TODAY'S PRICES
Mexican bank notes (state bills) 9¾@11—Mexican paper 49½—Mexican bills 15½—Carranza currency 2½—Bar silver (Handy & Harman quotations) 67¼—Copper $25.50@26.00—Grains higher—Livestock steady—Stocks higher.

EL PASO HERALD

HOME EDITION
WEATHER FORECAST.
El Paso, cloudy, warmer; west Texas, cloudy, colder; Arizona, generally fair; New Mexico, unsettled, warmer.

LATEST NEWS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS. EL PASO, TEXAS, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1916. DELIVERED ANYWHERE 60 CENTS A MONTH. 16 PAGES TODAY.

IT'S WITHDRAW OR INTERVENE---STONE

Show Good Faith, U. S. Calls On Berlin

DEMAND IS ABOUT TO BE SENT

Punishment Of Submarine Commander For Attacking Sussex Is Suggested.

CASE IS STRONG, U. S. BELIEVES

Washington Considers Germany Has Virtually Admitted the Attack.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The German note on the Sussex and other merchant ships which met disaster recently, and all the information on the subject compiled at the state department was presented to the cabinet today. The entire submarine situation was considered and details of the policy to be pursued were formulated.

Administration officials regard the German note as a virtual admission that the Sussex was torpedoed.

It was indicated today that the next step in the submarine crisis, probably the sending to Germany of the cumulative evidence which the United States contends shows violations of Berlin's assurances, will be taken within the next 48 hours. Developments are expected to follow rapidly.

Demand Evidence of Good Faith.

The president and the cabinet are understood to have agreed that the presentation of the facts shall be accompanied by a definite and final demand for evidence of Germany's good faith and observance of her guarantees, but probably will be accompanied by no time limit which properly could be described as an ultimatum.

The evidence collected by secretary Lansing was placed before the cabinet today. Affidavits on the Sussex case, which arrived on the steamer St. Paul, were not before the cabinet, but it was said other evidence was so complete that they were not entirely necessary to the preparation of the case of the United States.

Germany's Practical Admission.

The United States is disposed to consider that Germany, in the latest submarine note, practically admitted one of her submarine commanders is guilty of torpedoing the Sussex. President Wilson and secretary Lansing today examined the official text of the communication from Berlin and are understood to have reached this conclusion, although no announcement was made.

Drastic Action May Follow.

Unless Germany, should, without equivocation, admit attacking the vessel, which had aboard more than a score of American citizens, and inflict adequate punishment upon the commander of the submarine and in other ways show evidences of good faith, action of a drastic nature undoubtedly will follow.

Two Stories Almost Identical.

The assumption of Germany's admission of guilt is founded upon the marked similarity of the circumstances surrounding the explosion which damaged the Sussex and the attack upon a steamer in the channel described in the German note. The date, time and locations are practically the same. The damage done by the torpedo fired by the submarine and the explosion which wrecked the Sussex are identical. The course being followed by the Sussex and the vessel mentioned in the note are similar.

The only difference in the two versions, that of Germany based upon the report of a submarine commander, and that of the United States, founded upon reports of the British and French governments, affidavits of survivors, and investigations by American naval, diplomatic and consular officials, is found in the description of the Sussex and the description of the vessel attacked by the submarine, according to a sketch made by the submarine commander while peering through his periscope. It is considered that the slight variations in the two sides of the case very well could be reconciled.

Sussex Case Is Stronger.

Following the receipt recently of press dispatches announcing that the German government flatly denied responsibility for the explosion which destroyed the Sussex, it is believed the case the United States was preparing against German warfare would have to be based upon the accumulation of illegal attacks rather than largely upon the disaster to the channel steamer. It now being revealed upon just what contentions and arguments Germany bases her denial of responsibility, the administration considers that the case of the Sussex is stronger than ever.

Much of the evidence in the possession of the state department regarding recent cases has to do with the attacks on the four ships other than the Sussex, mentioned in the German note. These were the Manchester Engineer, Englishman, Eagle Point and Berwindvale. The explanation made by Germany of these cases are considered unsatisfactory, the German contentions not agreeing with the evidence which has been gathered by the state department.

French Deride German Note.

Paris, France, April 14.—The German note regarding the torpedoing of the Sussex and other vessels is commented on by the morning newspapers for the most part in derisive terms. Under the heading, "Germany Seeks to Draw America Into Another Tangle

(Continued on page 5, Col. 2)

U. S. AIR SCOUTS BREAK RECORDS

The War At a Glance

FRENCH positions near Hill No. 304 in the Verdun sector west of the Meuse were subjected to violent bombardment Thursday night. East of the river there was a recrudescence of activity on the part of the Germans, although no heavy actions are reported in the French communication.

A small attack on French positions south of Douaumont is said by the French war office to have been repulsed.

The Turkish war office reports the defeat of three Russian cavalry regiments by a mixed force of Persians and Turks in Persian Armenia.

A London official report says the British have defeated the Turks in Mesopotamia and have driven them back from one and one-half to three miles.

An official statement from the German admiralty says that in March, 80 trading vessels of hostile nations were sunk by German submarines or mines.

TURKS DEFEATED IN MESOPOTAMIA

London, Eng., April 14.—Defeat of the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia by the British was reported officially. In an engagement in the Tigris the Turks were driven back from one and one-half to three miles.

The morning papers express some apprehension regarding the situation of Gen. Townshend at Kut-El-Amara.

As to the size of the beleaguered force there is no certain information. The division originally under Gen. Townshend's command was supplemented by other troops but his force has since been diminished by at least 6100 casualties.

The Daily Mail says:

"For 128 days Gen. Townshend has looked down the Tigris for the aid that is so slow to come. Of his condition we have been permitted to know nothing. That is not cheerful. But Gordon, in the last hours of his epic defence at Khartoum, ordered the bands to play merrily. And all British soldiers have shown this spirit in days of danger.

"Kut-El-Amara is one of the dreariest habitations in the world."

GERMANS ATTACK WEST OF MEUSE

Paris, France, April 14.—West of the Meuse a violent bombardment was delivered by the Germans against the French lines to the west of Hill No. 304, says the French official communication this morning, Thursday evening, east of the Meuse, a small attack was made on the French positions south of Douaumont but it was completely repulsed. There was a lively bombardment south of Haudremont. In the Woevre district artillery duels took place.

INVERLYON IS SUNK: 11 MEN ARE SAVED; 11 MISSING

Queenstown, Ireland, April 14.—Capt. Charlestone and 11 men of the British ship Inverlyon were landed today and reported their vessel had been sunk by a submarine on Tuesday afternoon. One of the members of the crew who was rescued, is an American, William Loss. Another boat from the Inverlyon, containing 11 men, is missing.

EIGHTY VESSELS HOSTILE TO GERMANY ARE SUNK IN MARCH

Berlin, Germany, April 14.—(By wireless to Sayville.)—A statement issued by the German admiralty under date of April 13 says that in the month of March 80 trading vessels belonging to hostile countries, with an aggregate tonnage of 207,000, were sunk by German submarines or their mines.

PRESCOTT MAYOR PROTESTS AGAINST PHONE RATE RAISE

Prescott, Ariz., April 14.—Mayor Timerhoff has appealed to the state corporation commission against a proposed raise in rates announced by the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company. The members of the commission came to Prescott to hear this and several other applications. The mayor's position was that the Prescott plant is earning big money for the company at the present rates and that it is unfair to consider the state as a unit and charge the possible losses in other plants against the Prescott exchange.

NON COMMISSIONED OFFICER ENDS LIFE AT DOUGLAS

Douglas, Ariz., April 14.—John Anderson, quartermaster sergeant of company E, 11th infantry, ended his life at Camp Douglas. The motive was unknown. Two other soldiers were asleep in a tent with Sergt. Anderson. He rose before reveille. He got his service rifle and shattered his skull. Anderson was considered a good officer, was a man of good habits, and left his affairs in first class shape.

MILITARY AND HISTORICAL BOOKS SOUGHT IN PHOENIX

Phoenix, Ariz., April 14.—That preparedness is in the air is demonstrated by the report of the librarian of the Carnegie library filed today. For once in the history of the institution, the demand for historical and military works has almost caught up with the reading of light fiction, and the resources of the library have been taxed to the uttermost.

LORIMER HINTS AT BANK CLIQUE

Says Chicago Bankers Inclined to Shut Out His Institution.

Chicago, Ill., April 14.—William Lorimer, resuming the stand today in his trial on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the failure of the La Salle Street Trust & Savings bank, denied testimony given previously by James B. Forgan, president of the First National bank and head of the clearing house. Regarding testimony by Mr. Forgan that he had told Mr. Lorimer that the bank was going from bad to worse, Mr. Lorimer said he did not believe Mr. Forgan had told him that.

Mr. Lorimer told of calling upon a number of big bankers for aid in securing clearance and of being refused.

Wanted No More Competition.

"All of this," he said, "and the fact that the newspapers contained the story almost immediately following Mr. Forgan's telling Mr. Munday our bank would not be taken into the clearing house association, led me to believe that the bankers of Chicago didn't want anyone here who was liable to build up a large bank, but they were willing to take our customers.

"The printing of the newspaper story about the clearing house's action caused a run on the bank, $1,000,000 being withdrawn, but we were able to weather the storm."

Tells of Borrowing $1,250,000.

Regarding the denationalization of the bank, the witness said there was no idea at any time of escaping from the supervision of the national bank examiner. The actual denationalization, he said, was arranged by others.

"All I did," continued the witness, "was to sign a note for $1,250,000. I then went to Mr. Dawes and told him we needed $1,250,000 and asked if he would cash a check for that amount. He said yes and did so. There was no secret as to what was being done."

Mr. Lorimer told of losing interest in the bank and was preparing to withdraw. Mr. Munday opposed this, he said.

"At no time," said the witness, "did I think there was anything wrong. I thought the bank was very well managed and that Mr. Munday was a very efficient man. I did not begin to take an active interest until about the middle of May, 1914."

THIRTY KILLED IN CANTON FIGHT

Hong Kong, China, April 13.—(Via London, April 14.)—Fighting between government troops and revolutionaries took place at Canton last night when soldiers opposed the landing of the rebels. The casualties numbered about 30.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS NAMED IN TOBACCO FRAUDS

Washington, D. C., April 14.—The government's investigation at New York of charges of collusion between deputy internal revenue collectors and tobacco manufacturers and dealers, recently arrested in the alleged $20,000,000 internal revenue frauds, has reached a stage, officials here have been informed, when indictments charging conspiracy may be asked in the case of a number of deputy collectors.

The investigation has spread, it is said, to Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other cities, and a thorough inquiry is now being made to determine whether deputy collectors at these points were in collusion with the tobacco manufacturers who are charged with having evaded the payment of revenue to the government for 15 years or more.

FERGUSON DECLINES TO TALK OF MEXICO NOW

Austin, Tex., April 14.—Gov. Ferguson declines to comment upon the latest phase of the Mexican situation. No advices have yet reached the adjutant general's department indicating that the state troops may be called into action, either for service in Mexico or for border duty. The guard, however, is now in excellent shape for service.

SUGAR BILL GOES TO HOUSE-SENATE CONFEREES

Washington, D. C., April 14.—House and senate disagreements over the repeal of the free sugar clause in the tariff law today went to conferees of the two houses.

A senate amendment would defer putting sugar on the free list for four years from May 1. The house bill would defer it indefinitely. Revenue between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 a year is involved.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate.

Resumed discussion of army reorganization bill.

Sisal investigation continued.

House.

Discussion of agricultural appropriation bill continued.

Disagreed to senate amendment of the house bill to repeal the free sugar clause of the tariff and sent the bill to conference.

Select committee reported United States attorney Marshall, of New York, guilty of contempt of the house and recommended that he be brought before the bar of the house. The house deferred action.

WATCH SONORA BOUNDARY FOR TROOPS

Lieuts. Gorrell and Dargue Fly 310 Miles In 4 Hours And 5 Minutes.

EXCEED PREVIOUS RECORD 22 MILES

Aviators Return With Icicles on Mustaches and Fingers Stiff With Cold.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 14.—Under actual war conditions, at a height ranging from 5000 to 7000 feet, the airmen, Lieuts. E. S. Gorrell and H. A. Dargue, the one as observer and the other as pilot, established in their flight today what was said to be a new American army record for continuous flight.

The flight, 310 miles long, was made in four hours and five minutes, the aviators said upon their return here, exceeding by about 22 miles a previous record made in Newport News, Va., last week.

Part of the flight was made over the northern range of the Sierra Madres and under what the men described as the worst weather conditions they have encountered in the campaign. Icicles formed on their mustaches and eyelids and even when they landed in the warm sunshine here their fingers were numb with cold.

Taken in conjunction with news from San Antonio Thursday that scouts would be ordered at once to ascertain the location of the Sonora troops of Gen. Arnulfo Gomez and keep in touch with them, the flight of Lieuts. Gorrell and Dargue is believed here to have been taken in carrying out that order. Gomez was reported to be moving, or about to move, his army, variously estimated at from 2000 to 6000 men, from the Sonora-Chihuahua line into Chihuahua in such a way as to present a possible menace to the Casas Grandes field base and the American line of communication.

The censorship at Columbus is believed to have precluded the possibility of mentioning this phase of the airmen's flight. The fact that they flew over a portion of the Sierra Madres and returned quickly might be taken as indicating either that they found no evidence of a troop movement, or that, having found a troop movement under way, they hastened back to Columbus to report.

QUIET IN PARRAL CONSUL REPORTS

"Made in El Paso" Details of Parral Battle Without Foundation of Fact.

Consul Garcia received a message from Gen. Obregon late Thursday night saying that the situation in Parral was much improved, according to reports made by Gen. Luis Gutierrez to the minister of war. Gen. Obregon expressed confidence that the danger of further demonstrations among the civilian population of Parral against the American troops had passed.

Obregon's Message.

Gen. Alvaro Obregon, Mexican minister of war, telegraphed to Gen. Gabriel Gavira, commander of the Juarez garrison, giving details of the shooting of American soldiers by citizens of Paral. Gen. Obregon's dispatch, dated Queretaro, April 12, reads:

"My department, desiring to bring to the knowledge of the army the lamentable incident occurring yesterday in the city of Parral, Chihuahua, between the people of that city and an American force belonging to the troops engaged in the pursuit of Villa, communicates this to you in order that in your turn, you make it known to your subordinates and give it also to the press, so that the people may know the facts as they are.

"At 1 oclock in the afternoon an American force composed of 500 men entered that city and the authorities of the same notified the commander of the said force that the Americans should vacate it.

"The commander of the Americans began to carry out the wish of the authorities, when the people of the city organized a meeting of protest against the entrance into the city of the American troops without permission.

"The civil authorities tried to avoid a conflict, but their forces were not sufficient to handle the situation. In the friction which resulted one American soldier was killed and several citizens were wounded. The municipal president, Jose de la Luz Herrera, and the Constitutional generals, Garcia Lozano and Hernandez, with some of their officials and troops, tried to calm the peo-

(Continued on page 4, Col. 3)

VILLISTAS AMBUSH U. S. TROOPS THREE TIMES AT AGUASCALIENTES

Tenth Cavalrymen Rout Them Each Time, Killing, They Declare, More Than the Three Mentioned in Official Dispatch; Capture a Machine Gun Tripod, and, More Important, Burro Loaded With Coffee.

By H. W. BLAKESLEE,
Correspondent of the Associated Press.

PERSHING'S Camp at Front, Mexico, April 7 (by courier to Columbus, N. M., April 14.)—About 20 men of the Tenth cavalry, negro, who were in the fight with Villistas April 1 at Aguascalientes, arrived here today for rest and reoutfitting.

The men were sure they had killed more than the three dead covered in the official report. Three times the Villistas, numbering about 150, attempted to ambush the advance guards of the Tenth. The Mexicans fought with considerable military strategy. Not more than three troops of the Tenth participated in the fight, which lasted an hour and a half.

The Tenth was riding for Guerrero when it approached the town of Aguascalientes. One of their guides warned them that a considerable body of mounted troops must have passed along the road ahead of them. The horse tracks were still fresh. The advance guard of the Tenth went forward cautiously as they approached the town, which was hidden behind a hill. Nearing the top of the rise, the advance was without warning subjected to volley fire, coming simultaneously from both sides of the road. The Villistas shooting at them were behind hills on either side. Troop K of the Tenth was brought up at a trot, while F troop went around to flank the Villistas and drive them out of the hill. Troop H was hurried forward.

As E troop rounded the hill at a gallop it came within a minute's ride of the Villistas on that side. Some of the cavalrymen got so close that they used their pistols. One Villista was killed in this part of the skirmishing by a pistol shot at about 50 yards. The moment that E troop appeared, the Villistas rode for the side of a mountain overlooking the town.

Fight on Mountain Side.

"It was the steepest mountain side we have seen anybody climbing," said one of the returning men today, "and they knew the trails while we did not, but we went up after them. We went up on our horses, until they made a stand from behind rocks. The bullets were whistling all around us, but they never hit one of us. They had a machine gun in action, too. We could hear its pop-pop-pop, but we could not see it. We dismounted and returned the fire. Then they ran farther up the mountain, with us after them, until they made another stand. We opened fire on them again, but they would not stand. At last they got away in the steep trails, which they knew, while we climbed rocks and fallen tree trunks and fell behind. They did not try to fight again."

Find Tripod, No Machine Gun.

An officer said the entire action lasted about an hour and a half. The negro troopers spotted the place from which the machine gun fire came and got there so rapidly that they found the tripod on which it had stood still in place. The gun was gone. The men searched the caves in the vicinity, believing the gun had been cached, but they did not discover its hiding place.

One machine gun of the Americans was in action for a very short time, firing only a few rounds. It poured these into a cabin, wounding a Villista concealed there. No more machine gun fire was used by the Americans, as it was considered a waste of ammunition because of lack of targets.

Capture Burro With Coffee.

Among the Villistas killed was a soldier who tarried too long while trying to take his burro off with him. The reason for his eagerness to save the burro was apparent when the Americans got to his body. The burro stood beside him, loaded with what the cavalrymen in this campaign have dubbed "gold," namely, coffee. Most of the soldiers regarded this capture as of more importance than the Villista prisoner whom they brought in today from this fight, or of the two dozen horses and mules taken. Two Carranza prisoners were recovered from the Villistas and liberated in this fight.

The detachment of the Tenth arriving here today had been without an issue of regular rations since March 21. They had lived off the country, eating beef, beans and parched corn. They appeared to be in good condition, but returned with horses which needed rest.

Hardtack Tastes Like Cake.

"Yesterday," one of the troopers said, "I had a piece of hardtack. Say, it tasted just like cake."

"All the newspapers are gone at Aguascalientes," remarked another trooper. "We burned them up, every one of them, making cigaret papers."

Some of the others rolled over and fell asleep on the dry, brown grass, but most of them sat quietly, their eyes watching the pile of food supplies at the quartermaster's depot, as they talked about the flavor of bacon, coffee and real tobacco.

"I'll stay in this country hunting Villa for ten years," said one, "if they will give me something to eat right now, quick."

Maj. Young Led Advance.

These men had worn out their shoes. They said they had seldom ridden or walked on a road during the 18 days they have been out, but had been climbing in mountains nearly all the time, often where they could not make out even the trails. The squadron in the Aguascalientes fight was commanded by Col. W. C. Brown. Maj. Charles Young led immediate chase of the Villistas. Lieut. Henry Abbey, jr., commanded the advance guard which took the first Villista fire. Lieut. John Kennard commanded F troop in the chase.

U. S. TROOPS AT DUBLAN DIG IN

Americans Say Town Fortified; Signal Fires; Villa at Las Cruces?

American troops at Colonia Dublan are "digging in" and have formed entrenchments around three sides of the Mormon settlement with the river forming the rear line, according to Americans who arrived here Friday afternoon from Casas Grandes.

These entrenchments are being carefully guarded and mountain guns have been planted in them, commanding the approaches to Colonia Dublan from the north, east and south. The officers told the soldiers that this was being done for practice. The entrenchments are being manned daily and carefully guarded.

Signal Fires.

American scouts are also being sent to the Dos Cabazos and Ojitos passes leading from Sonora into Chihuahua to report the presence of any Carranza or other soldiers from the western side of the pass. Signal fires, which have been seen on the mountains near Colonia Dublan for the past week have attracted much attention in the army camp.

The Americans were told at Colonia Dublan that Villa stood in the plaza at Cruces with a blanket wrapped about his face and watched the American cavalry troops pass through Cruces going south. This report had been brought to camp from Cruces by one of the scouts. The incident occurred more than a week ago, he reported, and Villa was said to have been standing in the midst of Carranza soldiers as the U. S. cavalry troops trotted through the town.

ARMY DRAFTS ALL AVAILABLE CHAUFFEURS FROM EL PASO

On the westbound Golden State limited Thursday were 28 additional truck drivers and mechanics, recruited from civilian drivers and mechanics in El Paso. This second assignment of local men very near relieves El Paso of a surplus of drivers. The pay the men receive is $125 a month and all expenses, and many of the boys gave up good jobs for the adventure of the thing.

SALAZAR RAIDS MEXICAN RANCH

Reports by Phone From T. O. Ranch Say Skirmish Fought With Ranchmen.

Jose Ynez Salazar, former Orozco and Huerta general, appeared at one of the round ups of the T. O. ranch with a band of 12 men Thursday and after holding up the cowboys, took what horses he needed and headed for the southeast. The T. O. ranch is south of Sierra Blanca, across the line.

There was a slight engagement between the Mexican ranch men and the men under Salazar, in which the ranch men sustained a few bruises and cuts. With an addition to his forces of ten men gathered around Sierra Blanca, Salazar is reported to have said that he would have an army of several hundred within the week.

Road House Raided.

A raid was made Tuesday night upon a house on the county road leading to Ysleta by the United States secret service men and members of the army in the hopes of apprehending Salazar at that place, but he learned of the intention of the officers and escaped. Salazar is said to have planned to meet a girl from Juarez there.

The ranchmen phoned their information as to the presence of Salazar on the T. O. ranch to El Paso and said that he only seemed to want horses for mounts, though the revolutionists had taken all the provisions that could be found at the round up camp.

MEXICAN AT NAMIQUIPA HAD 13TH CAVALRY HORSE; SPY

A Mexican is reported to have been arrested at Namiquipa by Carranza troops on suspicion of being a Villista spy. The man is said to have been riding a horse which was identified as belonging to the 13th cavalry, brands and hoof marks showing that the horse had belonged to the American cavalry.

The Mexican also wore an American cavalry uniform under his old denim suit. He will probably be shot as a spy.

PROBLEM PUZZLES OFFICIAL HEADS

Republicans Believe Strongly Shipments Of Munitions Should Be Cut Off.

CAVALRY MAY BE IN DANGER NOW

Washington Worries Over Lack Of Report From Maj. Tompkins.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Secretary of state Lansing announced today that he was prepared to treat with Gen. Carranza's proposal for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico. It was added, however, that no immediate withdrawal was in contemplation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—"It's a case of withdraw from Mexico or intervene in earnest." This view of the situation was voiced today by senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee. It was regarded as unusually significant, since senator Stone is usually regarded as voicing the views of the administration in foreign affairs. He is, therefore, accustomed to be cautious in his utterances.

After conferring with secretary of state Lansing today, chairman Stone said:

"The problem confronting this government is how long it would be wise to keep an expeditionary force in Mexico. I have never believed that we would achieve the capture of Villa. Diaz had a price on Villa's head for years and could not get him. I do not doubt that Carranza would like to get him, but he has been unable to do so.

He Has the Best of It.

"Villa is in his own country, and our soldiers are in a difficult, unknown country. They have succeeded in breaking up some of Villa's bands and have accomplished something. I was strongly in favor of sending the expedition after Villa, whether it got him or not.

"But we have recognized the de facto government in Mexico and agreed to send an expeditionary force into Mexico for a certain purpose. How long can we let that army stay in a foreign country where friction already exists and where more friction is bound to develop? If we adhere to our policy toward Mexico, we cannot keep the army there. To my mind the only alternative to withdrawing the troops sooner or later is intervention."

"Kill or Capture Villa."

Representative McLemore, of Texas, whose resolution to warn Americans off belligerent ships raised one of the liveliest rows of the present congress, introduced today a resolution that "the American military forces must not for any reason be withdrawn from Mexico until Francisco Villa has been killed, captured or forced into exile."

The resolution was referred to the foreign affairs committee.

Would Bar Munition Exports.

Republicans of congress today voiced a general sentiment that exports of munitions of war to Mexico should at once be prohibited, pending further developments.

Fear Tompkins Hemmed In.

Deep anxiety was felt in official circles today over the fate of Maj. Frank Tompkins and his little force of 13th United States cavalry, attacked in Parral, Mex., on Wednesday.

Known to be outnumbered, perhaps beleaguered in a district notoriously anti-American, it was feared that the troopers might be in grave danger. Lack of information from the isolated detachment intensified the anxiety for their safety.

Gen. Funston today reported to the war department that he had received no word from Gen. Pershing on the fight Wednesday at Parral, but that he is continuing to press for information.

No Change in Situation.

When secretary of war Baker left the cabinet meeting today he said there was "absolutely no change in the Mexican situation" and that the status of the American troops was the same.

It's Up to Funston.

Secretary Baker said there had been as yet no change in Gen. Funston's orders, but declined to discuss questions of policy raised by the Carranza note. The border commander's hands were entirely free to make any necessary disposition of the 30,000 men under his command.

Dispatch of troops to strengthen the supporting lines or the shifting of border forces to places best adapted to eventualities are matters of which Gen. Funston himself is the only judge, in the war department's view.

Await Maj. Tompkins's Version.

An official version of the Parral incident is awaited anxiously. Since Gen. Carranza sharply criticised the American commander in transmitting

(Continued on page 4, Col. 4.)

You May Safely Brand As Lies Any Mexican "News" The Herald Doesn't Print