TODAY'S PRICES
Mexican Bank notes (state bills) 38@41—Mexican peso 48—Nacionales bills 18½—Carranza currency 7¼—Bar silver (Handy & Harman quotations) 65¾—Copper $23.50@23.60—Grains higher—Livestock steady—Stocks higher.

EL PASO HERALD

HOME EDITION
WEATHER FORECAST.
El Paso and west Texas, fair, colder, frost in Panhandle; New Mexico, fair, colder; Arizona, fair, frost tonight.

LATEST NEWS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS. EL PASO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1916. DELIVERED ANYWHERE 60 CENTS A MONTH. SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY.

MODIFY SEA WAR, ENVOY SUGGESTS

Alfred L. Sharpe Ends His Own Life

TO ADVANCE, TROOPS MUST FIGHT

SHOOTS HIS DAUGHTER TWICE

Former Collector of Customs At El Paso, a Bankrupt, Has Tragic End.

WAS HIGH MASON, RECENTLY HERE

Visited El Paso Not Long Ago; Was Father of Texas Anti-Gambling Law.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 20.—Alfred L. Sharpe, formerly collector of customs at El Paso, Texas, is dead and his 18 year old daughter, Holland, is seriously wounded as a result of a quarrel last night between father and daughter, which ended when Sharpe seized a revolver and shot the girl twice in the back and sent a bullet through his own heart. Doctors say the girl has a chance to recover. Sharpe until recently had been building superintendent for his cousin, Willis Sharpe Kilmer, in this city.

Money matters are said to have caused the quarrel. Sharpe, according to report, had recently lost heavily in business deals in Texas.

The news of the tragic ending of Mr. Sharpe will be a shock to hundreds of El Pasoans. Mr. Sharpe was 57 years of age. The Sharpe family came to El Paso about 15 years ago from Georgetown, Texas, where Mr. Sharpe had been in the railroad business. With J. J. Schnizer, Mrs. Sharpe entered into the mercantile business at Clint. They were also interested in a ranch in the lower part of the county. Mr. Sharpe was elected to the Republicans of El Paso county to the legislature in 1904,

ALFRED L. SHARPE.

in a race against Pat Dwyer, Democratic nominee.

Father Of Anti-Gambling Bill.

As father of a bill to prevent gambling by injunction Mr. Sharpe's fame became state-wide. The bill was passed and sounded the death knell of open gambling in Texas. His record in the legislature attracted the attention of president Roosevelt, who appointed him in 1908 as collector of customs at El Paso to succeed Pat Garrett. He was reappointed and served in the office until president Wilson was elected, when he resigned. Shortly after that, he left here for Binghamton, N. Y., where he made his home until his death. While collector of customs he was associated with J. J. Carpenter in a ranch in El Paso county.

Took Bankruptcy Act Recently.

On February 27 of this year, Mr. Sharpe came to El Paso from Bing-

(Continued on page 13, Col. 3.)

The War At a Glance

A STRONG force of Russian troops landed at Marseilles today and will fight beside the allied forces in France.

The Russians disembarked at Marseilles at noon today, their arrival being noted by Gen. Joffre, in the order of the day. They are believed to have embarked for France from the port of Archangel on the White sea, the only port through which there is free communication between Russia and her allies in the west. It is considered probable that the transports carrying the troops made a sweep out into the North Atlantic before heading into the Mediterranean to avoid the submarine danger zone in the vicinity of the British isles.

Another Troop Movement—

In this connection is to be noted that word reached New York today through private cables advices that Russia had closed the port of Archangel to all except government traffic. This may indicate that other troop movements from Archangel to the western front are either under way or in contemplation.

Note Reaches Germany—

Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has received the American note to Germany. The Berlin dispatch reporting the arrival of the note said the ambassador was expected to present it to the foreign office this afternoon.

French Capture Trenches—

The French have again taken the offensive in the Verdun battle and in attacks against the German lines on the right bank of the Meuse, Paris declares, have captured portions of German trenches and a redoubt, and have taken several hundred prisoners.

British Cabinet Agrees—

According to a London dispatch, the British coalition government has been given a new lease of life, a settlement having been reached in the cabinet crisis over the question of conscription.

Plot Against India—

A plot of wide scope conducted for the purpose of causing a revolution in India is announced from London to have been uncovered as a result of the seizure last February of German and Austrian subjects on the liner China, bound from Shanghai for the United States.

NOTE SURPRISES ENGLISH PAPERS

London, Eng., April 20.—Although recent dispatches from America had led the British public to expect a sharp note from the United States to Germany in regard to the submarine controversy, the language employed by president Wilson in his address to congress came as something of a surprise. The evening newspapers generally refer to the note as an ultimatum.

Opinion is divided as to what attitude Germany will adopt. Some of the newspapers take the view that public opinion will compel the Berlin government to refuse to comply with the demands of the United States. Others are equally certain Germany will abandon indiscriminate submarine warfare rather than sever relations with the greatest of neutral powers.

The Westminster Gazette says:

"President Wilson's message to congress is a serious, high toned document, which befits the occasion."

Referring to the president's warning, this newspaper adds:

"Language of this kind between great powers does not leave open a wide choice of courses of action. Germany is given the alternative of abandoning its submarine warfare or ceasing to retain the friendliness of the United States." In concluding its article the paper says:

"President Wilson has mapped out for himself a line of action which admits of no retreat."

BRITISH, HEMMED IN TOWN, ORDER POPULACE TO LEAVE

Constantinople, April 20.—The war office announces that the position of the British army which is being besieged at Kut-El-Amara is becoming very critical and that the British commander has ordered the civilian population to evacuate the town on account of the scarcity of food.

The British army hemmed in at Kut-El-Amara is commanded by Gen. Townshend. It has been besieged for several months. Apparently the Turkish army is merely blockading the town, bending its energies toward repulsing a second British army trying to break through the cordon.

CRIMINALS ARE THOSE CAUGHT

Al Jennings, ex-Bandit, Says Rock Island Directors as Guilty as He.

Mr. Jennings, on invitation, will speak tonight at 7:30 in the First Christian church and at 9:30 at the First Presbyterian. No admission will be charged.

"Criminals are people that get caught. If there was something more profitable to the pickpocket than pilfering purses of the burglar than robbing jeans, then they would not be in that sort of business."

Such is the philosophy of Al Jennings, Oklahoma's ex-bandit, who arrived in El Paso, Thursday morning from Dallas. Jennings, while in El Paso, is the guest of W. C. Shaw, contractor and a friend of the Oklahoman. He is on his way to Phoenix, Ariz., where he will be the guest of governor G. W. P. Hunt of Arizona, a disciple of prison reform.

Banditry Timely.

"Why did you become a bandit?" the ex-bandit was asked. It was the millionth time that the question had been asked him. The ex-bandit cocked his shining eyes and said: "Because it was timely."

"It happened this way, pard," he said, drawing his fork over the table cloth and handling the salt and pepper shakers as if they were stacks of poker chips. "They plugged my brother Ed and I swore I'd plug them back and I did. Then with my brother Frank I went hog wild and I shot up a few places and few men.

Big and Little Robbers.

"But what always struck me kind of odd was the way the directors of the Rock Island robbed the road of a neat $17,000,000 just 11 years after I pulled off a little stunt on the same road that netted me a life term on the same road. That stunt of the directors made a philosopher of me. I came to realize that robbing within the law and out of the law are different matters.

"No, I don't extenuate anything. It was all an experience. Taft commuted my sentence and Roosevelt gave me a pardon in 1906. My brother Ed was shot by Temple Houston and Jack Love in 1895. I did my shooting later. From 1892 to 1894 I was county attorney for Canada county and was regarded as being eminently respectable. I got to increasing in notoriety from 1894 to 1899 when I went in for life.

Prison Reform.

"Then, because I was more clever than most criminals (criminals is only a word) I got free. Most other men just as clever would have been freed. Now I am going in for prison reform and political reform and lecturing upon both subjects. I do the lecturing because I know it does good and that it's going to do more good. I'm paid for it just as I am being paid for my writings. They do good. They are going to do more good.

Truth Will Make Men Good.

"Truth will make men good. I'm not a preacher or an evangelist at all. I just see the ridiculousness of thinking that so long as bandits and outlaws are tolerated among the upper crust that they wont be some men at the game lower down.

"I know Thomas Mott Osborne and think he got a rotten deal from the New York politicians. I have seen his work and know that it did work well among the men. I think men who are guilty of violating the law ought to be punished.

Most Are Honest.

"There are some men who are congenital crooks and there isn't much hope for them. But most men would rather be honest than dishonest; and most conditions under which men work and women travail, are calculated to make men and women corrupt. So, if I can by word or act, help to make the democracy of America realize that we haven't gone very far in democracy it's something."

SENATE DEMOCRATS AGREE TO ACCEPT HOUSE SUGAR BILL

Washington, D. C., April 20.—Legislation repealing the free sugar clause of the tariff, which was to have become effective May 1 next, will be enacted immediately by congress.

This was decided at a caucus of senate Democrats last night when they voted to accept the house repeal bill instead of the senate substitute, providing for the retention of the existing duty of one cent a pound on sugar until 1920. As a result the present duty will be continued.

FIND LAWYER AND WOMAN DEAD IN ROOM, GAS FILLED

San Francisco, Cal., April 20.—Timothy J. Lyons, a San Francisco attorney, and Mrs. Ada Diamond, recently from Salt Lake City, were found dead here today in a hotel room with the gas flowing from an open jet. The woman left three notes. The police believe she wrote them and turned on the gas after Lyons fell asleep.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate.

Sisal monopoly inquiry continued. Miscellaneous calendar bills considered.

House.

Calendar bills taken up.

Printing codification bill discussed.

CARRANZA FOLKS COLD TOWARD U. S. ARMY

In Some Places, the Troops Encounter Courtesy; In Others, Bullets.

CAN CATCH VILLA ONLY BY FIGHTING

Army Officers Convinced U. S. Must Fight Both Sides in Further Pursuit.

BY H. W. BLAKESLEE,
Associated Press Correspondent With American Expedition.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, Mexico, April 17, (Via Aereo to Columbus, N. M., April 20.)—Continued lack of effective military cooperation by Carranza authorities has been met by the American expeditionary columns. At some places the Americans have received considerable courtesy from local Carranza officials, but at others there has been a little sniping on Americans.

Promises of Carranza cooperation have not materialized, due to the lack of organized government in the regions penetrated and to coldness of Carranza commanders or from some local leaders. For a long time American officers did not feel certain which attitude, friendliness or opposition, the Mexicans would assume and therefore unfriendly incidents were minimized through the censorship. Today little hope remained that further progress could be made without serious clashes with Mexicans, including unruly elements among outlying Carranza commands.

American Officers.

The caution of American officers against any act which might excite enmity has been one of the great handicaps, although self imposed. They have not fired on Villistas at times, because not sure of their identity. At Parral Maj. Frank Tompkins, who had only 114 men, permitted only his rifle experts and marksmen to return the Carranza fire in order to avoid danger of hitting women or children, and the effectiveness of American resistance was thereby reduced.

Early Withdrawal Forecast.

San Antonio, Texas, April 20.—Early withdrawal of the troops sent into Mexico as a punitive expedition, or the authorization of military operations on a larger scale must be the result of Gen. Hugh L. Scott's investigation of the situation, in the opinion of army officers here.

Must Have More Backing.

Gen. Pershing is not pushing his campaign against Villa and will not until he gets from headquarters authority and facilities to operate more freely. Officers here believe the facts in the case, showing the futility of extending operations along the existing lines, will convince secretary Baker's envoy of the hopelessness of further pursuit unless the commanding officer in Mexico is given more effective backing.

Expect Armed Opposition.

Villa, if he is still alive, can be caught, officers here believe, but only by the adoption of a plan that Mexicans generally almost certainly would characterize as a war. Army officers are convinced further operations must be undertaken with the understanding that armed opposition from both factions will be met.

Gen. Pershing is holding intact his men, stretched from Columbus to points almost 400 miles from the border. The mobile cavalry detachments that have been scouring the district beyond Satevo, now are in easy communication with the main column and will hold their positions for the present.

Gen. Pershing has sent through several reports in the last 48 hours, but Gen. Funston has made none of them public.

Country Is War Ruined.

Frightful destruction of the country through which the American troops have been operating south of Casas Grandes was pictured in a long report received by Gen. Funston today from Gen. Pershing. The report was written at Satevo before Gen. Pershing had learned the details of the fight at Parral of April 12.

Gen. Funston refused to discuss the character of the report except in general terms. It was one of Gen. Pershing's reports on conditions that caused secretary of war Baker to send Maj. Gen. Scott to the border, it was said.

Sniping at Buchniba.

In the report received today, Gen. Pershing mentioned the hostile attitude of the populace at Buchniba, displayed when Maj. Howze passed through there with a squadron of cavalry. He said the force was subjected to sniping. For the most part, however, he declared, the poverty stricken peon element exhibited nothing but apathy when the American troops passed through the country and skirted the villages where the hungry inhabitants had gathered from the war-ravaged country side.

GEN. GONZALES LEADS FORCES AGAINST ZAPATA

Mexico City, Mex., April 20.—Gen. Gonzales, who has been in the capital for several months, will leave with his forces next Monday, going to Cuernavaca, a point in the mountains between this city and Cuernavaca on the Mexico-Iguala railway. The command of Gen. Gonzales consists of 45,000 men, scattered through the federal district and the states of Morelos, Puebla, Hidalgo and Mexico.

It is understood the bulk of these

(Continued on page 2, Col. 4.)

U. S. WILL BREAK WITH GERMANY UNLESS U-BOAT METHODS CHANGE

Note Sent to Berlin States That Proof is Conclusive That Submarine Commanders Wilfully Disregard Assurances Given By Imperial Government to Neutral Nations and Endanger Lives With Impunity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The United States, championing the cause of neutral nations, has now placed in Berlin what is virtually an ultimatum, informing the Imperial German government in unmistakable terms that unless the German government immediately alters its method of submarine warfare to conform with the laws of the sea and dictates of justice and humanity, the United States "can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether." This course, says the note forwarded to Berlin Tuesday night, is the only one which the United States can pursue if it is still the purpose of the imperial government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarine without regard to international law and the dictates of humanity.

Copies of the note are to be furnished by the United States, it has been announced, to all neutral nations on the theory that they are as much interested as is the United States.

Sussex Hit By German Torpedo.

The note asserts that information in the possession of the United States establishes conclusively that the channel steamer Sussex was torpedoed without warning and that the torpedo was of German manufacture. The conclusion that the torpedo was fired by a German submarine, it adds, is considered substantiated by Germany's disclaimer.

Not An Isolated Case.

The note declares if the Sussex had been an isolated case the United States might regard it as possible to hope that the officer responsible had been negligent or violated his orders, but that unhappily this terrible example of submarine warfare does not stand alone.

Germany is informed that the United States gained the impression from her recent communication that the imperial government failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation, "which has resulted not alone from the attack on the Sussex, but from the whole method and character of submarine warfare, as disclosed by the unrestrained practice of the commanders of German undersea craft during the past 12 months and more in the indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations."

Torpedo Screw Bolts Found.

An appendix to the note which deals entirely with an analysis of the facts in the Sussex case disclosed that American army and navy officers found in the Sussex screw bolts which correspond with those found on German torpedoes in possession of the French naval authorities at Toulon. The screw bolts are used to fasten the "war head" to the airchamber.

Reply to German Note.

The full text of the note sent to ambassador Gerard, follows:

"You are instructed to deliver to the secretary of foreign affairs a communication reading as follows:

"I did not fail to transmit immediately, by telegraph, to my government your excellency's note of the tenth instant in regard to certain attacks by German submarines; especially in regard to the disastrous explosion which on March 24, last, wrecked the French steamship Sussex in the English channel. I have now the honor to deliver,

(Continued on page 4, Col. 1.)

PAPERS REVEAL GERMAN SPIES

Complete Operations of Espionage System in America Revealed to the U. S.

New York, April 20.—The complete operations of an alleged German spy system in America are revealed in the papers seized from the safe in the offices of Wolfe von Igel, German agent, according to information obtained from the United States district attorney's office. It is this correspondence the return of which the German ambassador has demanded.

Photographic Copies to Washington.

The documents remain today in a safe in the office of the U. S. district attorney. Before returning any of them to the German ambassador, district attorney Marshall has sent to Washington photographic copies of all of them in order that the German ambassador may determine whether they are official records of the embassy. Persons who have seen the papers say they do not believe count von Bernstorff will admit that any are official records. The papers are described as constituting "the largest haul made by the government since the activities of the agents of the central powers in this country were first uncovered."

Names of Spies Revealed.

As a result of the seizure of these papers, it was said, the spy system would be revealed, including the names of the alleged director of the plots to destroy commerce and of men who obtained secret information for the purpose.

U. S. May Fight for Them.

District attorney Marshall said that even if it should be proved that the papers are valuable to the German embassy, the government will contend the right to inspect them, and if necessary use any which are not proved to be official embassy documents.

It is reported that the contents of some of the documents already have been communicated to a federal grand jury.

Von Igel is still on bail to answer to the charge of complicity in the Welland canal.

Another Demand for Papers.

Another demand for the return of the papers was made today upon federal district attorney Marshall by John H. Stanchfield, the defendant's attorney.

The district attorney said Mr. Stanchfield maintained that von Igel's office (formerly that of Capt. von Papen, recalled German military attache) was in effect German territory and that the intrusion of the United States agents constituted an "invasion." Mr. Marshall said he replied that the matter rested for decision with the Washington authorities; meantime, he had no alterative but to proceed with the case.

MARINES ARE SENT TO GUARD THE WIRELESS

Washington, D. C., April 20.—Marines from the Philadelphia and Brooklyn navy yards have been sent to the wireless stations at Tuckerton, N. J., and Sayville, L. I., secretary Daniels said today, to insure adequate protection. The German situation, he said was not alone responsible, and the decision was made some time ago to strengthen the marine guard at both points. No change in the present policy concerning wireless communications was contemplated, said Mr. Daniels.

RUSSIAN TROOPS LAND IN FRANCE

Subjects of Czar, Welcomed in France, to Aid Allies on Western Front.

Paris, France, April 20.—A strong force of Russian troops disembarked at Marseilles, France, at noon today. The Russians are to fight beside the allied soldiers in France.

Gen. Joffre welcomed the Russians in an order of the day, saying their arrival was another proof of the devotion of Russia to the common cause.

Text of Joffre's Order.

The text of the order issued by Gen. Joffre follows:

"Our faithful ally Russia, whose armies already are fighting so valorously against Germany, Austria and Turkey, wanted to give France further assurance of her friendship; more striking proof of her devotion to the common cause.

"Russian soldiers chosen from the bravest in her armies and commanded by officers of the highest renown, have come to fight in our ranks.

"You will receive them like brothers. You will show them that warm sympathy which you feel toward those who leave their country to come and fight at our sides.

"In the names of the French army I welcome the officers, under-officers and soldiers of Russia who have debarked in France. I bow before the Russian flag upon which there soon will be inscribed the glorious names of our victories."

Russians In Fleet of Transports.

The Russian forces will be used to fill in gaps on the western front caused by the recent fighting.

The Russians came on a great flotilla of transports. Not a single word of their coming was permitted to become generally known until they had actually concluded the journey and were landing on French soil. No exact details as to the number of Russian troops are available.

CRUISER WARFARE TO END CRISIS

Bernstorff Lays Plan, Previously Cabled to Berlin, Before State Dept.

AMERICAN NOTE NOW IN BERLIN.

U.S. Awaits German Action, Prepared For Possible Breach of Relations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador, conferred at the state department today with secretary of state Lansing regarding the submarine crisis and the arrest of Wolfe von Igel, German agent, in New York. Chief emphasis was laid on the threatened break between the United States and Germany.

Secretary Lansing explained in detail to the German ambassador the position of the United States and is understood to have expressed the sincere hope that the attitude of the German government would be so adjusted as to meet the position taken by the United States.

Suggests Settlement Plan.

The ambassador was understood to have informed the secretary of the details of a message he sent Wednesday night to his government making certain recommendations which he believed, if acceptable to his government, would be satisfactory to the United States. In addition, the ambassador informed the secretary of a message of a highly confidential nature he had received from Berlin.

After returning to the embassy, count von Bernstorf prepared a long dispatch which probably will be sent to his government before night.

The ambassador was authoritatively represented as having sought the secretary's views in regard to a tentative proposal that Germany issue immediately a declaration covering all submarine operations similar to that issued on January 7 for the operations in the Mediterranean.

No appointment for another conference with secretary Lansing has been made by the ambassador. He was with the secretary 25 minutes. He neither left nor received any communication."

The ambassador and secretary Lansing were in conference about 20 minutes. At the end of that time, the secretary of state would make no comment on the conference. The ambassador is hopeful that some means may be found for averting a breach in relations and is understood to have cabled his government, advising prompt action to that end.

Note Reaches Berlin.

The United States government, having said its last word to Germany in the submarine controversy, turned today with grave expectancy to Berlin, where rests the decision whether the imperial government shall abandon its present methods of submarine warfare or break with Washington. The note reached Berlin Wednesday evening. It will probably be presented to the foreign office late today.

No time limit was set in the communication, but the president is known to hold the opinion that three or four days would be a reasonable period to allow Germany for a decision. If none is forthcoming within a reasonable time, the step accomplishing a break in relations, with all its grave possibilities, will be taken. Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador would receive his passports and American ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, instructed to come home.

Senators Keep Silence.

Senator Kern, majority leader in the senate, said at the white house today he believed there was a general disposition in the senate not to discuss president Wilson's address on the note to Germany. Discussion, he said, could do no good and might do harm. He added that no action on the part of congress was called for and he did not expect that any would be taken.

U. S. In Earnest.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, sent to Berlin Wednesday

(Continued on page 5, Col. 5.)

Al Jennings, "The Outlaw Evangelist," Talks Tonight

TONIGHT at 7:30 in the First Christian church Al Jennings, known as "the outlaw evangelist," will address the people of El Paso on the subject "The Angel in the Outlaw Camp," from the text "Be Not Unequally Yoked Together." Later he will talk at the First Presbyterian church.

Mr. Jennings is in the city visiting W. C. Shaw, a local contractor, formerly of Oklahoma. He addressed the Rotary club today at its weekly luncheon, and was immediately besieged to remain over in El Paso and talk tonight.

His addresses will be free.

After the address at the Christian church, Mr. Jennings will go to the First Presbyterian church, where, following the oratorio, "The Seven Last Words of Christ," he will also make an address. This address will also be free.

Mr. Jennings is a former train robber and outlaw, late candidate for governor of Oklahoma, who has embraced the Christian life and is now in evangelical work.

The Herald can say that his talk will be worth hearing. He should address packed houses at both places tonight.

Another Evidence of Herald's Enterprise

ANOTHER evidence of the superiority of The Herald's news service is the full report The Herald is giving on the trial of the Villa conspirators at Deming.

The case has been in progress two days and the El Paso Herald is the only paper in the Southwest to cover it. The Herald is covering the case fully.

This case, like the Smith case at Alamogordo, requires expense and initiative to get the details; both require the special service of special correspondents, and this costs money. It is not a case of having some energetic news association gather the details and dump them in one's lap. These are local stories, big stories in which local people are interested, and it remains for The Herald alone to give the facts.

Some Folks Don't "Make Up Their Minds" But Let Others Do It For Them