

News of the Week Cut Down for Busy Readers

European War News

Lloyd's Shipping Agency announced at London that the steamship Cymric of the White Star line is sinking. The steamer was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Atlantic. There were no passengers on board.

French troops have recaptured a large part of the ground lost on both banks of the Meuse in a most violent German attack, according to a dispatch from Paris.

Four more of the leaders in the Irish revolt have been sentenced to death by the Dublin court-martial and executed, according to an official statement issued at London. They were Cornelius Colbert, Edmund Kent, Michael Mallon and J. J. Heuston.

Countess Georgina Markievicz, one of the prominent figures in the Irish revolt, was sentenced to death at Dublin after her trial by court-martial, but the sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

The sinking of an allied transport in the Mediterranean by a mine with the loss of nearly all the 600 Russian troops who were on board is reported at Berlin in advices from Corfu, the Overseas News agency announces.

Witnesses who testified at an inquiry held at Stockholm regarding the capture of the Danish schooner Olga by a German trawler, declared that the vessel was seized while in Swedish waters.

Five Austrian aeroplanes bombarded Brindisi, killing four and wounding five patients in a hospital.

Four more leaders of the Irish rebels have been shot at Dublin. They had been found guilty of treason by a general field court-martial. The victims were: Joseph Plunkett, Edmund Daly, Michael O'Hannahan and William Pearse.

Two more Zeppelins were destroyed by allied gunfire. One was brought down by one of the British light cruiser squadrons off the Schleswig coast and the other was brought down after a raid on Saloniki, according to a dispatch from London, only one of its crew of 30 escaping.

It is officially announced at Athens that the allies have occupied Florina. Florina is a town about 10,000 population, fifteen miles south and a little east of Monastir, and about sixty miles west of Saloniki.

Three men of the crew of the Zeppelin L-20, wrecked on the Norwegian coast after a raid on Scotland, went to death to prevent Count Zeppelin's secrets from becoming known to foreign governments. Sixteen of the Zeppelin's crew were rescued and interned.

Domestic

The will of Charles W. Harkness, former Standard Oil attorney, filed at New York, divides his \$100,000,000 estate between his widow and his brother, Edward S. Harkness.

Fire in the hold of the Italian steamship San Giovanni destroyed 7,000 bags of refined sugar which had been loaded at New York for transportation to Palermo and Naples.

Four persons were burned to death and five others seriously injured when the home of D. A. Inman, near Warroad, Minn., was destroyed by fire.

The Navy league of the United States filed suit in the district supreme court at Washington against Henry Ford for \$100,000 damages. The league charges Ford with having published in advertisements in a local newspaper statements of "a libelous and defamatory character."

President Wilson's conference with Fred B. Lynch of the Democratic national committee, it was learned at Washington, resulted in the president approving the selection of Martin H. Lynn to deliver the keynote address at the Democratic national convention at St. Louis.

Two lieutenants of the Fifth field artillery were killed and two other officers were injured in an automobile wreck at Fort Sill, Okla. Lieut. Herald S. Naylor and Lieut. Edwin E. Pritchett were killed.

Fire of undetermined origin started in two of the 12 buildings comprising the \$350,000 plant of the Cadillac Chemical company at Cadillac, Mich. The two buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

Robert Fay, a former lieutenant in the German army; Walter Scholz and Paul Daech, charged with conspiracy to destroy munitions skips through bomb contrivances were found guilty by a jury at New York.

Washington

The senate at Washington passed the good roads bill, carrying \$85,000,000 of which \$75,000,000 will be available for federal aid to the states during the next five years and \$10,000,000 for the construction of roads in the national forests.

Minority members of the senate commerce committee at Washington denounced the \$45,000,000 rivers and harbors appropriation bill as "utterly indefensible" when the country is to be so heavily taxed for the purpose of the preparedness program.

Despite the fact that there was before them a letter from President Wilson practically demanding the confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to be an associate justice of the Supreme court, the members of the senate judiciary committee at Washington failed to set a date for a vote on the question.

President Wilson in a formal note dispatched from Washington to Berlin has accepted as meeting his demand the announced change in Germany's submarine policy. Coupled with this acceptance is a veiled threat that diplomatic relations will be severed unless the new orders issued by the German admiralty are scrupulously observed.

The house of representatives at Washington went on record as opposed to increasing the regular army to 250,000. By a vote of 221 to 142 the house instructed its conferees on the army reorganization bill not to agree to the senate proposal for an army of a quarter of a million.

President Wilson has decided to accept Germany's reply as a compliance with his demand that illegal methods of submarine warfare be abandoned. The danger of an imminent diplomatic break is authoritatively described at Washington as past.

President Wilson received an important message at Washington from Pope Benedict bearing on the establishment of peace in Europe. The exact nature of the message was not disclosed, but it is understood the pope urged President Wilson to suggest negotiations at once.

Herbert Putnam, librarian of the congressional library at Washington, dismissed from office Ernest Brunckon, assistant register of the copyright division, for remarks alleged to have been disrespectful to President Wilson's policy.

All immediate danger of a break between the United States and Germany has disappeared as a result of the latter's compliance with President Wilson's demand in connection with submarine operations. The German government has immediately declared and effected an abandonment of the methods denounced by the president in his semitimatam of April 18.

The senate commerce committee at Washington authorized Senator Clarke, chairman, to report favorably the rivers and harbors bill carrying approximately \$43,000,000, an increase of about \$3,000,000 over the house bill.

Mexican Revolt

In an official statement issued at Mexico City, Minister of Foreign Relations Aguilar charges that the bandits who raided Glen Springs and Boquillas, Tex., last Friday night were organized in the United States, and that the raid was "staged" by enemies of both countries.

Consul Blocker at Eagle Pass, Tex., reported to the state department at Washington that the two Americans, Deemer and Coy, who were taken away from Glen Springs by Mexicans, have been found with their throats cut.

The Columbus raid was repeated by raiding Mexicans under the leadership of Colonel Cervantes, a Villa subordinate. Three members of Troop A, Fourteenth cavalry, and one civilian boy are known to have been killed. Six cavalrymen were wounded. Boquillas, Tex., was also invaded and several stores were looted.

American mining men arriving at El Paso, Tex., declared that five Americans were murdered by Mexican bandits while working their mining claims between Resahio and Mazatlan, Sinaloa. One of the slain men was named Volax, the Americans reported. The names of the other four were not known.

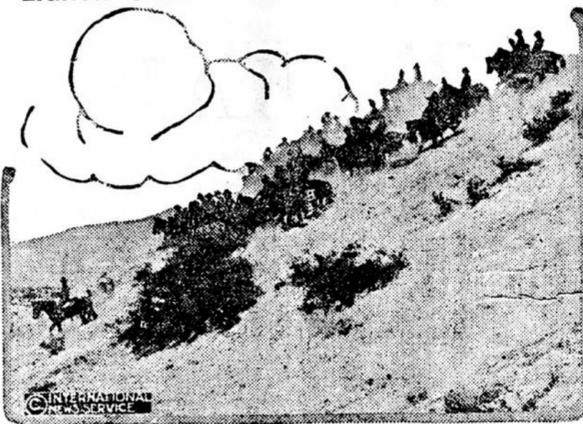
Notification that the plan of co-operative action in the Mexican border region mapped out at the El Paso conference is acceptable to the Washington government was forwarded to General Scott by Secretary Baker.

Foreign

Denial is made at Copenhagen of reports that Denmark has again entered into negotiations with the United States regarding the latter's proposed purchase of islands in the Dutch West Indies.

The British government gave orders for the release of 38 men taken from the American steamship China by a British cruiser while en route from Shanghai to San Francisco.

EIGHTH CAVALRY MAKING FORCED MARCH



The Eighth United States cavalry on a forced march hurrying to one of the bases of supplies in Mexico.

CONFERENCE AT BORDER ENDS IN DISAGREEMENT

OBREGON AND SCOTT CANNOT COME TO TERMS OVER MEXICAN SITUATION—GIVE OUT SIGNED STATEMENT.

CARRANZA STILL INSISTS ON RECALL OF U. S. FORCE

Mexican Conferee's Manner Is Abrupt as He Bids American Generals Farewell—Result of Meetings Does Not Mean Immediate Threat of Break.

El Paso, May 13.—The Obregon-Scott conference over the Mexican situation has ended in a disagreement. All future diplomatic negotiations, if there are any, will be between the secretary of state and Mexican ambassador Arredondo in Washington.

At the conclusion of the final session the following statement signed by the conferees was given to the correspondents:

Conferees Sign Statement. "That after several conferences, marked throughout with conspicuous courtesy and good will, in which conferees mutual impressions were exchanged and information was collected upon the military situation on the frontier, it was agreed upon by the conferees to suspend the conferences and report back to their governments in order that these may be able through their respective foreign departments to conclude this matter. That the ending of these conferences does not mean in any way a rupture of the good relations of friendship between the conferees nor between the respective governments. (Signed) A. OBREGON, H. L. SCOTT, FREDERICK FUNSTON.

Again at Starting Point. The situation is almost exactly what it was before the conferences began. The Mexican government still insists on the withdrawal of General Pershing's columns on a certain date and wants that date to be soon. It is claimed that General Obregon had been willing to make concessions in order to reach an agreement with the American conferees, but that he was overruled by the first chief, Venustiano Carranza and his advisers.

Obregon's Manner Abrupt. The end of the negotiations came after two conferences had been held. The first began at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasted until 1 p. m. when a recess was taken until 4 o'clock. After two hours and a half, however, they were brought to an end. General Obregon, accompanied by Juan N. Amador, Mexican sub-secretary of foreign affairs, emerged from the private car occupied by General Scott and General Funston, walked rapidly down the railway ways, climbed into his waiting automobile, and drove away.

The Mexican conferee's manner was abrupt and vexed, but General Funston smiled cheerily as he bade goodbye.

Does Not Mean Break. It was pointed out authoritatively that the result of the various meetings in El Paso does not mean that there is any immediate threat of a rupture between the United States and Mexico. So far as the United States is concerned, it is said the army in the Mexican state of Chihuahua will remain practically inactive. The only break that can possibly come would follow an attack by Carranza troops upon American troops. It is understood that General Obregon has been warned that such an attack will be the beginning of reprisals.

Threaten Death to Circulate Money. Mazatlan, Mex., May 12.—Reluctance by the native population of this district to accept Carranza paper money led to the issuance by the commandant of the Mazatlan garrison of a decree inflicting the death penalty on all persons who reject the recognized legal tender of the de facto government. The same decree prescribes expulsion for any one, regardless of nationality, who circulates alarming reports reflecting on the stability of the de facto currency or discussing the political situation of the country.

MEXICANS START RIOT IN EL PASO; TROOPS FIRE • El Paso, Texas, May 13.—Rioting started in Chihuahua, a small settlement within the city limits of El Paso, when a mob of 30 Mexicans attacked the provost guard with bricks. The guard consisted of eight United States soldiers. • To defend themselves the soldiers were compelled to fire into the mob. There were no fatalities. • When the incident was reported to General Bell at Fort Bliss, additional troops were sent to the city and the patrol doubled. Two troop trains bringing approximately 1,000 Mexican soldiers from points south, have reached Juarez.

PRESIDENT CALLS ON MILITIA

TEXAS, ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO GUARD ORDERED OUT.

Obregon Demands Time Limit Be Set on Stay of U. S. Troops in Mexico.

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

The militia in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico was ordered out. Use of the militia will not call for action by Congress at this time.

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

BANDITS CROSS BORDER; MURDER FOUR AMERICANS

Carry Two Others Into Mexico to Almost Certain Death After Attacks in Texas.

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

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

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

AMERICAN WOMEN INSULTED

Attacked by Clerks With Eggs and Vegetables in Chihuahua City. Chihuahua City, Mexico, May 12.—Several American women walked through the municipal market to buy foodstuffs. The market proprietors and clerks attached them with eggs and vegetables. When the police arrived they demanded to know what had occurred. When they were informed the marketeers had egged the gringos they said they were right and walked away without making any arrests.

Coast Stripped of Troops.

San Francisco, May 12.—The Pacific coast has virtually been depleted of mobile troops by the recent orders to move forces from Vancouver, Spokane, San Diego, and Fort Lawton, Wash., to the border. There remain but two troops of the First cavalry and four companies of the Twenty-first infantry in Alaska, a company of engineers divided between San Francisco and Vancouver, and a field hospital company at Monterey. There are left at coast fortifications about 3500 coast artillery men.

MEXICAN BANDITS FIRE ON U. S. AUTO NEAR TEXAS TOWN

OUTLAWS ATTACK MILITARY MACHINE CONVEYING MESSAGE FROM MAJOR LANGHORNE TO COLONEL SIBLEY.

SOLDIERS SENT TO SCENE, SCOUR COUNTRY; NO CLUE

American Farmer Is Shot and Killed by Band of Raiders Near Mercedes, Texas, Who Escape Across Rio Grande—Cavalrymen Start in Pursuit.

Brownsville, Texas, May 13.—Curtis Bayles, an American farmer, was shot and killed a short distance from his home near Mercedes, Texas, by a small band of Mexicans who succeeded in escaping, presumably to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Thirty United States cavalrymen and a posse of citizens from Mercedes started immediately in pursuit, but at midnight had found no trace of the Mexicans.

Marathon, Texas, May 13.—Mexican bandits again have crossed into American territory and attacked civilians and soldiers. The raid was made four miles north of Boquillas at an ore terminal station and directly behind Col. Langhorne's column which up to that time had not crossed into Mexico. After a short skirmish, the bandits fled.

Mexican bandits Wednesday evening fired on a military automobile conveying a message from Major Langhorne to Colonel Sibley at a point 18 miles north of Boquillas, on the Marathon-Boquillas road.

Shoot Five Shots at Driver. Five shots were fired at the driver, J. Howard, who escaped unhurt, according to J. M. Henderson, who was following in another machine.

Major Langhorne's car had left Boquillas at 4:30 in the afternoon with dispatches for Colonel Sibley, en route from Marathon to Boquillas and was proceeding through rough country when several shots whistled close to the driver. At that point there is a slight bend in the road and Howard, fearing that more bandits were on the side ready to pick him off, turned his car and started back for Boquillas. Major Langhorne, when apprised of the attack, sent soldiers to the scene, who scoured the country without obtaining a clue to the bandits' whereabouts.

BARON WINBORNE RESIGNS POST AS LORD LIEUTENANT

London, May 12.—Ireland provided a number of sensations for one day. The first was the announcement of the resignation of Baron Wimborne, lord lieutenant. The second was the appointment of a commission headed by Lord Hardinge to investigate the causes of the Irish outbreak.

The third was the admission by the government that F. Sheehy Skeffington, editor of the Irish Citizen, and two other journalists had been executed in the Porto Bello barracks in Dublin, without the knowledge of the military authorities and before martial law was actually in operation.

Of these important events by far the most sensational was the revelation concerning Skeffington, which formed the climax of the fast growing resentment of the Irish people at the continuance of the executions in Dublin which has already given the government pause and induced Premier Asquith to announce that there will be no more executions pending the parliamentary discussion, although there are two rebels still awaiting execution.

AMERICANS FACE EXECUTION

Three Arrested at Mexican Port After Schooner Burns in Harbor.

Mazatlan, Mex., May 12.—(By Radio to San Diego)—Three Americans and one Chilean officer of the American power schooner General Mariscal of San Francisco, which was destroyed by fire in the harbor of Acapulco April 12, have been placed under arrest by the Mexican port officials at that place in connection with the loss of the vessel.

Under orders of General Mariscal of the state of Guerrero, all four are to be brought to trial, and if found guilty, it is said, they will be executed.

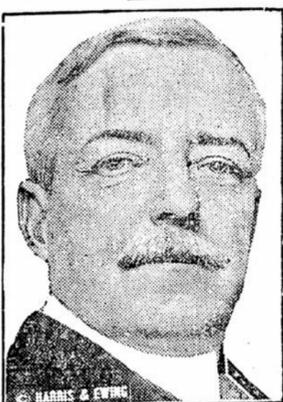
Bakers' Course at College.

Springfield, Ill., May 12.—Plans which are expected to develop into a plan for a school for bakers, involving a four-year course at the Illinois State university, were set on foot here by the Illinois Master Bakers' association.

Hawaii Offers Troops to U. S.

Honolulu, May 12.—Reports from Washington that Hawaii territory in offering its national guard for service in Mexico placed only 860 men at the disposal of the federal government are resented here. The national guard of Hawaii numbers more than 5,000 men. A year ago Hawaii realized that, in event of war, its defense would rest to some extent upon its own citizenry. The territory then had about 850 men. Now Hawaii has four infantry regiments and various artillery, engineer and hospital units.

ROBERT LANSING



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

American Reply to German Note Is Brief, Pointed

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

"The note of the Imperial German government under date of May 4, 1916, has received careful consideration by the government of the United States. It is especially noted as indicating the purpose of the Imperial German government as to the future, that it is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operation of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, and that it is determined to impose upon all its commanders at sea the limitations of the recognized rules of international law upon which the government of the United States has insisted.

Guided by Friendship.

"Throughout the months which have elapsed since the Imperial government announced on February 4, 1915, its submarine policy, now happily abandoned, the government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts to bring to an amicable settlement the critical questions arising from that policy.

"Accepting the Imperial government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the government of the United States will rely on a scrupulous execution henceforth of the now altered policy of the Imperial government, as such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany.

New Policy Made Clear.

"The government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the Imperial German government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the Government of the United States and any other belligerent government, notwithstanding the fact that the certain passages in the Imperial government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction.

"In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding the government of the United States notifies the Imperial government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative."

GERMANY REGRETS SUSSEX INCIDENT, NOTE ASSERTS

Announces Submarine Commander Has Been "Appropriately Punished"—Ready to Pay Indemnity.

Washington, May 12.—Germany, in a note received by the state department by cable from Ambassador Gerard, admits a German submarine torpedoed the channel steamer Sussex in violation of assurances given the United States, expresses regret for the incident, announces the submarine commander has been "appropriately punished," and declares readiness to pay an adequate indemnity to Americans injured on the vessel.

It is indicated at the state department that the German statement that the commander has been punished will be accepted and the Sussex case considered closed, except for arranging for the payment of indemnities to the citizens of the United States who were hurt.

There probably will be no attempt to negotiate for these indemnities, or for final settlement of the Lusitania and other cases, pending, however, until sufficient time has elapsed to indicate how the last American note was received in Berlin and whether the new submarine policy is being lived up to.