

VILLA'S ORDERS: "KILL THE GRINGOES"

30 AMERICANS KILLED WITHIN
WEEK BY VILLA'S BANDITS
—RUMORS OF OTHERS

BODIES OF 18 VICTIMS
CARRIED TO EL PASO
Victims Mostly Miners Going Back
Into Mexico For American
Companies

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 14.—Trapped by followers of General Jose Rodriguez, Villa bandit chief, Americans who sought to avenge the massacre of 18 American mining men by Mexican bandits near San Ysabel are fighting in desperation for their lives near Madera, Chihuahua, and are calling for help, according to reports received here today. Rodriguez is a prisoner in the hands of the Americans. Several Mexicans have been killed.

Eleven more Americans and two Englishwomen have been slaughtered by the Mexican bandits, according to dispatches from Chihuahua today. This brings the total of foreigners killed as a result of Villa's orders to "kill the gringos" to 30 for the last week.

125 Americans Keeping Order
The capture of Rodriguez was made by Maximiano Marquez, it was said. He was employed by the Hearst interests at Batricon and is now at Madera keeping order with about 125 Americans and a few soldiers. The message stated that Rodriguez was met in a pitched battle, defeated and his men scattered, captured or killed. Ten of the Americans and the two women are reported to have been murdered at Madera. Mexican officials at Juarez were unable late today to confirm the report, but stated that troops had been rushed to Madera.

One of the women reported to be killed was said to be the wife of Captain Jack Leftbridge, retired British army officer. Mrs. Leftbridge, with an Englishwoman companion, a Mrs. Berry, had been staying at Babricora ranch, the Hearst property. The death of the 11th American has been confirmed. He was Bert Kramer, whose father has a ranch near Guicera, about 60 miles west of San Ysabel, scene of the massacre Monday of 18 American mining men. He was shot down on his father's ranch.

Fears Felt For Four Others
Grave fears also are entertained for the safety of the father; Roy Kramer, another son; Mrs. Kramer and her 11-year-old daughter, who were known

to be on the ranch. The bandits who killed young Kramer are said to have been led by General Jose Rodriguez, a Villa commander. Carrying its death cargo of 18 black Mexican caskets, the train with the 18 American and English victims of the Ysabel massacre arrived here today. A silent crowd of several hundred friends and relatives gathered at the old Santa Fe station to meet the train, sorrowfully watched the caskets transferred to autotrucks, piled two and three high, covered with a tarpaulin and taken to the morgue.

Mexicans in El Paso Jailed
To guard against violence against leading Mexicans here, General Manuel Banda and 12 other prominent former Villista officers were thrown into jail here today on vagrancy charges. General Manuel M. Medina-velita, formerly chief of staff to Villa, was jailed on a murder charge in connection with the execution of Peter Keane, an American ranchman at Rubio, Chihuahua.

The arrests followed the discovery of a plot by angry Americans to lynch General Jose Ynez Salazar, suspected of ordering Tom Fountain, a popular American mining man, before a Mexican firing squad at Parral in 1913. The police learned of their plans and spirited Salazar away in an auto.

With the arrival of the victims' bodies indignation here was at fever heat. A great meeting of protest against the administration's watchful waiting policy is being arranged. Thousands planned to attend the funerals of the murdered men who lived here.

Gruesome Story Told
A gruesome story of the massacre was told by Mexican witnesses of the massacre and by American members of the rescue party who accompanied the bodies to the border. American friends of the murdered mining men risked their lives when they boldly rode into the view of the murderers and recovered the dead bodies. The bandits still lurked in the vicinity of their crimes as the half dozen Americans, armed to the teeth, tenderly picked up the bodies and placed them in the rescue train. Softened bullets had been used, making ragged holes. The skulls of three men had been shot away. Each body had from two to five holes in it.

The Americans in the rescue party were escorted by a small detachment of Carranza troops who insisted on stopping the train every few miles and reconnoitering for bandits. When the scene of the massacre was reached, mounted Villistas were not over half a mile away. The Carranzistas on the train, not being mounted, made no attempt to pursue the suspected murderers.

As soon as the bodies were loaded into a boxcar, the train backed into Chihuahua, where the entire populace met them.

Eyewitnesses Describe Massacre
Joe Maria Sanchez, a Mexican miner employed by the murdered Americans, was an eyewitness of the massacre and returned here with the train.

"We were in two coaches," said Sanchez, "one occupied by the Americans and the other by 20 of us Mexicans employees. 'No sooner had the train been brought to a standstill by the wreck the bandits began to board the coaches. They swarmed into our car, poked Mausers into our sides and told us to throw up our hands or they would kill us.'"

"They rifled our pockets, took our blankets and baggage and even our lunches."

"The Colonel Pablo Lopez, in charge of the looting in our car, said: 'If you want to see some fun, watch us kill these gringos. Come on, boys,' he shouted to his followers."

"Death to the Gringos"
"They ran from our coach, crying: 'Viva Villa' and 'Death to the gringos!' I heard a volley of rifle shots and looked out of the window."

"Manager Watson was running toward the Santa Ysabel river, a short distance away. Four other Americans were running in other directions, the Villistas shooting at them. Some of the soldiers dropped to their knees for better aim. Watson fell after running about 100 yards. He got up limping, but went only a short distance farther when he threw up his arms and fell forward, his body rolling down the bank into the river. 'Of two others running for the river, one fell midway. I learned later this was Romero. Four bullets penetrated his body. The other man was hit twice and killed.'"

"A young fellow, later identified as McHatton, got 40 yards from the train when he was shot and fell."

Americans Were Unarmed
"While this was going on, other Villistas crowded into the Americans' coach. I could not see what happened in there, as a frightful panic broke out in our car. Later I learned that the Americans were unarmed."

"Pearce was shot as he sat in the coach. I saw Wallace's body on the ground at the car steps. He had been shot through the back. Another body was on top of Wallace's. 'The other Americans were herded to the side of the coach and lined up. Colonel Lopez selected two of his soldiers as executioners and this nearly precipitated a fight among the bandits over who should have the privilege of shooting the Americans. 'Several of the Americans in line had been wounded when the Villistas shot into the coach. 'The two executioners used Mauser rifles. One would shoot his victim and then the other soldier would take the next in line. 'Within a few moments the executioners had gone completely down the line. The Americans lay on the ground some gasping and writhing in the sand and cinders. 'The suffering of the Americans seemed to drive the bandits into a frenzy. 'Viva Villa!' they cried and 'Death to the gringos!'"

"Colonel Lopez ordered the 'trio de gracia' given to those who were still alive and the soldiers placed the ends of their rifles at the victim's heads and fired, putting the wounded out of misery. 'All bodies were completely stripped of clothing and shoes. Fourteen were piled together in a small draw about a yard from the track. It was horrible.'"

ENFORCEMENT OF ANTI-TRUST LAWS

OUTLINE OF POLICY OF DEPT. OF JUSTICE REGARDING SHERMAN LAW

Washington, Jan. 15.—The policy of the department of justice in the enforcement of the anti-trust laws is outlined at length in a statement made public by the chamber of commerce of the United States announcing the result of the several conferences between Mr. Gregory and a committee of the organization. The outline, which was submitted to and approved by the attorney general, is prefaced by an explanation that the chamber has constantly been presented with inquiries with regard to the relationship that might be established between the federal trade commission and the department, and with requests for information as to the government's attitude in future anti-trust proceedings. The attorney general was told, the statement says, that an expression from his "might be regarded as reassuring to the public mind," and might "dispel some of the uncertainty which heretofore existed."

The statement follows: "By way of introduction the attorney general expressed the view that much of the misunderstanding that exists in some quarters in relation to the Sherman act is due to the fact that in the minds of many it has come to be thought of as a statute apart from the general body of laws—one by nature unlike other laws, especially as regards the function and duty of those charged with its enforcement. This, he pointed out, is not the case at all. On the contrary, the Sherman act is enforced by the department of justice in the same manner and according to the same rules of policy as other statutes—with the same care and with neither more nor less rigor. Plain or intentional violations are proceeded against vigorously under other statutes. When, as with all statutes, doubtful cases arise in which there was no intent to violate the law, they are dealt with just as similar cases under other statutes are dealt with, that is, with a view to enforcing strict compliance with the law, but without unnecessarily stigmatizing or unnecessarily burdening with litigation persons who have been honestly mistaken as to the law and who stand ready to rectify their mistakes."

Much Misrepresentation
"Another cause of this misunderstanding, said the attorney general, is the persistent misrepresentation to which the Sherman act has been subjected by propagandists who are opposed to the competitive principle and who seek to undermine that principle by attempting to create in the public mind misgivings and confusion both as to the meaning and as to the manner of enforcing the law embodying it."

"Four points were then taken up: "First—The complaint that the law is uncertain. "Second—The policy of the department of justice as regards the method of enforcing the law in admittedly doubtful cases. "Third—The means adopted by the department to guard against unjust prosecutions. "Fourth—The policy of the department in cases where it and the federal trade commission are both charged with the enforcement of the law."

Doubt Not Great
"Concerning the first point, the attorney general stated that while concededly there is in the law of restraint of trade an area of doubt, in the vast majority of cases it is not difficult to tell whether a proposed transaction is or is not in violation of the statute,

and the doubt is certainly no greater than that which is accepted as a matter of course in the application of other laws. Such doubt as there is, he further stated, will be greatly reduced by decisions in the shipping pool case, the anthracite coal cases, the harvest-er case, the steel case and the United Shoe machinery case, which are now pending in the supreme court. "This led to the question as to the policy of the department as regards the methods of enforcing the law in those cases which are admittedly doubtful. On that point the attorney general stated that where men have entered into a transaction believing in good faith that the transaction is a lawful one, and subsequently, upon complaint made, the department reaches the conclusion that the transaction was not in accordance with the statute but is yet satisfied of the good faith and innocent purpose of the parties and can see that there was ground for the view of the law upon which they acted, it has not been and would not be the policy of the department to invoke extreme penalties against them."

Civil Proceeding Best
"In such a case the department would consider that the just and appropriate and quickest way of enforcing the law would be by a civil proceeding in which the question involved could be contested or a consent decree entered, according as the defendants desired, or by a notice to the parties of the department's conclusion with opportunity to abandon or modify the transaction. The choice as between these two procedures would be determined by the circumstances of the particular case. The attorney general claimed no originality for this policy. On the contrary, he stated that it was neither original nor peculiar to the anti-trust law, but is the policy of the department and prosecuting authorities generally in the enforcement of all laws."

"In this connection the attention of the attorney general was called to paragraph E of section 6 of the federal trade commission law, which authorizes the commission 'upon application of the attorney general to investigate and to make recommendations for the readjustment of the business of any corporation alleged to be violating the anti-trust acts, in order that the corporation may thereafter maintain its organization, management and conduct of business in accordance with law'; and he was asked whether he could state what the policy of the department of justice would be with regard to invoking that provision. He replied that whilst he felt certain that this would prove to be a most serviceable provision in solving practical questions which often arise in the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, it was as yet too early in his judgment, to attempt to particularize as to the cases in which the department of justice should call upon the trade commission for assistance under this provision."

"Speaking generally, he stated, he did not understand that the provision contemplated that he should refer to the commission the question whether the law had been violated in a given case, but rather questions of the feasibility, adequacy or advisability of proposed remedies from a practical standpoint. Where questions of the latter sort do not arise, or where they arise in a form which presents no difficulty, no purpose would be served, of course, by having the parties over the same ground before the commission that had already been gone over before the department."

Difficult Questions
"On the other hand, where in

working out the remedy in a particular case difficult questions of business organization and of finance shall be encountered, of course, by having the parties go over the ground before the commission that had already been gone over before by the department. "On the other hand wherein working out the remedy in a particular case difficult questions of business organization and of finance shall be encountered, it will be the desire and the assistance of the trade commission. In two recent cases which have arisen where courts have declared the combinations assailed to be unlawful, the department has proposed to the courts that the assistance of the trade commission be sought in working out plans of dissolution."

The discussion then turned to the measures taken by the department to guarantee provisions for which there is no just ground. On this point, the attorney general stated that no proceeding is ever instituted until after the most painstaking and exhaustive investigation of the facts which it is possible to make. As a part of this inquiry, the person or corporation against whom complaint is made, unless it has already declared its attitude, is given full opportunity to submit its defense before any action is taken. This is done, he pointed out, not only as a matter of justice to those against whom complaints are made, but as a matter of prudence any interest in instituting a suit which should subsequently turn out to be without foundation."

Guided by Principle
"As to its policy in cases where both department and the federal trade commission are charged with the enforcement of the laws under the Clayton act, the attorney general stated that the department would, in general, be guided by the principle which governs the federal and the state courts

in cases where they have concurrent jurisdiction. "That is to say in any such case of the federal trade commission were the first to exercise jurisdiction, the department of justice would await the conclusion of the commission's proceedings before taking any action, unless special circumstances should dictate a different course."

Heat Plant Bursts; Dakota Solon Dies

Mitchell, S. D., Jan. 12.—Walter F. Vandermark, state senator of Hanson county and one of the prominent attorneys of South Dakota, died today from injuries received when a hot water heating plant in his home at Alexandria exploded and partially wrecked the house.

The walls of the home were bulged out and the glass from the windows blown across the street. The force of the blast was sufficient to lift the piano on the first floor against the ceiling. Mrs. Vandermark and little daughter, on the second floor, were slightly injured. The extreme cold in the night caused the plant to freeze and in starting the fire early steam was formed, causing the explosion.

Mr. Vandermark was in the basement working over the boiler when the accident happened.

An Electric Restaurant
A large mining company has installed an electric restaurant 150 yards in from the foot of the shaft in one of its mines. Here food is cooked or heated electrically and hot coffee is prepared by the same means. Since most of the important coal mines already use electric power under-ground for power purposes, there should be little difficulty in establishing subterranean electric restaurants in any of them.



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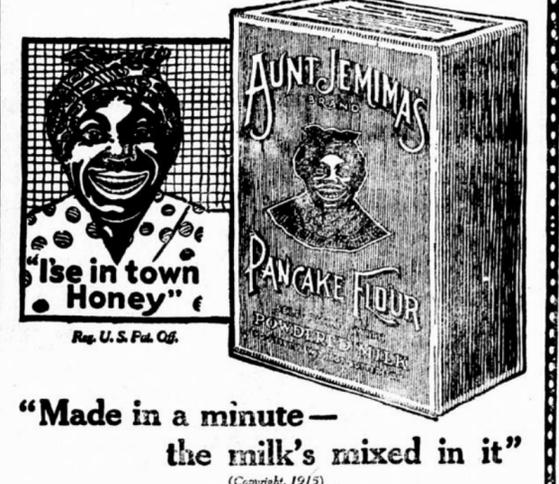
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