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The Daily Gate City

and Constitution-Democrat.

VOL. 122, NO. 98.

KEOKUK, IOWA, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1916

THE WEATHER

Generally fair. Cooler. Local temp—7 p. m. 60; 7 a. m. 48.

EIGHT PAGES

AMERICA AND GERMANY CAN AGREE

MASSACRES IN MEXICO BY SAVAGE OUTLAWS

Lopez and Baca Reported Captured or Killed, But Reyes and Villa are Still Alive and Terrorizing Country.

MORE U. S. TROOPS CROSS THE BORDER

American Expedition Has Not Been Ordered Withdrawn in Spite of the Hostility of the Ignorant Natives.

[By E. T. Conkle, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

EL PASO, Texas, April 24.—While the careers of Pablo Lopez and Manuel Baca, two of Mexico's arch bandits, were said to be ended today, renewed activity by Canuto Reyes was reported in an attack on a Mexico Central train with a total of twenty-four passengers killed. Four of these were killed by shot from the bandits and twenty were said to have been killed when the Reystas finally wrecked the train between Torreon and Jimenez.

Lopez, who directed the massacre of seventeen Americans at Santa Isabel last January is reported under arrest at Chihuahua City. Carranza Consul Garcia stated that Lopez was undergoing the "third degree" to force him to tell of Villa's whereabouts.

Baca, a noted Villista lieutenant, was reported to have been killed in an attack on Santa Tomas yesterday. The citizens or American troops, according to differing reports, repulsed the attack.

Both Lopez and Baca have been reported killed several times and American officials here awaited confirmation.

Garcia asked to have the body of Baca sent to Juarez.

Villa's approximate location is known to General Pershing, according to Columbus advice, but the commander of the American expedition will not resume the pursuit until his communication lines are reinforced. Pershing was also watching the concentration of Carranza troops at Chihuahua City in view of the manifested desire of the defacto government for the expedition's withdrawal and of the hostility of the Mexican populace.

At the time reports arrived from General Funston's headquarters yesterday that immediate withdrawal was not planned, a mile long column of infantry was moving into Mexico from the Columbus base. It was the second detachment of reinforcements to go forward.

The unofficial border view of the Mexican situation is that the United States troops will continue marking time until the admittedly critical conditions facing the Carranza government are overcome by it.

Army officials frankly opposed to a further advance south that might increase Carranza's difficulties, at the same time hesitated to withdraw and leave Mexico to the mercy of anarchy which is expected to follow the expedition's withdrawal.

Confirmation of the capture of Lopez was brought to El Paso today by arrivals from Chihuahua City. They say he was wounded by bullets through both thighs and was carried on a litter. His life will be spared if he gives information leading to Villa's capture.

The Chase is Halted. SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 24.—With the last of the 2,300 additional troops ordered into Mexico due to concentration at Columbus by night-fall, the new plan of operation recom-

mended by Chief of Staff Scott and General Funston was believed in operation today. Dispatches from Washington, following Scott's long report of Saturday night, caused a sudden change of attitude at headquarters. Scott abruptly decided to remain here instead of returning immediately to Washington and though neither of the army heads would discuss the expedition's next moves, Scott believed the troops would remain in Mexico for the present. The chase for Pancho Villa has been abandoned temporarily, Scott admitted. The developments of the next few days, he intimated will determine whether the expedition is to resume the hunt. Scott and Funston emphasized the handicap under which the troops had been marching, however, and advanced the necessity for recuperation. More horses are to be sent to General Pershing to replace the animals worn out by the gruelling rides of the first month of the expedition. The supply situation also is expected to be altered though no intimation was given as to whether General Funston's recommendations have been adopted in their entirety. When operations are resumed, however, whether in the chase for Villa or in some other form of activity in Mexico, the Americans, it was stated will be ready to act with greater certainty and on a much larger scale.

Sniping is Frequent. COLUMBUS, N. M., April 24.—Mexican soldiers are reported to be sniping in the American camps to stop sniping. A rancher returned from Mexico stated that the mayor of Las Cruces killed himself with a knife from a mess kit rather than remain prisoner of the "gringos." Another escapee is said to have attempted to escape and was shot dead. The inhabitants of Mexican villages are becoming increasingly hostile to reports of United States troops, according to reports, and sniping is frequent. Persistent firing on troops from ambush along the communication lines south of Namiqulpa is reported to have caused the expeditionary leaders to decide on the plan of holding Mexican city officials forfeit for the safety of American troops.

How Clash was Averted. [By H. D. Jacobs, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS, NAMIQUILPA, Mexico, (wireless to Columbus, N. M.), April 24.—A narrowly averted clash between Carranza soldiers and Major Howze's flying detachment of the Eleventh cavalry was disclosed for the first time when the cavalry arrived here today after three days' campaigning. The Carranza garrison at San Borja under General Carranza was formed for a charge against the United States soldiers who were hovering to repel them, when Major Howze rode in between the forces waving his hat. The mission of the

expeditionary force was to force the Carranza government to accept the terms of the armistice and to bring about a general election.

General Pershing's headquarters are located at Columbus, N. M., and are being moved to Namiqulpa, Mexico, as the expedition advances south.

The expeditionary force is composed of the Eleventh cavalry, the First and Second divisions of the First Cavalry, and the First and Second divisions of the First Infantry.

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FRANCE

PARIS, April 24.—A rather violent bombardment occurred northwest of Caurettes wood last night, but there were no important infantry actions on the Verdun front, the war office reported today.

Aside from the cannonading northwest of the fortress, the only activity on the whole Verdun front occurred southeast of the city, near Esparges, where the Germans exploded mines without doing any damage.

North of the Aisne, a German reconnaissance in the region of Passy repulsed, the enemy suffering heavy losses. The French made some progress by grenade attacks, capturing thirty prisoners. In Alsace, the French captured a small German post near Bonhomme.

French aeroplanes made a raid on the Vytwege station in Belgium, dropping forty-eight bombs and returning unhurt.

PERU NOW AT U. S. SAM

International High Commission Left Country Hurriedly for Fear of the Plague.

SECRETARY M'ADOO

Peruvians Are Indignant Over the Manner Americans Retreated Without Investigating Reports.

LIMA, Peru, April 24.—Public indignation in Peru was at a fever heat because of the abrupt departure of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and the international high commission, after leading men of Peru had gone to great lengths to arrange an elaborate reception.

The McAdoo party, arriving at the port of Callao, left a short time later because of unfounded rumors of the presence of bubonic plague. According to government officials, the party from the United States made no effort to verify these reports. The newspapers which had addressed a most cordial welcome to the commission and had wished it well in its efforts to establish close relations between the United States and South American countries, today declared their abrupt departure to be an affront to the whole nation. They printed telegrams from cities in Peru and other South American countries asserting that the whole affair had created a most lamentable impression.

A high government official is quoted as saying that only a prompt and satisfactory apology from Washington can save the whole situation.

Some of the newspapers declare that Secretary McAdoo hurried home because of political developments.

The newspaper El Comercio today compared the McAdoo "fiasco" with the successful visit of Ex-Senator Root and Admiral Evans, when sanitary conditions at the port of Callao were far worse than today.

Two Commissions Suggested. EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 24.—Two public service commissions, one for the city of Chicago, exclusively, and the other for the remainder of the state of Illinois, was advocated this afternoon by M. W. Schaeffer of Belleville, representing street railways and lighting companies in Alton, Belleville and East St. Louis.

Schaeffer was the only person appearing before the public utility legislative committee investigating sentiment towards retaining the Illinois public service commission.

Lower Courts Sustained. WASHINGTON, April 24.—The supreme court today sustained a decision of the lower courts dismissing an indictment against Angelino Lombardo of Seattle for failure to file reports under the Mann white slave act with the commissioner general of immigration.

Ford is Close Behind. OMAHA, Neb., April 24.—Henry Ford now is but 885 votes behind Senator Cummins in the Nebraska republican presidential preference vote with returns in from three-fourths of the state. The vote is: Cummins 23,423, Ford 22,538. The result of the Ford-Cummins race may not be known until the official vote by counties is completed, which will not be done for several days.

Aeroplane Destroyed. WASHINGTON, April 24.—The aeroplane of Aviators Willis and Dargue was destroyed when the two were forced to descend suddenly Wednesday near Chihuahua City because of engine trouble, the war department was advised today. Willis' left ankle was bruised. Dargue was unhurt. The men walked to San Antonio, Mexico, after burning the remains of the machine.

Set for October 10. WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Diggs-Caminetti white slave cases in the supreme court today were set for hearing October 10.

Annual Egg Rolling Today. WASHINGTON, April 24.—Children took possession of the white house grounds for the annual Easter Monday egg rolling. They began clamoring at the gates before eight o'clock. The egg rolling started in full swing at 9:30 to be continued until late in the afternoon. Every child in the city was invited and no older were allowed unless "accompanied by children." The president and Mrs. Wilson looked on.

Democratic Chairman to Resign After the National Convention

The Democratic organization," wrote McCombs, "is loyal to your policy and principles. We are all assured of a triumphant result of the party nominees throughout the country in November."

The president's letter of regret follows: "My Dear McCombs: I have your letter of the twentieth of April apprising me of your inability to retain the chairmanship of the democratic national committee for the approaching campaign. I fully appreciate the necessity you feel yourself to be under to resign after the convention shall have been held in June. I know you would not have reached such decision had not your business obligations made it unavoidable. I do not feel at liberty therefore to urge you to make the sacrifice that the chairmanship would in the circumstances involve. You have made

many and great sacrifices already for the party, and I know that I am speaking the sentiments of all loyal democrats when I express the very deep appreciation I have felt of the very great service you have rendered. I am sure that the greatest regret will be at your retirement and that a host of friends will join me in the hopes that your new business connections will bring you continued abundant success. With the best wishes,

"Sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON."

Upon receipt of news of McCombs' retirement, democratic leaders advanced the opinion today that Frederick D. Lynch, national committee man from Minnesota and chairman of the executive committee of the national committee would probably be the president's choice to succeed McCombs. There was also some talk of Homer S. Cummings, present vice chairman of the national committee,

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ENGLAND

LONDON, April 24.—A German aeroplane flew over Dover at 11:45 a. m. today. The war office announced that the raider was driven off before he could drop any bombs.

FORCED TO RETREAT.

LONDON, April 24.—An attack by three thousand hostile troops forced the British to evacuate the village of Guatia, in Egypt yesterday, the war office admitted this afternoon. A simultaneous attack against the village of Dueldar was beaten off.

REPORT UNCONFIRMED.

LONDON, April 24.—The American embassy has no confirmation of a story printed in the Daily Telegraph that an American was aboard the British steamer Fairport, torpedoed and sunk two weeks ago.

GERMANY

BERLIN, April 24.—Repulse of a French night attack east of Dead Man's hill on the northwestern front of Verdun was announced in this afternoon's official war office statement.

South of St. Eloi, attacks of British patrols were repulsed.

Northwest of Avocourt, on the west bank of the Meuse and in the region of Thiaumont farm, on the east bank, French attacks were repulsed.

Congress Will be Busy. WASHINGTON, April 24.—Having practically given up hope of adjournment before the political conventions in June, administration leaders in congress prepared today to settle down to steady work on one of the biggest grists of legislation ever handled.

The one great preparedness measure not already acted on—the navy bill will be sent to the house by the naval affairs committee early this week. But until the house and senate agree on the Hay-Chamberlain bills, no more defense legislation will come before either house.

The house will take up what are considered two near-preparedness bills in the Philippine and ship purchase measures. There are indications of hard fights on both, with a few democrats joining the republicans.

The senate took up the administration rural credits bill, which appears certain of passage by a large vote, but will be obstructed by the minority for probably two weeks or more.

Inter Mountain Rate Hearing. WASHINGTON, April 24.—The interstate commerce commission today started hearing testimony in the intermountain rate case, affecting rates from the east to intermountain territory and the Pacific coast.

Intermountain shippers and handlers of freight were to plead that conditions have changed so that the low rates on goods shipped direct to the Pacific coast subject shippers in the intermountain territory to discriminate. They want the rates equalized so they will have lower rates than the Pacific coast men on goods from the east.

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GERMANY FINDS A WAY TO PREVENT THE BREAK

Chancellor Held Conference With Kaiser, Followed by Press Favoring Peaceful Settlement.

REPLY IS EXPECTED DURING THIS WEEK

U Boat Warfare Against Merchantmen Must be Abandoned if United States is to Remain Friendly.

[By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

BERLIN, April 24.—President Wilson may know within twenty-four hours what reply Germany will make to his demand that she curb her submarine war under penalty of a diplomatic break.

Ambassador Gerard dispatched a long message to Washington last night, following a Sunday afternoon conference with Secretary V. A. Stumm, of the foreign office, and Dr. Hecksher of the foreign relations committee of the reichstag. This dispatch should reach Washington today. Its contents are a secret, but it was freely rumored that it contains at least an outline of the stand Germany will take in her former reply.

Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, who returned from the kaiser's headquarters early Sunday morning, has held no conference thus far with foreign office officials and has given no intimation of the result of his talk with the emperor. But the general feeling among officials today is that the situation is still hopeful and that a solution is possible without a break.

Neither Foreign Secretary Von Jagow, Under Foreign Secretary Zimmerman nor Admiral Von Holtzendorff, chief of the admiralty staff, was present at the army headquarters conference. The decision apparently was reached by the kaiser, the chancellor and General Falkenhayn, chief of staff.

In many quarters the chancellor's early return from the visit to the kaiser, coupled with the unmistakable attitude of the majority of the German press in favor of a peaceful settlement, was taken to mean that Germany has found a way to meet the American demands without suffering any loss in honor. Though this was a quite common interpretation, it was supported in no way, except perhaps by the statement of officials that they still hoped to avert a break. Many leading Germans who had previously favored an unyielding policy in the submarine controversies with the United States, have taken a new track since the arrival of the latest American note. They now argue

that Germany may gain by ending her submarine operations in accordance with President Wilson's demands. They take the view that if Germany yields, President Wilson must then, of necessity, take sharp action to bring England to bear for violations of international law.

The Tagesschau, commenting in a late edition on the return of the chancellor, says it may be assumed that the conference has been concluded and that officials will now turn their attention to drafting Germany's reply.

The Lokai Anzeiger, by special arrangement with the United Press reprints the exclusive interview granted by Admiral Von Holtzendorff, printed in America on Friday, but withholds comment.

Though the Tagesschau Rundschau, Count Von Reventlow in the Tages Zeitung, and a few other harsh critics of America, demand that Germany go no further in her concessions to America, the majority of the influential papers, as well as practically all the liberal and socialist organs, urge the government to avoid a break.

The Vorwarts informs its readers that this time the American note is by no means an American bluff.

Maximilian Harden prints a remarkable article in his weekly magazine, upholding President Wilson's stand, both with regard to munition shipments and to the submarine controversy. Harden taunts President Wilson's German critics with the reminder that in all modern wars, Germany, though neutral, supplied war munitions to the side that had the most money to buy.

None of the newspapers published regular editions today on account of the continuance of the Easter celebrations. The streets were thronged, but the public was most calm. There was no anti-American demonstrations whatever.

Reply Expected This Week. [By Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, April 24.—There

(Continued on page 2.)

MOTHER WHO POISONED BABIES IS ON TRIAL FOR HER LIFE

Rogers had lived fifteen years with his first wife, Mrs. Anne Roquemore Rogers when he met Mrs. Walters. Their acquaintance ripened into love at the week-end parties at the Rogers home. Finally Mrs. Rogers barred Mrs. Walters from her home. She obtained a divorce at Reno.

Then came another woman, Miss Carolyn Giddings. Rogers married her. Mrs. Walters learned of the marriage and then is reported to have entered into a strange agreement with Mrs. Carolyn Rogers. By the agreement the new wife was to live with Rogers for one year and then divorce him, so that Mrs. Walters might have him. At the end of the year, Rogers, without divorce, went to live with Mrs. Walters. Meantime the children had been born. Then one night, says Mrs. Walters, Rogers said he was going to Chicago with his wife.

Mrs. Walters forced her baby daughter to drink poison, gave it to John, who drank eagerly and asked for more, and then she attempted to kill herself. The two babies were written on the floor in their death agonies when Mrs. Walters swallowed the mercury tablets.

Mrs. Rogers walked into court on the arm of her husband and accompanied by her attorney. She was dressed entirely in black with the exception of a small band of white around her coat collar. Mrs. Rogers and her husband conversed almost constantly. Their heads were close together and the words barely whispered.

The work of selecting a jury started at once.

AMERICAN WHISKEY AS PART OF GREEK EASTER CELEBRATION

Balkan Uprising in Nebraska Town is Put Down by the Militia.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 24.—Quiet prevails at Beatrice, Nebraska, today, following Sunday night's shooting up of the town by a gang of sixty Greek section hands. A company of national guardsmen early corralled the rioters and have the situation in hand. The trouble resulted from the Greeks calling in John Barlogora to

assist them in celebrating their religious holiday. The day before Good Friday the Greeks who reside in a bunk car colony, laid in a store of American whiskey. Their celebration culminated Easter night when, maddened with liquor, they threatened citizens and fired recklessly, many citizens and residences, though no bullets striking residences, though no casualties were reported. The national guardsmen are patrolling the bunk car quarter, following a threat made by the Greeks to burn the town if an attempt was made to move them.

Feeling is high among the citizens and it is probable the Greeks will be moved by their railroad employer to another locality.

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