

MEXICANS ROUTED BY AMERICANS

ANOTHER REBEL BAND IS SHOT TO PIECES

American Troops Swooped Down on Villista Gang and Killed Forty-two of the Mexicans.

LIBERATED FIVE CARRANZISTA PRISONERS

Two Hour Battle With Over One Hundred Outlaws Who Were Routed Without an American Casualty.

[By H. D. Jacobs, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

ADVANCED BASE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, SAN ANTONIO, Mexico, (by wireless to Columbus, N. M. May 6.)—Americans of the Eleventh cavalry under Major Howze killed forty-two Villistas in a fight yesterday at Ojo Azules, according to reports General Pershing received from Howze today. There were no American casualties. The Villistas, described as "a large force" were commanded by General Cruz Dominguez and Julio Acosta. The survivors of the band scattered.

"Howze did not estimate the number of Mexicans wounded and his report did not contain a definite estimate of the size of the Villista force. The attack followed a night march which enabled the Americans to strike at the Mexicans while the latter were resting. A terrific fight followed which ended only when the surviving Villistas took to the mountains.

Howze and his force had been on the trail since Wednesday afternoon. He reported the Mexicans were taken completely by surprise. The Villistas were the remainder of the forces routed by Colonel Dodd's seventh cavalry at Tomachic. They rallied sooner than the American officers believed they could and were grouped around their camp when the Americans plunged at them. Howze reported the rout was so complete that he does not believe the Mexicans can again reassemble for many weeks.

Liberated Five Prisoners. WASHINGTON, May 6.—After making a thirty-six mile night ride over night, Major Howze's cavalrymen struck a Villista column at Ojo Azules, fought them for two hours and killed forty-two, official war department reports said this afternoon. There were no American losses.

The Villistas has attacked the Carranza garrison near there the night before. Major Howze's men took up their trail after dark and pushing their horses through the bad country below Chihuahua, surprised the bandits in the morning. The Villistas gave fight, but the Americans routed them. There were 140 Villistas in the battle. Beside the forty-two killed, a number were wounded, several prisoners taken and seventy-five ponies and mules captured, the official report to the war department stated. Five Carranzistas captured the previous night, who were to be shot yesterday morning, were released by the Americans.

SOUTH AMERICA OFFERS GREAT FIELD FOR BUSINESS

Market Exists, But There is Lack of Ships to Carry on the Trade.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—So confident has South America become as to the good faith of the United States toward Mexico that any action this government might take would not be questioned there, said Senator Fletcher today, back from the international high commission trip to the southern continent. "Formerly a suspicion against the United States pervaded all Latin-America," said Fletcher. "But South America thinks that the patient course of the United States with Mexico is ample proof that it does not seek to dominate all the Americas. Many South Americans feel we have gone as far as we can to save Mexico from herself and that all we can do now is to withdraw or intervene. Whichever course we took would not be disapproved by South America."

In announcing the battle, the report to the war department emphasized the fact that it showed American and Carranza troops to be actually co-operating in as much as the Americans had supported the Carranzistas by following up the chase. While messages did not show what happened to the Carranzistas, it was assumed that they had been defeated.

Ojo Azules, or "Blue Spring" is about sixty miles southwest of Chihuahua and only a few miles south of Cuahuahachic. The official report said: "San Antonio, Mexico, May 5.—The band of 140 Villistas that attacked the Carranza garrison yesterday at Ojo Azules remained there in camp last night. Leaders of the band were Cruz Dominguez, Guila Acosta and Antonio Angeles. This morning they were struck by Major Howze with six troops Eleventh cavalry and completely surprised. Forty-two killed, actually counted. Number wounded unknown, but must be many. Several prisoners, also seventy-five ponies and mules.

"Our cavalry rode them down and killed many, using pistols. Fight lasted two hours, many being pursued as individuals as difficult mounts. Five Carranzistas sentenced to five, taken and released. We had no casualties. "Howze left here 8:30 last night, marched thirty-six miles and reached Ojo Azules daylight. Consider this brilliant piece of work. Other cavalry detachments of this command are now operating in the several districts.

(Signed) "Funston." Major Howze's ride is held by cavalrymen here as remarkable as it apparently consumed not over eight or nine hours. Colonel Dodd's dash for Guerrero at the first of the American invasion covered 55 miles in seventeen hours.

Began With Pistols. [By E. T. Conkle, United Press Staff Correspondent.] EL PASO, Texas, May 6.—Following a night ride of thirty-eight miles, American cavalry under Major Howze yesterday surprised a large force of Villistas encamped at Ojo Azules, killing at least forty-two Mexicans and routing the survivors, General Pershing reported today. The attack began with a pistol charge, the first attempted in the Mexican campaign, and the fight raged for two hours, with American

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ENGLAND

DUBLIN, May 6.—John McBride, a Sinn Fein leader, and the eighth rebel to be executed, was shot to death today. It was officially announced. Two others sentenced to die, obtained commutation of their sentences to life imprisonment. McBride with a number of other Irish sympathizers fought through the Boer war with the Boers, but escaped to Paris after the Boer surrender. He later toured the United States in the interests of home rule leaders. He returned to Dublin under the proclamation of amnesty to Boer leaders.

The foreign office has not yet answered Ambassador Page's query about James M. Sullivan, former U. S. minister to Santo Domingo, who was reported arrested in Dublin. Press reports, however, said that Sullivan was taken into custody on suspicion and that he will be released if no evidence is found against him.

LUSITANIA MEMORIAL. LONDON, May 6.—A big demonstration, commemorating the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine May 7, 1915, will be held in Hyde park tomorrow. A large model of the Lusitania, one of the lost liner's life boats and other relics will be carried in a procession.

GERMANY

BERLIN, May 6.—Artillery duels southeast of Haucourt, in the regions northwest of Verdun continued throughout last night and are still going on, the war office announced this afternoon. Near Givency-En-Gobello an English crater attack was repulsed.

A Case for Alienists. NEW YORK, May 6.—Emma Goldman, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes and other birth control advocates are today about one lap ahead of the New York district attorney in their fight to distribute birth control literature. At the Goldman welcome meeting which followed her release from jail, Mrs. Stokes distributed more than 100 slips containing birth control information and is still at liberty. Miss Goldman confined her speech to a talk on anarchy.

So anxious was the crowd which packed Carnegie hall to get the literature Mrs. Stokes carried, that she was fairly mobbed when she offered it.

Mexican-American Peace Pact Will Help Smooth Rough Road

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

EL PASO, Texas, May 6.—General Scott expects to sign the El Paso agreement with General Obregon, Carranzista war minister, today, establishing between the two governments the status of the American expedition and providing for its future course. Whatever obstacles prevented Obregon from signing yesterday, were believed to have been overcome and he was expected to meet Scott in the last conference without further hesitation. Obregon's messages from General Carranza were garbled and that this prevented him from sealing the agreement as scheduled. Officials here frankly disbelieved this excuse, asserting Carranza probably hoped the German reply to the submarine demands would affect the Mexican situation.

As arrangements went forward for the final meeting of the war conference, confidential accounts revealed an amazing phase of the preliminary negotiations when Scott met Obregon in Juarez. Scott sent O. P. Brown, in Juarez, department agent, to Juarez to "throw the fear of God into their hearts" just before the first conference started. Brown, unable to find Obregon, conferred instead with General Gavira, commandant at Juarez, and Consul Garcia of El Paso, giving them Scott's message to Obregon. The communication was a warning that the United States would no longer tolerate anarchy in Mexico and that if the Mexicans continued their attitude of assertiveness and defiance, the years 1916 and 1917 would be blacker marks in Mexican history than 1846 and 1847.

Despite this, Obregon made sweeping demands in the first conference, it was learned today and issued a virtual ultimatum for the withdrawal of the American expedition. Reflection on the American attitude, however, had its effect on the Mexican leader by the time the second conference was called and the meeting found him ready to talk "turkey." The negotia-

JOE CANNON DAY IN CONGRESS

Ex-Speaker is Lauded Forty-three Years a Member of the House.

LONG LINE OF SENATORS

Tells of Blaine, McKinley, Sunstun Cox, Ben Butler, Stephens and Others Who Have Passed Beyond.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon, just a few hours short of eighty years old, today led across the house chamber a line of ghosts—figures of national leaders long since dead who had served with him in congress. It was Joe Cannon day, and the former ruler of the house was the chief speaker in a program arranged in his honor.

Of the men who gathered with him forty-three years ago in the forty-third congress, said Cannon, only four are alive—one of whom, Representative Sherwood, of Ohio, sat in the chamber today. All but the four have joined the line of ghosts, said Cannon. "And when I see these ghosts in the chamber I am not frightened," said Uncle Joe. "If I sometimes see their faces and hear their voices—the men who are not here now to answer to roll call—I may not be charged with dreaming, either. For they typify the spirit of representative democracy.

"Who could fear the ghosts of Blaine and Randall; of old Alexander H. Stephens and Henry L. Dawes; of Ben Butler and George F. Hoar; of Sunstun Cox and Tom Platt; of Pligron Kelly; of Beck and Blount; of Phineas Sawyer and Jerry Rusik; of Tom Reed and John G. Carlisle; of McKinley and Nelson Dingley?

"Among the 3,000 men with whom I have served, there are scores of personal friends of whom I never thought as republicans or democrats save as we discussed different policies. These men had their hour on this stage and did their work in their time, as you are doing it now—amending, reconstructing, but following the line of precedent and not attempting to uproot all the peoples' law at one time. "One of my earliest friends was

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FRANCE

PARIS, May 6.—French troops have been forced to evacuate part of their trenches on the northern slope of Hill 304, the keystone of the French offensive positions northwest of Verdun, under most violent German attack; it was officially admitted today.

The attack launched by the Germans yesterday was the most determined assault on the dominating position of Hill 304 since the Verdun drive began. The battle raged all day yesterday and throughout last night and was still continuing when last official dispatches were filed at the war office.

The Germans launched their attack after an unusually violent bombardment with big caliber and asphyxiating gas shells. While French positions on a wide front were under attack the sector before Hill 304 received the brunt of the German rush.

Bombardment by the German guns wrecked part of the French trenches, making them untenable in the fire that raked the positions on the northern slopes, it was thus trenches there were evacuated.

French batteries posted on the summit of the hill and on adjoining positions responded so energetically to the German bombardment that the German advance was checked everywhere else.

During last night the Germans made a determined attack against French positions in the woods northwest of Hill 304, but were repulsed by a bayonet charge. It has been confirmed, the war office stated, that in Thursday's attack against the northern slopes of Hill 304, fresh German divisions participated, suffering crushing losses.

East of the Meuse there was intense artillery activity in the region of Vaux, northeast of Verdun. At Lasigny, the French, by a bold surprise attack, captured prisoners and inflicted heavy losses on the Germans. In the Argonne, the French captured two mitrailleuses and made some prisoners.

AUSTRIAN SHIP SUNK. PARIS, May 6.—The Austrian destroyer sunk by the French submarine Bernouille in the Adriatic on Thursday, was of the latest type, said an official statement issued here today confirming a Rome announcement of the sinking of the destroyer.

A Timely Tip. Los Angeles Times: Speaking of preparedness, it is most time for the Wilson administration to get ready for its own defense.

April 23, a fugitive seeking a hiding place, after Dodd's men had cut his command to shreds in the fight at Tomachic. His big white horse was wounded in the neck, a reminder of the engagement.

Manuel Baca must take a woman into hiding with him and he made a mistake in picking the woman. The pretty daughter of Leandro Alvarez caught his eye and the Villista leader slipped from his horse and advanced to where she stood in the doorway of her father's home.

He seized her arm; she screamed. Alvarez rushed to the door with a rifle, firing twice as he ran and Baca fell dead. Alvarez received twenty pesos from the government as an advance on the reward for Baca's death.

Prospects Are Brighter. [By Carl D. Grant, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Fear and hope mingled in the Mexican problem today. The fear was that Carranza might at least deny ratification of the Scott-Obregon peace pact by asking again for withdrawal of the American expedition.

The hope was that the reported definite location of Villa might mean early success for American arms.

As for Carranza, administration men doubted he would be insistent for withdrawal. He might object to their presence anew "just to keep the record straight" with his own people, it was said, but probably would not insist to the point of thwarting the agreement.

As for Villa, it was thought reports of his location might prove true, on the theory that he had become emboldened by news that the American pursuers were planning a northward move.

Publication of the Scott-Obregon pact waited only upon word of its ratification. Taken all in all, officials said the Mexican situation appeared brighter than in weeks. They anticipate early withdrawal will be possible though no time has been set.

IS NOTE SATISFACTORY OR IS IT OTHERWISE?

This is the Question to be Decided by President Wilson, After Careful Reading of Official Text.

APPROVAL OF REPLY IS EXPECTED

Little Paragraph Which States Germany is Anxious for Peace, May be Touched Upon in Answer.

[By Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—With the official text of the German reply before him today, President Wilson is formulating his decision on whether or not Germany has met America squarely on the submarine issue.

Unless the official document, dispatched by Ambassador Gerard, differs in essential points, it is practically a foregone conclusion that all danger of an immediate break with Germany has passed. This conclusion has the general approval of congress, the cabinet and others of the president's advisers. From a great number of telegrams received at the white house during the night, it appears the country also is satisfied that Germany has made a concession precluding all possibility of a break unless she fails to live up to her promise.

Germany may be said today to be once more on probation, with time to tell whether she deserves the chance, according to the view here.

With the president's decision—and it is expected very shortly—the Lusitania case will pass into history. That case was on the point of settlement when Germany issued the March first order that later brought the two nations to the brink of a break.

The United States practically demanded the abrogation of the March first decree and yesterday's note says in effect that the decree has been abrogated.

The last obstacle will have been removed in Lusitania negotiations when the president approved Germany's new obligations putting freighters and liners in the same class and subject to search in accordance to international law. The Lusitania sinking is regarded in German high circles as one of the worst blunders in the war. Overshadowing the president's acceptance of the German note, is interest in a small paragraph in the heart of the German note relating to peace.

When the president replies to Germany, this paragraph may or may not be touched upon. Nevertheless officials today in a guarded manner, indicated strongly that something may result directly from Germany's plain indication that she is anxious for peace.

The conference between Ambassador Gerard and the kaiser suddenly looms large in the minds of officials here. It never has been seriously thought that the emperor discussed details of the submarine issue with the American ambassador. Since the arrival here of the German note, the

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DISAPPOINTMENT IN ENGLAND OVER THE GERMAN REPLY

Newspapers Say Kaiser Has Failed to Meet Demands of United States.

[By Ed. L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

LONDON, May 6.—Washington press dispatches reporting that President Wilson probably will accept in substance the German reply, brought disappointment to the London press today.

The early editions of the morning newspapers, carrying the full text of the German reply, printed lengthy editorials. The writers agreed almost unanimously that Germany had failed to meet the American demands, that a diplomatic break was inevitable and that shortly the United States would be ranged beside the allies in the war.

The English newspapers expressed concern, too, over Germany's attempt to embroil Great Britain and America by making her concessions condition-

belief has grown strong that peace may have played a prominent part in that conference.

Germany's admission that she has twice offered to make peace, her declaration that she yields to the president's demands because she believes it would be a calamity if the war were prolonged or increased in scope—these positions if not actual indications of uneasiness over the future, are at least appeals to this country for affirmative steps that will stop the carnage, according to expressed belief in German circles as well as administration quarters.

It may be said with authority that some of those close in the councils of the president believe he should and may tentatively sound out the warring powers on the question of possible peace as a result of the German note. One of these men said today: "We hear in this (the German reply) not the voice of the brigard or bully—but the voice of a nation sick and tired of the endless fight. It is the heart and soul of Germany speaking what it feels."

"From all the countries at war, we read every day of some indication that the conflict is becoming an intolerable burden. Perhaps this is the time to move for its end."

The president has for more than a year declined to volunteer his services in the cause of peace. Until such action was suggested to him by one of the countries fighting, it has been understood he would make no move. This suggestion, in the minds of many here, has now come. Whether or not the president regards it in this light, remains to be seen.

Much probably depends on what Ambassador Gerard has communicated as to his conference with Kaiser Wilhelm at grand army headquarters.

The contents of that highly confidential communication are being closely guarded for the time being.

In the meantime the president will do nothing in this direction until he determines whether he can with dignity accept the new German pledge, as wholly apart from its discussion of the British blockade.

The official text of the note, decoded this morning, was described by one official after a first reading as practically identical with the text as carried in press dispatches.

Issue is Closed. [By Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The submarine issue between the United States and Germany is closed. This

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