

# WORLD'S EVENTS IN SHORT FORM

BEST OF THE NEWS BOILED  
DOWN TO LIMIT.

ARRANGED FOR BUSY PEOPLE

Notes Covering Most Important Happenings of the World Compiled in Briefest and Most Succinct Form for Quick Consumption.

## European War News

The French official statement, issued at Paris, announces that the French succeeded in driving the Germans from the greater part of the Corbeaux wood. The report admits, however, that the Germans have reoccupied the Hardamont redoubt. The capture of 58 French officers and 3,277 men and 10 cannons were reported at Berlin.

The Russians found only 16 Armenians alive in Erzerum out of the usual Armenian population of 40,000, according to information received in Petrograd.

The German fleet, composed of at least fifty big war craft, which was reported out in the North sea, returned to its base at Kiel, says Reuter's Ymuiden correspondent.

Russian troops have captured the town of Riza (Riesh) on the Black sea, 35 miles east of Trebizond, according to an official report from Petrograd. The Russians also have occupied the town of Selna.

Twenty German dreadnaughts have left Kiel, according to information received at Rome, Italy.

The Australian cruisers Australia and Sydney, with Japanese cruisers Chitose and Tokiwa, are hunting the Pacific for a German commerce raider, according to reports from Honolulu, Hawaii.

The capture by the Russians of the Persian city of Cola, 27 miles west of Kermanshah, is announced in an official statement issued by the Petrograd war office.

Italian aeroplanes made a raid on the city of Laibach and 800 Austrian soldiers were killed or wounded in barracks. The raid was made February 19.

The Russians, under cover of the fire of their fleet, at last have been able to make a landing on the Black sea coast east of Trebizond, capturing the towns of Atma and Maprava, says a dispatch to London.

## Domestic

The senate of the Kentucky legislature passed the woman suffrage bill, 15 to 8.

Nine dead, eleven probably fatally burned and a score injured was the toll of an explosion and fire at the jail in El Paso, Tex. The name of one American is included in the list of dead. A flash of flames burst from tanks in which prisoners, including many Mexicans, were being given disinfecting baths.

William H. Orpet, University of Wisconsin student, was indicted for the murder of Marian Frances Lambert, the Lake Forest high-school girl whose body was found in Helm's woods.

Indictments were returned by the Mahoning county grand jury at Youngstown, O., against the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company, the Republic Steel company, the Brier Hill Steel company, the Youngstown Steel company, the Carnegie Steel company and E. H. Gary. The defendants are charged with having formed a trust to fix the wages of common labor in violation of the laws of Ohio.

Congressman John A. M. Adair, Democrat, of Portland, and James P. Goodrich, Republican of Winchester, were selected in the Indiana state-wide preferential primary to run for governor next fall. Opponents of Goodrich and Adair conceded their nomination. Goodrich's majority is 18,628. Adair's race was an easy one, apparently. The contest for the Republican nomination for United States senator is undecided.

Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation, said a new tube plant, to cost \$25,000,000, is to be erected at Gary, Ind. The work will start as soon as the details can be prepared.

Fire following several explosions, virtually destroyed the plant of the Niagara Electro-Chemical company at Niagara Falls, N. Y., causing the death of one workman, the injury of several others and property loss estimated at \$200,000.

Senator Martine, Democrat, of New Jersey, announced at Washington his determination not to be a candidate for delegate at large to the Democratic national convention because of his decision to be a candidate for the senate.

Wage increases that may annually approximate \$8,000,000 or more in the soft coal fields of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were agreed upon by the subcommittee of bituminous operators and miners for those states who are in New York negotiating a new contract to go into effect April 1.

Four soldiers of the Fourteenth United States infantry were burned to death in the fire that destroyed the barracks at Fort Osborn, Alaska.

Local option won over prohibition in Vermont by a margin of 14,366 votes. The state voted for direct primary elections by a majority of 3,700.

At Terre Haute, Ind., there was a shooting affray on primary day in which Ad Rogers was probably fatally wounded and Sylvester and Seymour Jordan were arrested, charged with the shooting.

Nine more victims of a disinfection bath explosion, which burned forty-four prisoners in the jail at El Paso, Tex., are dead. These deaths bring the list of fatalities up to eighteen.

A school girl was killed and her teacher, Miss Sarah Hillingworth, was seriously injured when a tornado struck a schoolhouse six miles east of Danville, Ind.

Seven members of the family of Dan Okane, a farmer, were found murdered in their home near Lawton, Okla.

Rev. Henry Jajski, pastor of St. Casimir's Polish Catholic church at St. Paul, Minn., was shot and instantly killed by a woman, said to be Mrs. Amiea Dudek, wife of a laborer of Minneapolis and said to have ten children. Police Surgeon Dohm said she is insane.

A \$100,000 endowment with which to pension aged Methodist ministers was started at the southwest Kansas conference of Methodist ministers held at Wichita, Kan.

## Personal

Maud Allan, famous dancer, entertained and admired by kings and emperors, is in a most critical condition in the German hospital at New York following an operation for appendicitis. There is little hope of her recovery.

## Washington

The commission on car shortage of the American Railway association at Washington notified eastern railroads that it would impose penalties upon such of them as continued to disregard the commission's suggestions for delivering box cars to western roads to ameliorate the present car shortage in the West.

The German government expresses a willingness to operate its submarines in accordance with international law prevailing prior to the war, provided Great Britain does not violate the same laws. Count von Bernstorff, on instructions from his government, handed to Secretary Lansing at Washington a long memorandum explaining in detail the German position in regard to armed merchant ships.

The house of representatives at Washington declared itself opposed to interference at this time with the policy pursued by President Wilson in the submarine controversy with Germany. By a vote of 276 to 142 the house tabled the McLemore resolution requiring the president to warn Americans to shun armed merchantmen.

Without a dissenting voice the senate at Washington confirmed the appointment of Newton Diehl Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, to be secretary of war.

Henry Morgenthau, United States ambassador to Turkey, is about to tender his resignation to President Wilson, according to a report current in official circles at Washington.

Most of the seventeen leading food articles in the United States are slightly cheaper than a year ago, according to the department of labor at Washington.

The street car strikers at Washington agreed to return to work at once and take up adjustment of their grievances with the local car companies while the systems are being operated.

Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, has been selected by President Wilson as secretary of war to succeed Lindley M. Garrison. It was announced at Washington. Mr. Baker was a follower of Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland. He was subsequently elected mayor himself. Mr. Baker was a Wilson supporter in the Democratic convention at Baltimore. Mr. Baker is forty-four years old and was born at Martinsburg, W. Va.

The American consulate at Trebizond, the great Turkish Black sea port was wrecked by shells when Russian warships bombarded the city on March 1, according to a cablegram received at the state department at Washington.

The senate at Washington after four weeks of debate passed the Shields bill to provide for development of water power in navigable waters by private capital. The vote was 46 to 22. Conservation champions failed to amend the measure.

# VILLA RAIDS AMERICAN TOWN, KILLS CIVILIANS

BANDITS NUMBERING FROM 500 TO 1,000 ATTACK COLUMBUS, SET FIRE TO BUILDINGS AND SHOOT AMERICANS.

## "DEATH TO AMERICANS" IS MEXICAN BATTLE CRY

Outlaws Are Under Personal Command of Francisco Villa—Are Told Killing of "Gringos" is Just—Losses May Be Hundred—Two Ranchmen Hanged.

El Paso, Texas, March 11.—Francisco Villa is reported to have been badly wounded in a running fight with United States troops following the raid on Columbus, New Mexico. The engagement in which the northern leader is reported to have been wounded, occurred on Mexican soil.

Columbus, N. M., March 10.—A band of Mexican bandits, numbering from 500 to 1,000, supposedly under the personal command of Francisco Villa, raided United States territory early Thursday. They attacked Columbus, killed nine American civilians who exposed themselves, and six U. S. troops, and set fire to several buildings. For nearly two hours fighting continued in the streets. Colonel H. J. Slocum speedily brought the Thirteenth cavalry into action and shortly after 6 o'clock drove the raiders across the border.

50 to 100 Villistas Killed. Fifty to one hundred Villistas were killed in the invasion, according to the report of Colonel Slocum. He stated that there were 500 mounted Villista troops in the attacking party and that the entire action lasted from 4:30 a. m. to 6:45.

Eight hundred Mexican bandits passed Mimbres, N. M., the first station west of Columbus, N. M., and were headed west toward Hachita, N. M., according to a message received at Douglas, Ariz., from the dispatcher of the El Paso and Southwestern railroad at Mimbres.

Villa in Command. Information that Francisco Villa and his chief lieutenant, Pablo Lopez, were in personal command of the raid was given Colonel Slocum by a Mexican rancher captured by the bandits, and who escaped during the fighting. This Mexican told of the hanging of the American ranchers McKinney, Corbett and O'Neil. He added that a fourth American whose name he did not know had been hanged at the same time. The Mexican said Villa attacked with from 800 to 1,000 men and a machine gun platoon.

Watchword "Death to Gringos." The Mexican fugitive said that Villa addressed his men just before ordering an advance on Columbus. According to the Mexican's account, Villa declared the watchword would be "Death to Americans," and added that the killing of Americans was just, because citizens of the United States were responsible for the wretched condition of Mexico.

"The United States intends to swallow Mexico," Villa shouted, said the fugitive. "Let us do what we can to make it stick in throats."

Execute Two Ranchmen. Arthur McKinney, foreman of the Palomas ranch, William Corbett and James O'Neil, captured by Villa, were hanged and their bodies burned, according to information received. The hanging occurred when the bandits raided the cattle herd of the Bosques Grandes ranch.

Deploying his men in open order, Villa sent them up a deep ditch running up from the border and paralleling the road skirting the United States army camp, the customs house and the railroad station. The fight began here. The families of A. L. Riggs, customs officer, and that of L. Jager, station agent of the El Paso & Southwestern railroad, were in the midst of it, but no member of either was hurt.

Cut Telegraph Wires. Lieutenant Casteman, officer of the day, turned out all the men remaining in the camp. Shrieking battle yells, the Mexicans in overwhelming numbers rushed savagely into the town north of the railroad tracks. A courier was sent to Major Lindsay at Gibbons ranch, 15 miles east, to bring up the troops posted there. The first volley of rifles awoke the townspeople.

Villa is said to have been seen by several Americans, urging on his men. He cut the telegraph wires east to El Paso to prevent any call for American troops stationed there. The telephones also went out of commission.

Says U. S. Machine Guns Failed.

El Paso, Tex., March 10.—Failure of the machine guns to work at the crucial time, when most needed at the beginning of the fight between the Villa bandits and the Thirteenth cavalry at Columbus is the cause attributed for the escape of the Villa forces across the border and also for the relatively small loss of life among them, according to Private Thomas Barton of the hospital corps who, with Private E. M. Johnson, brought five wounded and one officer to El Paso.

## GEN. FREDERICK FUNSTON



General Funston is in command of the United States troops stationed along the Mexican border.

## "JAPAN AND GERMANY TO AID"

VILLA TELLS FOLLOWERS POWERS WILL HELP HIM.

American Woman, Held Prisoner For Week, Relates Killing of American Ranchmen.

El Paso, March 11.—Mrs. Maud Hawk Wright, an American woman who said she was held captive by Villa for nine days and was liberated in the midst of the fighting, declared that Villa announced March 1 his intention to attack Columbus and proceeded north under forced marches to carry out his purpose.

Villa Rules by Fear. His men, with scant supplies of water and food, suffered severely, she said, and many dropped from their horses on the march to the Boca Grande. Villa, she declared, ruled them by fear, and his officers, with the flats of their swords, beat the soldiers into animation, sufficient to reach that point where they rested and prepared for the raid.

Tuesday, Mrs. Wright related, Villa bandits attacked employes of the Palomas Cattle company, engaged in rounding up cattle, killing four Americans.

Attack Is Planned.

"From the first, I knew Villa intended to attack Columbus," Mrs. Wright continued. It was freely discussed by the men and officers. They told me that Villa—his rage growing as he neared the boundary—had declared he would "make torches of every woman and child, as well as every man in Columbus." He intended, they said, to "lay low the whole of the United States and would be helped by Japan and Germany."

Two Believed Killed.

Mrs. Wright said her husband, Edward John Wright, formerly of Houston, Texas, and Frank Halden, a youth employed at the La Booker sawmill, were taken from the Wright ranch March 1 and presumably killed. When she was taken prisoner and forced to ride away with a detachment of Villa's men under Colonel Nicholas Servantes, she said a bandit ordered her to give her baby to a Mexican family.

## MANY AMERICANS KILLED IN MEXICO IN FEW YEARS

Washington, March 11.—Just how many Americans have been killed in Mexico in the last three years cannot be stated with accuracy. President Wilson reported to congress February 17, that 765 Americans were known to have been killed in Mexico in 1913, 1914 and 1915. He added that 47 were known to have been killed there in the three years preceding this. In addition, 20 American civilians have been killed on American soil by bullets from across the border, and 16 soldiers in like manner.

Dies at California Home.

Minneapolis, March 10.—Thomas Edward Yerxa, Minneapolis grocer is dead at his home in Sierra Madre, Cal.

Indictments Leave "Sore Spot."

Washington, March 10.—Recommendation that the federal trade commission study the economic side of coal mining with a view to taking steps to prevent waste and put the industry on a basis giving maximum safety and maximum steady employment is made in the report of President Wilson's special Colorado coal strike commission. The commission says the fact that 400 indictments returned in Colorado in connection with strike troubles all were against strikers has left a "sore" on public opinion.

LANSING NOTIFIES MINISTER OF CARRANZA THAT CHIEFTAIN OF MEXICO MUST "KEEP HANDS OFF."

## STATE OF WAR VIRTUALLY EXISTS, VIEW AT CAPITAL

News of Raid on New Mexico Town Spreads Rapidly Over Washington and Another Outburst in Congress Is Anticipated—Intervention Is Discussed.

Washington, March 11.—Washington is stirred by the startling developments in the Mexican situation. American troops have crossed the border in hot pursuit of Villa, with orders to crush him, and Secretary Lansing has notified Eliseo Arrendondo, resident minister here of Carranza, that the recognized chieftain of Mexico, is to keep his hands off.

This is virtual war, although the constitutional provision which places declarations of war in the hands of Congress is to be evaded by this warfare on Villa and not on Mexico.

In spite of determined efforts to the contrary, in spite of decisions to allow the Mexican people to fight their troubles out, a state of war exists from now on and no man can tell whether it will lead.

The situation in Mexico will undoubtedly come up before Congress at once, and in view of the fact that only about 19,000 men are on the border, the President may issue a call for volunteers.

Expects Outburst in Senate.

Washington, March 11.—Secretary Baker transmitted to the president reports about the attack on Columbus, N. M., as quickly as they were received at the war department. It was said at the White House that vigorous steps would be taken to punish the bandits. The president directed Secretary Baker to do everything possible to protect Americans.

The news of the raid spread over the capital with startling effect. Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, at once got into communication with the state department and asked Senator Fall for a conference.

Senator Stone said he expected the affair might precipitate another outburst in the senate, but that he proposed to await official reports and official action by executive departments of the government.

"That Means Intervention."

Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democrat, said:

"That means intervention. I don't see what else can be done."

Senator Tillman declared the news was almost incredible. "There never has been a president who tried so hard to keep out of war as President Wilson," he said, "but if this is true it looks as if General Funston would have to get busy at once."

After the president and Mr. Baker had discussed the reports briefly the president decided that the new secretary of war should take office at once. He signed Mr. Baker's commission and the new secretary went to his new office to be sworn in.

Precedents for sending troops into Mexico to pursue the bandits are found in the state department archives.

When Mexican Indians were pillaging in Texas in 1871, the American minister in Mexico City was instructed to say it might become the duty of the United States "at least to weigh the expediency of pursuing the hostile Indians into Mexico, without the consent of that government, if it shall not adopt measures to check the robberies referred to."

## CARS INTO MEXICO HALTED

Service Between El Paso and Juarez Stopped to Guard Against Possible Attack.

El Paso, Tex., March 10.—Street car traffic between El Paso and Juarez has been stopped at the suggestion of General Pershing, who has taken additional military precautions here against the possibility of an attack by Villa.

Raids on American Towns.

Brownsville, Texas, March 10.—Raids of Mexicans on American towns along the border have been numerous during the last few years, but none of them has equalled the massacre at Columbus, N. M., in scope of daring. United States troops entered Mexico as a result of attacks on Americans by Mexican revolutionists once before but the leader of the extra territorial expedition now is preparing to defend himself before a court-martial.

Only 16 Armenians Found Alive.

London, March 10.—The Russian troops found only sixteen Armenians alive in Erzerum out of the usual Armenian population of 40,000, according to information which has just been received in Petrograd. "The Turkish inhabitants of Erzerum," the correspondent adds, "stated that a few days before the capture of the fortress by the Russians, all the Armenians in the town were driven out by the police in a westerly direction, where the Kurds, who had been forewarned, massacred them all."

# HUSBAND SAVED HIS WIFE

Stopped Most Terrible Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Denison, Texas.—"After my little girl was born two years ago I began suffering with female trouble and could hardly do my work. I was very nervous but just kept dragging on until last summer when I got where I could not do my work. I would have a chill every day and hot flashes and dizzy spells and my head would almost burst. I got where I was almost a walking skeleton and life was a burden to me until one day my husband's step-sister told my husband if he did not do something for me I would not last long and told him to get your medicine. So he got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and after taking the first three doses I began to improve. I continued its use, and I have never had any female trouble since. I feel that I owe my life to you and your remedies. They did for me what doctors could not do and I will always praise it wherever I go."—Mrs. G. O. LOWERY, 419 W. Monterey Street, Denison, Texas.

If you are suffering from any form of female ills, get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and commence the treatment without delay.

In the Museum. Manager—What makes the lion tamer so late? Assistant—He had his wife arrested for cruelty—and he had to go to court this morning and appear against her.

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