Mexican official, on condition that his name be withheld, said: "We now have more troops in the field than your United States. We feel that the Pershing expedition really was an invasion, but that it was all a mistake and will be forgiven if withdrawal comes quickly."

"And if it doesn't?" was suggested. "Ah!" with a smile and a shrug, "who can tell?"

International News Service: QUERETARO, Mexico, April 12.—(Via Galveston, Texas, April 12.)—The de facto government of Mexico tonight sent a note to Washington to be delivered to Sec'y Lansing, demanding the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.

The note was sent to Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's representative in Washington with the following instructions: "Deliver the following note to Sec'y Lansing so ending negotiations for a reciprocal passing of troops and asking for dis-occupation of the territory occupied by American troops in view of Villa's party having been destroyed and the Mexican forces having relieved those in pursuit of the bandits a few days after the event at Columbus."

The text of the note follows: "Your Excellency, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, Washington: "The Mexican government, in its desire to conserve cordial and unchangeable good relations of friendship which ought to exist between Mexico and the United States, and which for the sentiment that animates this government as well as for a desire of satisfying the spirit of article 23 of the Treaty of Friendship celebrated between both countries on the second day of February, 1848, and in view of the lamentable happenings that took place in Columbus on the 9th of March last, and remembering the historical antecedents in similar cases, did not hesitate to make to the government of the United States under date of March 10, a proposal by means of which the forces of one and the other country could reciprocally cross the dividing line in pursuit of bandits if unfortunately there should be repeated along the border acts like those committed in Columbus."

"From the beginning the Mexican government judged that, by reason of the time which had transpired and for the purpose of treating a case already passed, the said incident could not continue as a proposal for the reciprocal passing of troops.

Proposal Was Conditional. "It is for this reason that the note of our government, sent on the 16th of March, indicates with all clearness that the proposition contained in it was conditional, or, what is the same, that reciprocity could take place only if the interruption registered in Columbus should unfortunately be repeated at any other point of the frontier line.

"The American government relying on the text of said note and without having understood all these conditions of its limitations, but rather believing in the existence of a definite agreement, as is indicated in the terms of its note of March 13, gave expression to its views as follows: "That, in view of the consent to this reciprocal agreement proposed by the de facto government of Mexico, this agreement is now complete and in vigor, and the reciprocal privilege previously mentioned may be exercised by each government without a future interchange of ideas."

"It was considered right to send on Mexican territory an expedition which has been called punitive with the object of pursuing and chastising Villa and his party of outlaws, and the expedition was sent some days after the wrongdoers had returned to Mexican territory.

Says U. S. Misinterpreted. "On the 17th day of March the Mexican government sent a note to the American government, through our confidential agent in Washington, Licenciado Eliseo Arredondo, stating that the Mexican government had reliable information that without the knowledge or the advice of the nearest civil and political authorities and without sending any communication on the part of the American government, a so-called punitive expedition had passed through Palomas with the object of pursuing Villa and his party.

"As a consequence the said confidential agent was instructed to call the attention of the United States government to the fact that it was giving an incorrect interpretation to the text of the note of March 10, and that the government of Mexico was disposed to sustain its proposal regarding the reciprocal passage of troops, but that an expedition could not be sent in the meantime, as the terms and conditions relative to the agreement were not defined.

"This government insisted in its note of March 17th that the reciprocal passage of troops would be permitted only if, unfortunately, from this time forward there should be repeated interruptions like the one registered at Columbus or of any other kind whatever at any point of the frontier line.

U. S. Accepts "Principle." "In the meantime, the Mexican government, faithful to its proposal and with the intention of fulfilling strictly its compromise, began drawing up a project for the reciprocal passage of troops, which was presented in full form to the United States government under date of March 13, it being hoped that the terms and conditions established in the said agreement would meet with approval.

"The American government, through the medium of our confidential agent, communicated that in principle it accepted the agreement, and was only studying the points in detail in order to finish it.

"So things went on until the 19th of March, when the Hon. James Lind Rogers, presented a note to our secretary, begging that the corresponding authorities in Chihuahua should give the necessary instructions to permit that some provisions be transported by the Northwestern railroad for the American troops pursuing Villa and his party.

"On the same date the Mexican government answered the note, manifesting surprise, that without any official advice whatever on the part of the United States government, American troops had crossed over into Mexican territory and were already in Casas Grandes or its surroundings.

Polk Expressed Regret. "On the 18th of March our confidential agent in Washington had an interview with Hon. Frank Polk, then secretary to the state department, and he expressed to our confidential agent that he deplored not