

MILITARISM NOT A PERIL IN AMERICA, WILSON DECLARES

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS STAND TO COMMITTEE THAT CALLS TO PROTEST HIS PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM.

SAYS HELPLESS NATION IS NEGLIGIBLE IN A PARLEY

Would Have Little Power in Conference to Establish Foundations for Peace, He Tells Representatives of Union Against Militarism—Favors Military Training.

Washington, May 10.—Hope that at the end of the present war the nations of the world would undertake a joint effort to keep the peace, backed by a common police force, was expressed by President Wilson in an interview with a committee of the American Union Against Militarism, which called to protest his preparedness program and advise him that they had found a fear of militarism in the country west of the Alleghenies.

The President told his callers that a helpless nation would be negligible in a conference to establish the foundations for peace. He said there was a difference between preparedness and militarism, that the country was in no danger of the latter, and in response to a question declared that compulsory military training was not contrary to American tradition.

For Military Training.

The committee insisted that on account of his office the President most frequently addressed audiences from the upper classes and that the response he received upon the proposal to increase the military were misleading him as to the true sentiment of the country.

To this Mr. Wilson replied: "The currents of opinion, or, rather, the bodies of opinion in this country, are very hard to assess. For example, Mayor Mitchell of New York City and a group of gentlemen associated with him made a tour not unlike that which you had and had meetings, and they came back and reported in most enthusiastic terms unanimous opinion, not for universal military service, but very distinctly for universal military training, which, of course, is a very different thing."

Not Militarism, But Necessity. "Now I see the danger that Mr. Pinchot perceives in the laws that he referred to, because they seem to associate military training with public authority and to draw that training into some sort of connection with military organization."

"A nation acquainted with arms is not a militaristic nation, unless there is somebody who can by an order determine what they shall all do with that force."

"When things are at sixes and sevens in a neighboring country, as in Mexico, and everybody apparently a law unto himself, there are not men enough to safeguard that border! And yet it is obviously the right thing to do to keep the disorder of the country from flowing over to disturb the peace of another country. That is not militarism, that is necessary."

For Very Powerful Navy. "I do not need to tell you that I am just as much opposed to militarism as any man living."

"The traditions of the American people have always been for a very powerful navy. We have never been jealous of the navy even in our most sensitive moments."

IRISH REBELLION LEADERS FOUND GUILTY AND SHOT

Other Signers of Proclamation Sentenced to Three Years' Imprisonment—Birrell Resigns.

London, May 5.—The announcement in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister that the leaders in the rebellion in Ireland had been court-martialed and summarily executed created a profound feeling, although this action by the government was expected.

Patrick H. Pearse, the "provisional president of Ireland," Thomas J. Clark and Thomas MacDonagh were the men executed.

Three other signers of the proclamation were sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

It was announced also that Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, has resigned.

Mr. Birrell indicated his resignation from the cabinet by taking a corner seat behind the treasury bench when he entered the Commons.

Trial of Casement in Fortnight. London, May 8.—The trial of Sir Roger Casement will take place in London within a fortnight. Baron Reading, the lord chief justice of England, probably will preside. The attorney general will conduct the prosecution. Sir Roger has asked Sir Edward Carson to defend him, but it is unlikely that Carson will accept. According to good authority, Casement, who for some time after his capture was threatened with a serious nervous breakdown, now has completely recovered his health.

FUNSTON WANTS 50,000 MEN FROM NATIONAL GUARD

RENEWED DEMAND ON WAR DEPARTMENT — WOULD CALL NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED AT JUAREZ CONFERENCE

Situation Takes on Added Gravity Following Bandit Raid in Big Bend District—New Demands Presented to Mexican Representatives.

Washington, May 10.—General Funston has renewed his demand on the war department for the national guard. It is understood he has asked for 50,000 men to be drawn from the border states and New York and Pennsylvania. The last two states are wanted because of their equipment.

El Paso, May 10.—The latest conference between Generals Scott and Funston and General Obregon, Mexican minister of war and Juan Amador, sub-secretary of foreign affairs, ended late in the day without an agreement having been reached. It was indicated, however, that efforts to effect an understanding regarding the status of the American troops in Mexico had not been abandoned and that another conference would be held.

U. S. Makes New Demands. In El Paso the feeling grew that the situation had taken on added gravity following the bandit raid in the Big Bend district. It was reported on good authority that most of the conference had to do with the raid and the steps to be taken to disperse bandit groups in northern Coahuila.

New demands were presented to the Mexican representatives, it was said, which would include the co-operation of the Mexican and American troops in districts not hitherto touched in the negotiation.

Obregon Would Gain Time. Whatever the reply of the Mexican minister of war, it was evident that he wished to gain more time. The conference began at 4:55 p. m., and ended in just an hour and 50 minutes.

More telegraphic conversations between General Obregon and General Carranza at the provisional capital took place.

LINER CYMRIC TORPEDOED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE

Crew Numbered About 100 Men—No Passengers on Board—Carried War Supplies.

London, May 10.—The 13,000-ton White Star liner Cymric, which for some time has been engaged in freight service, has been torpedoed by a German submarine, according to advices received here.

It is reported that she is still afloat and is proceeding to an Irish port.

The crew aboard numbered about 100 men, but the steamer carried no passengers.

Carried War Supplies. New York, May 10.—The Cymric left New York April 29 with a cargo of munitions and war supplies, including 8,900 cases of cartridges. She was commanded by Captain F. E. Beadnell.

J. J. McPherson, British vice consul here in charge of shipping, said that as far as he knew there were no Americans among the crew. In addition to the crew, five distressed British seamen, who had been ill here, were on the steamer.

CONVICTED OF BOMB PLOT

Fay and Two Helpers Are Found Guilty by Jury.

New York, May 10.—The jury, which for 10 days heard testimony at the trial of Robert Fay, a former lieutenant in the German army; Walter Scholz and Paul Daeche, charged with conspiracy to destroy munition ships through bomb contrivances, has just returned a verdict of guilty against all the defendants.

Each defendant is liable to a maximum sentence of 12 years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

CARRANZA LEADER'S BODY FOUND AT SCENE OF RAID

Glenn Springs, Tex., May 10.—The body of a Carranzista officer has been found near here by Captain Cole, A Troop, Fourteenth Cavalry, who has taken his papers from him.

Says Britain Knows U. S. Code. New York, May 9.—"The British government knew the contents of Germany's reply to the United States at least 12 hours before the American state department did." This charge is made here by an eminent German, who is close to the German embassy, who went even further, saying: "For many months Downing street, which is in possession of the American secret diplomatic code, has had advance information on every official and private message exchanged between Berlin and Washington."

CHILDISH TOYS



CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

MEXICANS CROSS LINE, KILL FOUR AMERICANS; KIDNAP TWO OTHERS

BANDITS' RAID ON TEXAS SETTLEMENTS TAKES RANK WITH VILLA'S FAMOUS ATTACK ON COLUMBUS.

FUNSTON ORDERS CAVALRY TO PREPARE FOR PURSUIT

Conference Over Co-operation of American and Mexican Soldiers in Mexico Comes to Abrupt Halt—More Troops Needed in Big Bend Country.

El Paso, Texas, May 9.—Three American soldiers and a ten-year-old boy have lost their lives and two American citizens have been kidnapped and carried south of the international boundary to almost certain death in another raid of Mexican bandits that takes rank with Francisco Villa's famous attack on Columbus, N. M.

The bandits' foray, carrying them through the southern limits of Brewster county, in the Big Bend district of Texas, and taking in three little settlements near the border—Glenn Springs, Boquillas and Deemers, took place Friday night and Saturday morning, but news of it has just reached here.

Plan for Expedition. Within an hour preparations had been begun for an expedition. General Frederick G. Funston ordered that all troops of cavalry should proceed to the raided section to reinforce small detachments already on their way to the scene from Presidio, Alpine and other points. These troops got underway during the night.

It is said here that if the exigencies of the case demand such action they will cross the border in order to run down and disperse the bandits.

They consist of two troops of the Eighth cavalry from Fort Bliss, El Paso, under Major George T. Langhorne and two troops of the Fourteenth cavalry from Fort Clark, under Colonel Frederick Sibley, commander of the Fourteenth. The two detachments are expected to detain at once, Major Langhorne's at Alpine and Colonel Sibley's at Marathon. From these points they will march south 90 miles to the border.

While military events were developing with such rapidity the conference over the co-operation of American and Mexican soldiers in Mexico, which had been expected to reach a culmination Sunday, came to an abrupt halt.

U. S. CAVALRYMEN RUSH INTO BIG BEND DISTRICT

Move on to Glenn Springs Where Four Americans Were Killed by Bandits.

Marathon, Tex., May 9.—Two troops of American cavalry are swinging southward into the Big Bend country, moving on to Glenn Springs, where three soldiers lost their lives and a little boy was shot to death in the raid by Villista bands Friday night. The 100 troops or more cavalrymen belonging to Troops A and B of the Eighth cavalry are under the command of Major George T. Langhorne. Two troops of the Fourteenth cavalry, commanded by Colonel F. W. Sibley from Fort Clark, go forward today.

House Rejects Senate Army Bill. Washington, May 9.—A standing army of 250,000 men provided for in the senate amendment to the army bill has been rejected by the house, 221 to 142. The house bill provided for 140,000 men. The senate's plan to provide for a volunteer army of 261,000 was rejected by a vote of 251 to 109.

French Retreat, Guns Check Teutons. Paris, May 8.—The French troops have evacuated part of their trenches on the northern slope of hill 304 on the Verdun front west of the Meuse, as the result of an unusually violent bombardment by heavy German guns. The war office says that all efforts of the Germans to advance were checked by French guns and that a fresh division of troops which the Germans brought into action sustained great losses. Attacks north and northwest of hill 304 were repulsed at the point of the bayonet.

TROOPERS FIGHT FOR LIVES

NINE CAVALRYMEN MAKE STAND AGAINST 70 BANDITS.

Attack on Texas Settlement Vividly Described in Dispatch—Adobe House Set on Fire.

Alpine, Texas, May 9.—Mexican bandits, some 70 in number, forded the Rio Grande Friday night and sweeping 15 miles inland on American soil, raided the little settlement of Glenn Springs and attacked a detachment of American cavalry, consisting of nine men of Troop A, Fourteenth cavalry.

Three troopers and a little 10-year-old boy were killed, two cavalrymen were wounded and another is missing. He is believed to be a prisoner of the bandits who are now fleeing southward into Coahuila, Mexico.

Make Fight For Life. In a little adobe house, nine cavalrymen made their fight for life against the 70 or more bandits at Glenn Springs. A hail of shot poured for three hours into the single window of the mud adobe, but the Americans refused to give up. The cavalry kept up a steady rifle fire in defiant answer. Then the Mexicans' leader ordered fire balls to be thrown on the roof, thickly thatched with candelaria.

Unable to rout the Americans, the leader of the Mexicans gave orders to throw fire balls on the roof. Flaming torches made of torn cloth and weeds were dropped upon the roof, which started to burn.

The heat became intense. Faces and backs of the soldiers, still firing spiritedly through the window became blistered and burnt.

Dashes for the Open. "I can't stand it any longer," cried Private Cohen, "I'll take another shot and then try and make it through the window."

Cohen leaped into the window frame to make his dash for the open. A bullet split his skull and he fell back dead into the house.

When morning came the American troops crept back to the settlement and saw the main body of some 50 Mexicans packing their loot upon their cavalry mounts which they had captured. Then with a cry they turned towards the Rio Grande and started for Boquillas. Here, the brigands carried Deemer and Compton across the river and it is reported here that their throats had been cut.

PURSUED WHILE OFF THE AZORES BY TWO VESSELS

New York, May 9.—The steamship Venezia arriving here from Bordeaux, France, with 40 American citizens aboard was fired upon and chased for several hours by two commerce raiders while off the Azores, according to a story related when the vessel docked.

Reports had been in circulation for more than a week that at least one sea raider was again operating in the western Atlantic and the news brought by the Venezia caused alarm in shipping circles.

COUNTRESS GIVEN LIFE TERM

Georgiana Markovicz, Irish Revolt Leader, Is Sentenced. Dublin, May 9, via London.—Countess Georgiana Markovicz, one of the prominent figures in the Irish revolt, was sentenced to death after her trial by court martial, but the sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life. It is officially announced. The death sentence upon Henry O'Hanrahan was also commuted to a life term.

CARRANZA PLANS CAMPAIGN

Believes Border Raids Incited by Enemies in United States.

Mexico City, May 9.—General Carranza and his official advisers were in conference until 3 o'clock in the morning discussing the campaign against the border raids, which it is believed have been inaugurated, to be prosecuted systematically by enemies of the Carranza government now residing in the United States.

CALLS MILITIA OF THREE STATES FOR BORDER SERVICE

PRESIDENT ACTS UPON JOINT RECOMMENDATION OF BOTH FUNSTON AND SCOTT—MEXICAN SITUATION GRAVE.

TIME LIMIT ON STAY OF U. S. ARMY IS DEMANDED

Obregon Said to Have Taken Stand—American Cabinet to Refuse to Accede to any Such Limitation—Orders Given Regular Infantry—Conferences End.

Washington, May 10.—For the first time since the Spanish-American war the President of the United States has called on state militia to assist the regular forces in an international crisis.

The militia in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico was ordered out.

Limited Stay Demanded. General Obregon has demanded that a time limit be set up on the stay of American troops in Mexico.

The United States government will refuse positively to accede to any such limitation, it has been decided at a cabinet meeting.

The government policy will be continued to refuse to make a time limit. Use of the militia will not call for action by Congress at this time.

Orders Given Regulars. Orders also were issued for four regiments of regular infantry to proceed to the border at once from Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Madison barracks, New York; Vancouver, Wash., and Fort Lawton, Wash.

Decision to call out the militia followed a conference between President Wilson and Secretary Baker after the latter had received two long code messages from General Funston. In announcing the decision Secretary Baker declared the step constituted no change in the policy of the United States toward the Southern republic.

Peace Pact Hopes Shattered. General Scott's message to the war department indicated that conference between him and General Obregon are at an end and that the efforts to secure a peace pact are shattered.

It was intimated broadly that Obregon had not actually threatened to use Carranza soldiers against the American forces if the withdrawal were not immediately accomplished, but it was said "the situation is not at all good and we might as well prepare for trouble."

On Joint Recommendation. Secretary Baker said the orders sending more troops to the border were made upon the joint recommendation of both General Scott and General Funston.

Generals Scott and Funston advised the war department that more troops were urgently needed along the border as a return of the Big Bend raiders might be expected and that the regulars on patrol duty were insufficient to adequately guard against another raid.

GAIN GROUND; SACRIFICE MEN

Teutons Take Trenches Near Verdun—Fall at Hill 304.

Berlin, May 10.—The capture of several French trenches on the Verdun front south of Haucourt was announced by the war office.

Paris, May 10.—A violent German attack on Hill 304 at 3 a. m. was completely repulsed, the war office announces. On the east bank of the Meuse, northeast of Verdun, French counterattacks during the night in the region northwest of Thiaumont threw the Germans from the few points in the French first line trenches they still held, as the result of Sunday's heavy attack. The crown prince has lost 10,000 in dead and wounded since he renewed his drive against Verdun.

HUNDREDS KILLED IN EXPLOSION IS REPORT

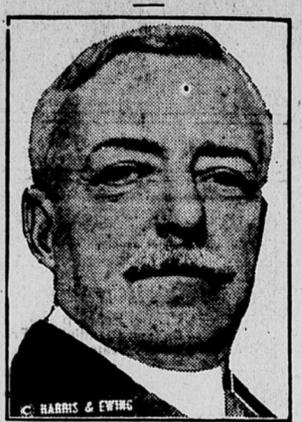
Paterson, N. J., May 10.—Three buildings of the Atlas Powder company at Lake Hopatcong north of here are reported to have blown up. First advices had it that between 50 and 100 men were killed, but this could not be confirmed. The telephone companies reported all wires were out of order. The explosion shook New Jersey towns within a radius of about 25 miles.

Kidnapped Americans Escape.

El Paso, May 10.—A private message received here says the seven American employees of the Porto Rico de Boquillas mine, near Boquilla, Mexico, who were captured by 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, said Dr. Holmer Powers of San Angelo, Texas, who was among the captured, also made his escape.

ROBERT LANSING



Secretary Lansing cabled the American reply to the German note to Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, who will deliver the text to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs.

American Reply to German Note Is Brief, Pointed

Washington, May 10.—Following is the text of the note cabled by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin with instructions to deliver it to the German minister of foreign affairs.

"The note of the Imperial German government under date of May 4, 1916, has received careful consideration by the government of the United States. It is especially noted as indicating the purpose of the Imperial German 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 fighting forces 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.

Guided by Friendship. "Throughout the months which have elapsed since the Imperial government announced on February 4, 1915, 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 on a scrupulous execution henceforth of the now altered policy of the Imperial government, as such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany.

New Policy Made Clear. "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 the certain passages in the Imperial government's note of the fourth instant 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 cannot 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."

GERARD DEFENDS HIS STAND

Brands Charge that He Is Enemy to Germany as Totally Wrong.

Berlin, May 9.—In an interview in the National Zeitung, James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, is quoted as saying: "In this crisis, as in all previous crises, I attached the greatest value to removing misunderstanding between Germany and America and did everything in my power that a conflict between the two countries might be avoided. I want no war between Germany and America. I have never wanted and shall never want one."

"I assure you that the accusation that I am an enemy of Germany is totally wrong. I have never done anything to justify the charge that I hate German characteristics or German men."

Brandels Vote Again Delayed.

Washington, May 9.—Just as the senate judiciary committee, urged to action by a letter from President Wilson, prepared to ballot on the confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis as justice of the supreme court, two senators objected. As a result action again was indefinitely postponed. It was learned that the President's letter in which he urged quick action, was received with a spirit of resentment. Friends of Brandeis failed even in getting an agreement to vote at any definite future date.