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VILLA'S DOOM CERTAIN; ALL MEXICO NOW AFTER BANDIT.

Gen'l's pursuit by constitutional forces under the command of General Francisco Bermudez, General J. Gerardo Rangel and General Ma[illegible] Ferrer, are continuing the hopeless business of their situation. Villa's men are beginning to desert him in large numbers, according to a [illegible] press received Monday, were the [illegible] thought.

The message, which came from Parral contains a complete report of the movements of General Rangel's corps in his pursuit of Villa, only falling the 2500 against the bandit. General Rangel also took part in the conference with Villa at El Valle de Allende where such plans May as will his subsequent attack upon his band at that place after Villa had declined to accept the proposals made him by General F. Elias Calles offering him ample protection and guarantees, providing he would agree to retire to private life on a farm.

Villa Loses Twice.

The message also related the latest attacks of Villa upon both Parral and Jimenez, in both of which he was repulsed and put to flight, and of General Rodriguez' force coming upon Villa north of Jimenez, catching the outlaw band in the act of destroying tracks of the Mexican National Railway, and putting the Villistas to flight before damage had been accomplished to the railway property.

Of the movements General Rodriguez said: "At the head of my force of defense aviator I left Chihuahua City on May 31 to take the field against Villa. The following day I detached at the small town of Bach, and meeting three chiefs sent by Villa, I agreed to confer with him, in the hope of bringing matters between Villa and the government to a peaceful conclusion. As General Calles had authorized, I offered him, in the name of the new government, ample protection and guarantees that his life would not be endangered at any time, providing he would retire to private life on a farm. As he did not believe that his life would be safe if upgarded, we agreed to allow him 100 men for his protection.

"Villa wanted to be appointed commander in chief of military operations in the state of Chihuahua, with 1000 men in his command.

"When his final refusal to accept our offer reached me, I attacked Villa at El Valle de Allende on May 27. Villa and his men fled in the direction of Parral, and on May 31 I arrived at this place in time to check an attack upon that city.

"He again fled, with myself and my men in close pursuit, and I succeeded in coming up with him at Jimenez at dawn on the morning of May 30. Taking after him I again came up with Villa's force at dawn on May 31, catching them in the act of destroying a section of railroad at a point north of Jimenez. Villa retreated in a westerly direction and I continued in close pursuit until at a place called Buffalo I was forced temporarily to abandon the chase to rest my exhausted horses. I continued at Buffalo for the entire day of June 1, on which night Villa again attacked Parral.

"On June 2 I again took up the chase and arrived in Parral the most night, helping repulse Villa's attack on Parral.

"During this movement I was joined by General Gonzalez and General Pena. Outnumbered, Villa made a rapid retreat. Splitting his force into two groups, he sent his best men, under Pancho Fernandez, with the dash, in the south, while he with a remnant of 300, fled to the north.

"Villa's men, realizing his hopeless situation of their situation, have begun to desert him in large numbers.

"It is true that all states and towns in the state of Chihuahua at present having adequate garrisons feel be safe against possible serious attacks by Francisco Villa, with more forty organized and under the command of General Joaquin Amaro, will arrive in Chihuahua either Tuesday or Wednesday, according to a message received at the de facto government headquarters Sunday.

"The message, which is from General F. Elias Calles, secretary of war and marine, states that the force under Amaro, which comes from Mexico City, includes detachments of cavalry, infantry and artillery. After detraining at Chihuahua City, the troops will be divided into small forces and moved to the various points requiring protection. An adequate defense will also be established along the entire line of the Mexican National Railway from Juarez to Corralitos, the farthest point south on the line in Chihuahua, to protect the railroad from depredations of the bands of the bandit and make travel safe through the territory infested by Villa and his band.

General Miguel Pena, who has also taken the field against Villa, comes from Sonora. General Pena was the man chosen by General Calles to defend Puipito pass against the advance of Carranzista troops into Sonora in the early days of the revolution.

[By Associated Press.]

MEXICO CITY, June 6.—Francisco Villa and Felix Diaz are virtually the only notable exceptions to the list of former rebel leaders who have espoused the latest liberal revolutionary cause.

Guillermo Meixueiro, the Oaxaca leader, was in possession of the capital for a time after President Carranza and his followers evacuated the capital, in accord with the new movement. Manuel Peliez, the oil district chief, entered Tampico, was feasted and toasted and interviewed to the effect that he was not a perpetual revolutionist and saw in the liberal revolutionary movement a united country. He said the Cedillo brothers and other former rebels in the Tampico district were with him.

Higinio Aguilar, Pedro Gabay and others between Mexico City and Vera Cruz helped impede the advance of the Carranza trains, but while they are supposed to be under the leadership of Felix Diaz, his name has not been mentioned in connection with the operations. The successors of Emiliano Zapata in Morelos, Genovevo de la O and Valentin Reyes, came into the capital with General Obregon. It is stated that on the railroad south of Vera Cruz trains are operating without guards for the first time in years.

Major E. W. Durr, attached to the American embassy, had the pleasure of meeting in the capital after the revolutionists entered the city General Rafael Pantoja, the former Zapata leader who captured him, together with several other Americans, on the train leaving Cuernavaca, Morelos, for Mexico City, on March 28. By feigning lameness, Major Durr managed to drop behind his guards and then made a successful dash for liberty.

If you want to buy or sell Valley Oil stock, place an ad in the Daily Courier's classified ad column.

The Daily Courier, 65c a month.

SENATOR LODGE'S OPENING ADDRESS IS SEVEREST POSSIBLE TIRADE AGAINST PRES. WILSON.

[By Associated Press.]

THE COLISEUM, CHICAGO, June 6.—The Republican National convention was called to order promptly at 11:34 o'clock a. m. today, when Senator Charles Thomas Hays appeared on the platform. He was greeted with sound after round of applause and shouting.

The chairman brought down his gavel with a rebound and the convention quickly came to order.

Bishop Charles Woodmansee of Louisville, Kentucky, offered the opening prayer, which was a long one, and at its conclusion, and upon request of a song leader, the audience broke into "The Star Spangled Banner." The startling chorus filled the hall and a sea of American flags waved throughout the singing.

"Now," shouted the leader, "Three cheers for the greatest country on earth. The United States of America!" Three rolling cheers echoed through the hall.

Officials photographs then were taken, after which Secretary Miller of the National Committee read the call for the national convention.

Chairman Hays wheeled for order so hard he hitted over a glass of water on his table, then stepped out to the edge of the speaker's platform. He got a renewal of the demonstration and further applause, shouts and cheers, which he acknowledged with smiles. Some one yelled, "Three cheers for Willy Hays!" and they were given.

"The Republican party has met in this free and open convention," said Chairman Hays, "to accept from the people their mandate for government of the United States. As chairman of the Republican National Committee, I report progress. By vast movement the support of the Republican party should be at least three million.

"In spirit, I report more than progress. I report fulfillment. The great party of the Union has become united. It shall continue to be united. There will be no bolting from this convention."

Roars of cheers greeted the speaker's last statement, and Chairman Hays then introduced Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts as temporary chairman, and the convention then burst forth into more cheers, a rolling chorus of ayes of. Heading the selection.

Chauncey M. Depew of New York, Myron T. Herrick of Ohio and Mrs. J. R. Hume of California formed the committee which escorted Senator Lodge to the platform.

The committee thought they had the platform fixed so the committee could come up a set of concealed stairs, but the arrangement wouldn't work and Senator Lodge and the committee had to go around to the rear entrance to the rostrum. It was a bad omen, some thought.

Another wave of cheering greeted Chairman Lodge as he stepped out to the speaker's platform. Three cheers for Lodge were given. It was five minutes before men before the cheers died away and Chairman Lodge began delivering his address after having been introduced by Chairman Hays as the "Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge of the United States."

Lodge spoke from a manuscript. Roars of cheers marked the declaration that everyone connected with "the dynasty" of Woodrow Wilson must be driven from power, "not because they are Democrats, but because Mr. Wilson's theory of government is not American."

Referring to President Wilson's participation in the peace conference, Temporary Chairman Lodge made a real hit.

"He went himself," said the senator, "because he trusted no one else."

Defending the Senate's opposition to the treaty of peace as a high and patriotic duty, the senator from seven this paragraph:

"We make the issue, we ask application for what we have done. The people will now tell us what they think of Mr. Wilson's league and the sacrifice of America."

While emphasizing the point that around the league must be waged the 1920 presidential campaign and denouncing much of his speeches in arrangement of the Wilson administration, the senator found time to far before the delegates the stand of the Republican party on other urgent problems facing the nation.

Chief among them was Mexico. Declaring it was time for the United States to take a firm hand in Mexico and cut the "disgraceful record" of the last seven years, Senator Lodge urged that this country let the Mexicans choose as their president some strong and upright man who is friendly to the United States and determined to establish order, and then lend him a real and practical support.

"Mexico lies at our doors," he declared. "It is a primary duty for us to deal with it under the Monroe doctrine, but nothing has been done and yet we are asked take a mandate for America."

Salient points made by Senator Lodge were:

"Mr. Wilson and his dynasty, his peers and assess, or anybody that is his anybody who with hem have served his purpose, must be driven from all control, from all influence upon the government of the United States.

"They must be driven from office and power, not because they are Democrats, but because Mr. Wilson stands for a theory of administration and government which is not American.

"The return of the Democrats to power with Mr. Wilson as one of his disciples still the leader and master of a great party which before his advent possessed both traditions and principles, would be a long step in the direction of the autocracy for which Mr. Wilson yearns and it would be hard then to the continuance of the free representative government as we have always conceived and venerated it.

"Mr. Wilson and the autocracy he represents, and all which those who believe in his doctrines and share his spirit represent, must be put aside and conclusively excluded from any future control.

"The defeat of the present administration and all it means transcends in importance every other question and all immediate and dominant issues are bound up with it. Without that defeat every chance of the right settlement of the eighty questions before us, so sorely needed and not later, will depart.

"To maintain law and order and a stable government where justice rules and the right of all men high and low, rich and poor, shall be protected, we must have a government of the people duly chosen by the people, and never must there be permitted any government by a single man or by a group of men, or by an organized minority.

"Many vital economic measures and economic problems tariff, the taxation to meet our deficiency, we will, with a Democratic Congress, ready to assume jurisdiction in the White House. To accomplish such results as these, we must have as we intend to have, a Republican president, in sympathy with a Republican public and Congress.

"The rise of prices, the high cost of living which press daily into every home in the most pressing, as it is the most difficult and most interesting problem which confronts us. Some of the sources of this trouble can be reached by legislation, at least not, but everything that can be effected by law should be done at once.

"Profiteering, changing of other houses and speculation prices, which is stupid as well as criminal, are subject now to ample penalties laws. These laws should be enforced, others if necessary added and the offenders, both great and small, should be pursued and punished.

"The most essential remedy for high rents for living is to keep up and increase production, and particularly should every effort be made to advance the productivity of the farms.

"The phrase government ownership means not only that the government shall own the railroads, but also, it is to be feared, that those who run the railroads shall own the government. General government ownership under our political system would inevitably bring about the mastery of the government by those who operate the machinery of transportation or of any other industries which come into government possession. The rights of the general public, for whom all notion rests wind, would disappear under this scheme, and nothing would be left to the people except the duty of paying taxes to support the roads.

"Over 100 Americans have been murdered in Mexico. Carranza in called the American government in every possible way, and still nothing was done. We fell as low that when an American was seized by one of the many bands of brigands and held for ransom, all that the government of the United States would do was to offer to be the channel for conveying the ransom of their citizens to the highwaymen who had seized them.

"We have waited and waited long enough. We need a firm hand at the helm. The time has come to put an end to this Mexican situation, which is a shame to the United States and a disgrace to civilization. If we are to take part in pacifying and helping the world, let us begin here at home, in Mexico.

"Let the Mexicans choose as their president some strong and upright man who is friendly to the United states, give him a real and cordial support, and so strengthen and uphold him that he will be able to exterminate the bandits and put an end to the increasing civil war.

"When the armistice with Germany was signed the course to be pursued was clear. " " " That course was to make the peace with Germany at once and then take up for reasonable consideration in the question of establish such future relations with our associates in the war as would make for the future peace of the world. This Mr. Wilson prevented. He went to Europe.

"He apparently had only one aim, to be the maker of a league of which he should be the head. He was determined that there should be a league of nations then and there, and in order to nullify the powers

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2.)

A. F. L. DENOUNCES CONGRESS' FAILURE TO REDUCE H.C.L.

[By Associated Press.]

MONTREAL, Quebec, Canada, June 6.—Democratic of soldiers, professions, the action of the United States government in enacting the food control law against the late miners strike and the failure of Congress to take action to control the cost of living, are among the outstanding features of the annual report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor presented yesterday to the annual convention here.

With the council's review of organized labor's position and activities for the last year was also presented "a specific program for remedy."

The Cummings railroad law was denounced, as was the Kansas law establishing the court of industrial relations. The high cost of living was laid largely at the door of "profiteers," while the report declared the United States government, principally through the Department of Justice, "has conducted a campaign of stupidity."

Congress was assailed for cutting appropriations designed to carry on the work of the collateral branches of the Department of Labor and for various proposals, such as the sedition bill, which the report says the labor movement was instrumental in defeating.

In its references to the foreign field the report denounced what it characterized as proposals for the intervention of America in Mexico and declared that the revolution caused seen "no justification for interference," which it argues would be in the interest "of the exploitation of its workers and its boundless wealth of oil and minerals."

The United States Steel Corporation was assailed for its refusal to deal with labor organizations in the recent unsuccessful strike, and the authorities of Boston also were denounced for their attitude in the celebrated strike of policemen in that city.

The workmen of Canada were congratulated for defeating "the one big union" plan and their stand was characterized as "a magnificent triumph for trade unionism, and a vindication of the purposes, policies and achievements of the American Federation of Labor.

The industrial conferences called by President Wilson were characterized as unsuccessful because the employers stubbornly resisted every attempt at conciliation" and would not accept our resolution on collective bargaining" unless it was so worded as to be antitrade union in spirit and to provide encouragement and support for company unions." The machinery proposed by the second conference, the report attacks, as in many respects "actually pernicious," and it declares that "the machinery designed by the President's commission is entirely out of contact with the life for which it was designed and entirely unfitted for the needs of that life."

Existing machinery, the report adds, "is superior in every respect."

Ten Years Ago in Columbus!

Four thousand head of cattle were imported at Columbus this week and the duty was $15,000. (You can't get even a steer across ten years later. Too much red tape and other reasons.)

Onyx TONIGHT

COMEDY

"A JAZZY JANITOR"

WESTERN

"Tempest Cody Bucks the Trust"

UNIVERSAL JEWEL

JULIA ARTHUR

IN

"His Woman"

$15 **LOOK-LOTS** $15

For the next thirty days I am going to sell lots in the beautiful OAK ADDITION for less money than you have been paying down on sugar lots adjoining. Just think of it—"Warranty" Deed for $60! You have been paying that much down and then you were not through. With the new Development which will start in a few days lots will be selling for 100 to 150 ninety days from now. But you can Date for the lots and give him a share. Only a limited number at this price. Get yours NOW. No restrictions.

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COLUMBUS THEATER

TONIGHT

Harry Carey

IN A

Big Western Picture