TODAY'S PRICES
Mexican bank notes (state bills) 8¾@15—Mexican peso 48—Nacionales bills 15¾—German currency 2¼—Bar silver (Handy & Harman quotations) 51—Copper $29.50@29.00—Grains higher—Livestock steady—Stocks higher.

EL PASO HERALD

HOME EDITION
WEATHER FORECAST.
El Paso, and west Texas fair, warmer; New Mexico and Arizona fair, south, unsettled north.

LATEST NEWS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS. EL PASO, TEXAS, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1916. DELIVERED ANYWHERE 60 CENTS A MONTH. FOURTEEN PAGES TODAY.

VILLA'S BODY FOUND? U. S. IS DOUBTFUL

American Is Shot As U-Boat Shells Ship

STIFF NOTE READY TO BE SENT

Only Acquiescence In Demands By Germany Can Avert Breach.

WILSON DRAFTS NOTE IN TWO DAYS

Accumulation Of Offences Is To Form Basis For U. S. Stand Against Germany.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Announcement was made at the white house today that president Wilson had practically completed consideration of the forthcoming communication to Germany and it was indicated that it probably will go forward to Berlin late today or tomorrow.

One of two Americans aboard the Russian bark Imperator, from Gulfport, Miss., for Marseilles, France, was wounded when the vessel was fired upon without warning by an Austrian submarine off the Columbrede islands, according to official advices to the state department today.

Wounded By Shrapnel.

The American injured was Gustav Olson. The other American who was aboard was Amer Sweenneson.

The state department's information came from the American consul at Barcelona, Spain. He said the ship was fired upon without warning on April 11. Three shots were fired, one taking effect. The vessel was set afire by the submarine. Olson was reported to be in a hospital at Barcelona, suffering from shrapnel wounds.

Wilson Works on Note.

President Wilson, it was said, has been steadily engaged on the German note for two days. He did not go to church Sunday but worked practically all day, examining evidence submitted by the state department.

The document, officials said, will press the submarine issue to a decision. It was reiterated that the Sussex case would form only a link in the chain of evidence the United States will present to Germany to show herein that her promises have not been fulfilled.

Note Positive in Tone.

The document was characterized by officials today as being very positive in tone and they believe that only a prompt acquiesence by Germany in the position taken by the United States can prevent a break in diplomatic relations.

Unofficial dispatches from Berlin indicating that the German government is ready to meet the United States more than half way, it was said, will not change the course of the American government decided on at Friday's cabinet meeting.

Wilson and Cabinet in Accord.

Before the communication to Germany goes forward, the president and secretary Lansing may confer again, but it was said early today that this was not absolutely necessary. The president and his cabinet have agreed on the steps to be taken and the president is now finishing the phraseology of the proposed communication. He intends to include in the indictment of Germany's submarine campaign attacks on neutral vessels not carrying Americans. That will be done on the broad grounds of humanity and for the reason that many of these neutral vessels were going to or from the United States.

The state department today received a cable from ambassador Gerard at Berlin which, it was authoritatively stated, was devoted entirely to editorial expressions from the German newspapers.

ENGLISH AIRMEN DROP BOMBS ON CONSTANTINOPLE

London, Eng., April 17.—The statement by the British Admiralty on the recent raid on Constantinople reads as follows:

On Friday evening three of our naval airplanes carried out a raid on Constantinople. Bombs were dropped on the Zeitunlik Powder factory and airplane hangars. Another naval airplane visited Adrianople and dropped bombs on the railway station. All returned safely.

"The flight to Constantinople and back measured 390 miles. Although fine weather prevailed at the start, an adverse condition supervened, with wind wind, rain and thunder storms."

This is the longest flight in the course of the war, the previous record having been held by a French airman, who flew from Nancy to Stuttgart and back, a distance of 249 miles.

FRENCH AIR SQUADRONS RAID FROM SALONIKI

Paris, France, April 17.—Raids by two French aerial squadrons stationed on the Saloniki front are reported in a Havas dispatch from Athens. One squadron dropped Sunday morning on Bulgarian forces assembled at Strumitza station. The second attack was made on German positions at Bogdanize. Both squadrons returned undamaged.

GRMANS AND BULGARS FIGHT.

London, April 17.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Saloniki states that in a dispute for the possession of a telegraph office near Lake Ichrida, a fight resulted between Germans and Bulgarians, in which four

POTTER'S FIELD FOR PANCHO'S BODY

The War At a Glance

AFTER temporarily assuming the aggressive in the Verdun battle, launching attacks in the Douaumont-Vaux region which are declared to have gained them some ground, the French Sunday night held their infantry in check. Neither was there any move by the German infantry, according to this afternoon's Paris Bulletin.

Although Rome has reported heavy fighting on the Austro-Italian front, with successes for the Italians, the current headquarters report from Vienna mentions only small engagements and records no changes of territory of consequence.

Riotous demonstrations occurred in Athens when an attempt was made to break up a meeting of adherents of former premier Venizelos, supporter of the entente cause. One report says several shots were fired and that a number of the former premier's followers were arrested.

The Norwegian ship Glendoon and the British steamer Harrovian have been sunk, the former by gunfire.

FORMER PREMIER CENTER OF RIOT

Greeks Shout "Down With Traitors," and Shots Fired at Heated Meeting

Athens, Greece, April 16, (Via Paris, April 17.)—An attempt to break up a meeting held by adherents of former premier Venizelos ended in riotous demonstration. Speakers were greeted with cries of "down with the traitors" and "long live the king." Efforts were made to eject the disturbers. The hall was cleared amid disorder.

Elitherios Venizelos, the former premier, in an article in today's Herald says the present difficulties of the country are due to efforts of royalists working with self-interested politicians to nullify the results of the revolution of 1909 and to deprive the people of effective self-government at whatever price to Greece.

London, Eng., April 17.—Reuter's Athens correspondent says that several shots were fired in the riot which resulted from the campaign meeting of the Venizelos party yesterday and that many followers of the former premier were arrested.

FRENCH MAKE NEW ASSAULT

Paris, France, April 16.—A French infantry attack in the Verdun region south of Douaumont yesterday resulted in the capture of portions of semi-German trunches, the war office announced this afternoon.

Repulsed, Say Germans.

Berlin, Germany, April 16.—After extensive bombardment, large French forces on the Verdun front attacked German positions near Fort Douaumont yesterday. The German war office statement of today says that the French were repulsed with heavy losses.

English Are Brave But Get Up Too Late, View Of Noted French Critic

London, England, April 17.—Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, on departing today for France with the other French members of the Franco-British interparliamentary committee, who have been visiting England for the last week, gave the following impressions of his visit:

"My conclusion is that Prussian militarism is sure to be punished as it deserves. Victory for us is a question of time only. Our children will enjoy their peace, not a German truce.

"My only criticism is that England has still to hasten. The people are fine and good and brave, but they get up too late. The French people are at work every morning at least one or two hours earlier than the English people."

NEUTRAL AND BRITISH STEAMERS ARE SUNK

London, England, April 17.—The sinking of a neutral ship and a British steamship was reported by Lloyd's today. The Norwegian ship Glendon was sunk by gunfire. The lost British steamship was the Harrovian, which was unarmed.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate.

Judiciary committee failed to reach any conclusion on nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the supreme court.

Senator Newlands submitted the administration plan for continuing appropriations as amendment to rivers and harbors bill.

Debate resumed on the army bill.

Agricultural committee decided to ask the federal trade commission to supervise distribution of sisal held in Yucatan.

House.

Disposed of unanimous consent calendar business.

GERMANS POUND FOE POSITIONS

Artillery Engagements Are Brisk But No Infantry Attacks Attempted.

Paris, France, April 17.—French positions in Avocourt wood and on the front from Dead Man's Hill to Cumières were bombarded Sunday. There were no infantry attacks, the official report of the afternoon says. To the east of the Meuse the night was calm, except for artillery activity at Haudremont wood.

The most gigantic conflict in the history of the world, the battle of Verdun, has entered upon its ninth week. It is in many respects without precedent. The enormous scale of the German preparations and execution of the attack, the unparalleled concentration of artillery and the sustained ferocity of fighting mark the battle as one of the greatest efforts of the war.

Verdun has been rated as one of the strongest fortresses of Europe, a cornerstone of the French defences against Germany. Before the battle opened, the French partly dismantled their forts around Verdun and here, as elsewhere on the various fronts, chief reliance for resistance was placed on an elaborate system of trenches.

400,000 Men Eliminated.

In no previous battle were the losses so high as in the fighting around Verdun. The French war office has declared the Germans have lost 200,000 in killed, wounded and captured. The Germans state semi-officially that the French casualties number 150,000 killed and wounded and that 25,000 unwounded French prisoners have been taken. If these estimates are approximately correct, nearly 400,000 men have been eliminated as fighting units.

100 Square Miles Seized.

The ground occupied by the Germans after 56 days of offensive operations may be roughly calculated as 100 square miles. They have forced back the French from their outlying positions to their definite line of resistance along the semi-circular front from the edge of the Argonne eastward across the Meuse and southward into the Woevre. For the most part, this main line has withstood the shock of successive attacks. The Germans captured Fort Douaumont early in the campaign and have bitten into French defences at Dead Man's hill and elsewhere, but at no point have they succeeded in breaking through.

17,600 Germans to the Mile.

The Verdun drive was begun on February 21 by the German army, under crown prince Frederick William. The Germans are reported to have brought up about 250,000 men to reinforce the troops which had been in service there. After an unparalleled artillery bombardment by way of preparation, the infantry attack was launched. The French place the number of attacking Germans in some sectors at 17,600 men to the linear mile.

Within the first ten days the French lost Haumont, Samogneux, Brabant, Ornes, Chambrettes, Marmont, Cotellate, Champneuville and the fortified works of Hardaumont; and Dieppe, Fromezey, Abaucourt and most of all, Fort Douaumont. These positions lie east of the Meuse and north, northeast and east of Verdun.

Fighting continued intermittently northeast of Verdun during the third week, centering in the struggle for Fort Vaux.

New Phase Opens.

Meanwhile, a new phase of the battle has developed west of the Meuse. With batteries 100 yard apart, violent artillery attacks were made against Dead Man's hill, preceding the long expected offensive from the northwest. Forges, near Dead Man's hill, was captured early in the third week. Positions south of Forges changed hands frequently during the following days.

On March 31, the capture of Malancourt was accomplished after fierce night attacks. The Germans now had occupied all the French positions north of Forges brook between Haucourt and Bethincourt and had materially advanced and strengthened their battle line in the northwest.

On the 46th day of the battle, the Germans announced the capture of Haucourt, a supporting point of the French left wing. From it, a large section of the French line and fortifications could be taken under German fire, including Bethincourt. This village then became the objective point. The French admitted the evacuation of the Bethincourt salient two days later, stating it was a premeditated move designed to straighten out the battle line.

Germans Begin General Assault.

On Sunday of last week the Germans undertook a general assault along a 12 mile front. The Germans announced that within a few hours after it was begun, Bethincourt and two fortified positions to the southwest were isolated. Trenches near Dead Man's hill were carried, but at no point was the French line broken through. Toward the end of last week, this attack subsided and there came another pause, followed by French counter attacks.

The failure of the Germans to break the French line in their general offensive of last week led French correspondents to assert that the German offensive had broken down. Dispatches from the German front, however, state that the operations are being carried forward methodically in accordance with the preconceived plan and with a full measure of the expected success for the German arms.

SHELL EXPLODES NEAR CROWN PRINCE; HE ESCAPES

Geneva, Switzerland, April 17.—The report reached here today that the German crown prince had another escape from death or injury recently on the Verdun front.

Accompanied by his staff and a number of correspondents he approached to within range of a French gun, one of whose shells exploded near the party. It is said several persons were wounded slightly.

NO FUNERAL FOR BANDIT IF BODY BROUGHT HERE

Gen. Gavira Receives Information That the Body Has Been Exhumed.

VILLA COLONEL SHOWED GRAVE

Bandit Leader Said to Have Died From Gangrene, From Wound In Knee.

PANCHO Villa, one time czar of more than half of Mexico, will be buried in the Potter's field in Juarez—if he is dead and if his body is recovered and if he is brought to Juarez.

Gen. Gabriel Gavira, military commander of Juarez, announced Monday morning that as soon as he learned that the body had reached Cusihuiriachic, he would request that it be sent to Juarez for identification by the Americans on the border who knew the bandit in the days of his power in Mexico. He declared that no military funeral would be given the bandit, but that he would be buried as he deserved, in the section of the Juarez cemetery where victims of the executioner's squad are laid away.

Body Being Brought Out.

The body of Villa is reported as being brought overland from Francisco de Borja to Cusihuiriachic, a distance of some 50 miles and the report is that it will arrive in Cusihuiriachic some time today. If a train connection can be made at Cusi, the body will reach San Antonio on the North Western road two hours later, while the run from San Antonio to Chihuahua, a distance of 85 miles, can be made in seven or eight hours.

There may be considerable delay in

FRANCISCO VILLA

the train reaching Chihuahua, it is explained, as the North Wstern on the lower division has only three engines in use and none of these make more than 10 miles per hour.

Discovery of the Body.

Gen. Gavira talked more today with the telegraph operator at San Antonio and obtained further details of the reported finding of Pancho Villa's body.

According to the San Antonio operator, on last Saturday Gen. Cavazos and Col. Carlos Carranza, who were at Cusi, received information that a Villa band was operating in the neighborhood. The two Carranza officers with a body of men hurriedly left Cusi and engaged the Villistas in combat in which many of Villa's followers were killed and wounded, and some were captured.

Colonel Pilots the Way.

A Villa colonel was among the captured. He begged for his life and promised to lead his captors to the grave of the bandit if they would not kill him. The operator at San Antonio said that Gen. Cavazos and Col. Carranza were taken by the prisoner to

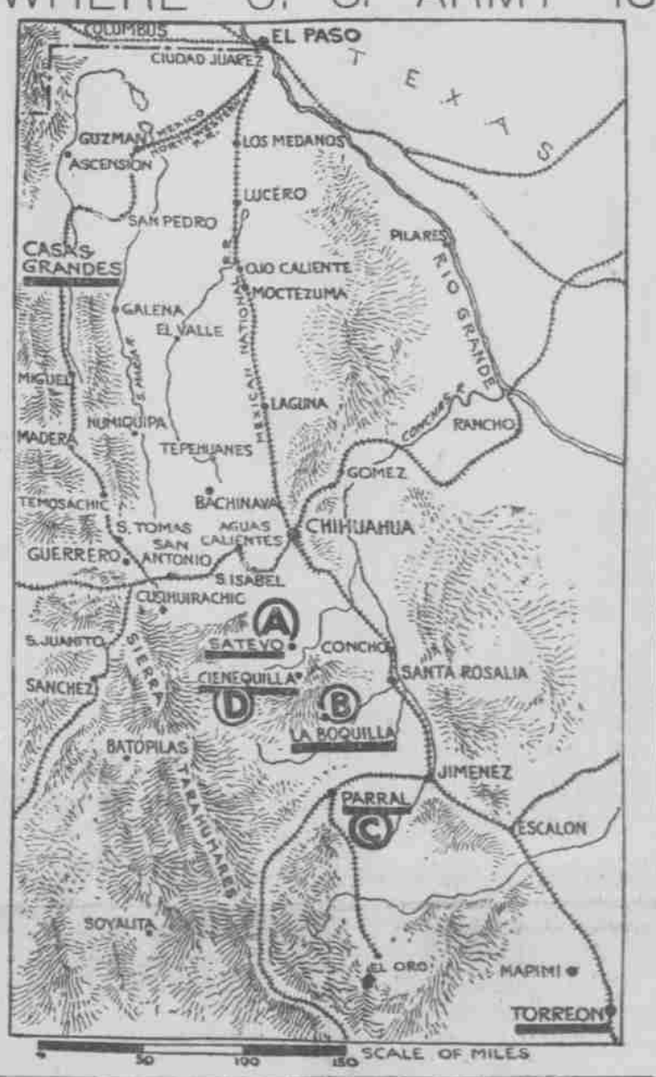
(Continued on page 2, Col. 2.)

BASE BALL UNIFORMS FREE

The El Paso Herald will supply Base Ball Uniforms to any Base Ball teams in El Paso and the Southwest absolutely free in exchange for a small number of new subscribers to The Herald.

Considering material, workmanship, wear and general appearance, the El Paso Herald's uniform has no equal. For full partic lars call in person or write to H. H. Friis, Circulation Manager, El Paso Herald.

WHERE U. S. ARMY IS



COL. GOODIER IS TO BE CENSURED

President Approves Sentence of Reprimand as Outcome of Scandal.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—President Wilson today approved the recommendation of the secretary of war imposing a sentence of reprimand on Lieut. Col. Lewis Goodier who recently was tried by court martial.

Secretary of war Baker announced that he had censured Brig. Gen. Scriven, chief of the signal corps, and Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, chief of the aviation corps for improprieties in connection with the aviation service.

Causes for Censure.

Gen. Scriven was censured "for his failure personally to supervise the disciplinary features of the aviation corps administration."

Col. Reber was censured for "disrespect to a coordinate branch of the government; failure to observe the restraints imposed by law with regard to the personnel and pay of members of the aviation section; for lack of business methods with regard to the property of the government in disabled machines, and for failing in that degree of loyalty to his superior officers which would have saved both Gen. Scriven and himself from the censure now involved and this branch of the services from the public doubt and criticism which has affected it unfavorably."

Charged With Misconduct.

San Francisco, Calif., April 17.—Lieut. Col. Lewis E. Goodier, judge advocate of the western department of the army, sentenced to a reprimand today by order of president Wilson, was tried here by courtmartial last November on charges of conduct prejudicial to military discipline. He was accused of improperly advising junior officers of the aviation service to file charges against Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, commandant of the army aviation school at North Island, near San Diego, Calif.

The trial resolved itself into a chain of charges and counter charges of alleged improper conditions at the aviation school. Capt. Cowan was also accused, during the Goodier trial, of receiving "flying pay," although he was not an actual flyer.

RECALL PETITIONS FILED; CONTAIN OVER 1100 NAMES

Tucson, Ariz., April 17.—Recall petitions containing more than 1100 signatures, demanding the recall of sheriff A. W. Forbes as an outgrowth of acts of lawlessness alleged committed by deputy sheriffs appointed by Forbes, have been filed with the board of supervisors.

IMMIGRATION BILL IS REPORTED TO THE SENATE

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The house immigration bill containing the hard fought literary test, but with amendments which are said to meet president Wilson's objection to the section excluding political offenders, was reported to the senate today with recommendation for passage.

FIND 4 TYPHUS CASES ON TRAIN

Health Officials Stop Importation of Typhus Into El Paso From Marfa.

Austin, Texas, April 17.—A typhus fever outbreak has been averted in the El Paso country by the quick work of quarantine and health officials. Four cases of typhus discovered in a railroad camp near Marfa, were sent into El Paso on a train. The health officials ordered the cars sidetracked and fumigated, and have issued orders to rangers to search all trains for possible cases.

The railroad company, according to information, has ordered all conductors to carry no sick people unless they have a doctor's certificate.

Two more typhus cases were reported near Valentine, and four cases were reported from Palestine.

The four Mexicans from Marfa are in the county hospital.

The men, who were employes of the Southern Pacific Railway company, were brought to El Paso without a knowledge of the disease from which they were suffering. Three were brought in last Friday night, and when it was discovered that they had typhus, they were promptly taken to the isolation camp at the hospital. On Saturday night another Mexican was brought in, and was promptly taken to the isolation camp. The car bearing this Mexican was on its way before the discovery that the other cases were typhus, and it could not be stopped.

The cars bearing these cases were ordered fumigated by the health authorities.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS STRONG FOR PARTY UNITY

Providence, R. I., April 17.—The Republican state convention today elected delegates to the national convention pledged to "support as a candidate for president one who will have the approval and support of the united Republican party."

Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio declared in an address that no one man and no group of men would have any say in regard to the platform to be adopted by the Republicans at Chicago.

CAMPAIGN HINGES NOW ON RUMOR

Army Stays In If Villa Is Alive; Comes Out If He Is Proved Dead.

LETCHER LETS RUMORS GO BY

Consul Has Sent No Report To Washington Regarding Villa's Body.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—As the hours pass without confirmation of the story of the finding of the body of Francisco Villa, Washington grows more doubtful.

Villa's body was to have reached Chihuahua City by special train some time Sunday night. Consul Marion Letcher has not even forwarded the rumors as to Villa's death which must be circulating there.

Secretary of war Baker today received a dispatch from Naco, Ariz., saying that Villa was last seen heading in the direction of the place where reports Sunday said he was buried. The dispatch was immediately sent to president Wilson.

The Mexican embassy here had no additional information. Its last report from consul Garcia at El Paso said he was seeking confirmation. The reply to the Carranza proposal for withdrawal of American troops from Mexico was still in preparation today.

It was reasserted that should the body be identified as that of Villa the expedition would come out of Mexico at once. No instructions have yet been sent to consul Letcher or Gen. Pershing, however, as to the identification to be required. None will go forward until these officials transmit some report. Latest reports saying that the bandit's body had been dug up from a two weeks' old grave by a nephew of Gen. Carranza and was being taken to Chihuahua city, focused attention on consul Letcher. Officials looked to him to throw light upon Villa's reported death and also to promptly identify the body if possible.

President Wilson and secretary of war Baker had before them today the first direct official information of the attack on American soldiers at Parral. It indicated that the incident was far more serious than was at first supposed. The report said that 300 Carranza soldiers joined civilians in the attack. The casualties were two Americans killed and six wounded, including Maj. Frank Tompkins, slightly wounded; 40 Mexican soldiers killed, one civilian wounded.

Skirmishes With Bandits.

Gen. Pershing also gave the first report of a series of skirmishes with Villa outlaws near San Francisco Borja and Balleza, in which Maj. R. L. Howze with detachments of the 11th cavalry had one man killed and two wounded.

Carrancistas Joined in Attack.

First official news of the attack on American soldiers at Parral last Wednesday reached the war department Sunday in a delayed report from Brig. Gen. Pershing, telling how Carranza soldiers joined civilians of the Mexican town in an unprovoked assault on two troops of the 13th cavalry under Maj. Frank Tompkins, killing two and wounding six of the troopers. The message said it was probably reported that 40 Mexicans, including a major were killed and one civilian wounded.

Differs from Carranza Report.

Secretary Baker made the report public without comment other than to say it spoke for itself. It differed entirely from unofficial versions of the incident and from the information furnished by Gen. Carranza, who said the attack was made by civilians in spite of efforts by Mexican soldiers to maintain order.

In addition to the two men killed, Maj. Tompkins reported one missing. It is thought probable here that the missing man was the courier, who, according to a message to the Mexican embassy from Gen. Obregon, was sent forward to notify the Parral authorities of the approach of the American troops and who failed to arrive.

Cordially received at First.

Gen. Pershing's report, forwarded through consul Letcher at Chihuahua City, to Gen. Funston at Fort Sam Houston was dated April 15, 1 p. m. It follows:

"My telegram of yesterday confirmed. Full report from Col. W. C. Brown, 10th cavalry and Maj. Frank Tompkins, 13th cavalry, this morn-

(Continued on page 2, Col. 4.)

He's Right About It, Too

Billings, Montana, April 9.

Editor El Paso Herald:

Enclosed find money order for subscription. I think it is a very good paper and you are there on the Mexican news.

Yours very truly,

V. W. Rothrock,
Proprietor Metropolitan Barber Shop.

Lopez Dead Was Positively Identified, But He Still Hops Along South