

U. S. WARNS BANDIT BROOD OF MEXICO

Wilson Demands Factions Compose Situation or Other Means Used to End Disorder.

INTERVENTION IS HINTED AT

BULLETIN. DOUGLAS, Ariz., May 29.—To relieve the situation at Hermosillo and Guaymas, where bread riots recently have threatened the ascendancy of Jose Maytorena, Villa forces are now raiding the Campas district, seizing all available supplies of wheat. The raiders are said to be leaving not even enough wheat to supply seed. As a result the district will be left without food and the population, consisting of women, children and old men, unable to bear arms, reduced to absolute starvation.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—President Wilson has decided to serve notice on all the warring factions in Mexico that conditions in that country have become intolerable and that unless they themselves compose the situation soon, some other means may have to be employed to accomplish the result.

The first intimation of the president's determination to take this step came today in his appeal issued as head of the American Red Cross, setting forth that "due to several years of internal disturbances, the unfortunate people of many parts of Mexico have been reduced to the verge of starvation, and urging contributions to relief funds.

White House Statement. Later the White House gave out the following communication:

"When the president's appeal for aid for the Mexicans was issued, it was also stated at the executive offices that a statement from the president on the present situation in Mexico might be expected within the next few days."

This statement has been prepared and will be issued after the cabinet meeting next Tuesday, and then communicated to the leaders of all the Mexican factions.

Officials at the White House and State department declined to say what the president's statement contained, but denied that recognition of any faction was now contemplated. It was stated authoritatively that while friends of Carranza here had been pressing for recognition the Washington government had not been impressed with the ability of any of the contending chiefs to restore order. The present action, it was said, was not intended to assist one faction at the expense of another, but to demand that the Mexicans arrive at an early settlement of their troubles or at least provide for the sustenance of the starving population.

Emphasizes Word "Immediate."

High officials referred to the president's forthcoming pronouncement as not meaning immediate intervention and they emphasized the word "immediate."

The impression in executive quarters was that one purpose would be to place responsibility for the present state of affairs squarely upon the military elements in the southern republic, which have run over the country and appropriated its food supply or prevented the tilling of the soil. While anxious to continue the policy of allowing the Mexicans to settle their differences without interference, the president is said to be determined that the civilian population of the country shall not be starved in the meantime.

Talk of intervention, which has been dormant ever since the European war diverted attention from the situation nearer home, was immediately revived by the White House statement. Many diplomats who interpreted the day's events as the forerunner of new policy, thought intervention was an inevitable outcome of the situation and that the United States was paving the way for such action by notifying the world of its purpose to take the step for the sake of humanity. They pointed out that a similar utterance had preceded intervention in Cuba in 1898.

To Stand Without Explanation.

For the present, it is understood, the notification to all the Mexican factions of the intolerable state of affairs and the desire of the American government for a betterment of conditions will be allowed to stand without explanation while the relief work of the American Red Cross is undertaken in earnest.

The belief was widespread in official and diplomatic circles tonight that an immediate effort of the forthcoming statement will be to give warning that relief supplies must not be appropriated by the military factions and that they must assist in feeding the starving populace.

While the president's statement will not say specifically the alternative course in case it is not heeded, the general trend of comment is that the forthcoming statement will be to give warning that relief supplies must not be appropriated by the military factions and that they must assist in feeding the starving populace.

Plan of Government.

The government's plan, it is said, will take several weeks to be worked out and they are not expected to come to a decisive point while the delicate negotiations with Germany are in progress.

President Wilson stated Tuesday after his conference with Du Val West, his personal representative in Mexico, that he had decided on no change in the Mexican policy. The events of the last twenty-four hours—the seizure by Carranza authorities of large quantities of corn purchased by the international relief committee and the inability of the authorities at Vera Cruz and Mexico City to provide transportation for supplies to avert the ever-increasing bread line—brought about the determination to act.

Deny British Pressure.

Officials flatly denied reports that Great Britain through its embassy here had been exerting pressure for the relief of conditions in Mexico. It was pointed out, however, that Du Val West, after spending three months making an investigation of conditions in Mexico was understood to have brought back information tending to show that some of the leaders had sufficient capacity to dominate the situation and to have suggested that the United States must compel a settlement. The idea that by relieving distressed conditions among the populace the influence of the United

Austria Has Elaborate System of Espionage in Northern Italy

ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 28.—(Via St. Petersburg to Paris)—The spy mania which has developed along the Italo-Austrian frontier apparently is justified by the reported discovery of a carefully planned espionage system developed by Austrians and Germans, especially all through the Garda regions and along the Adriatic coast.

Every summer many Austrians and Hungarians have visited the towns, villages and fishing hamlets, finding lodgings in hotels and the homes of peasants. Most of the men amused themselves, it is said, by drawing, peering and taking photographs, while the women cultivated friendly relations with the natives, who were their temporary neighbors. It is now believed that many of these visitors were playing a part in a great espionage organization.

There is reason to believe also, the authorities declare, that large advertising signs erected along the railway lines,

especially near important junctions, really were intended to provide directions for stretchers or warships by means of a secret code. Buoys anchored off the coast are believed to have been designed to serve as range finders for naval artillery. It is asserted that it was one of these plans which enabled an Austrian warship at Benigalla (sixteen miles northeast of Ancona) to fire with such accuracy as to strike a revolving railroad bridge. A transport was passing when the shell struck and eight soldiers were killed while several others were wounded.

Residents of Rimini maintain the Austrian squadron was stung by dense columns of black smoke which poured from the chimneys of a factory in which Austrians were employed. Signals are reported to have been given at Ancona by means of rockets fired from the deck of a German steamer interned in that port. Reports are current that General Asinari learned the identity of those responsible and had them shot Thursday.

States government upon the warring factions would increase, is said to have been one of Mr. West's arguments.

His reports were of a decidedly pessimistic character concerning the economic as well as political conditions. He found that most of the crops were failures, that the land had not been tilled and that the food supply was diminishing to such an alarming degree that almost the entire population was threatened with starvation.

The American Red Cross issued a statement today, appealing for aid for Mexico, in part as follows:

"The conditions in Mexico are appalling. Great numbers of unfortunate people are victims of the long continued fighting. They have been facing starvation for months and now they have reached an acute stage, when only food supplies can save them from death. A telegram just received from Consul General Hanna at Monterey, Mexico, says: 'The Monterey Chamber of Commerce has asked me to appeal to the American National Red Cross for food for the starving people of Monterey. The Chamber of Commerce has stood nobly by the people, but has reached its limit. The commanding general assures free freight and free duties. The city is without food and the people will starve unless help comes quickly. We do not want money, but earnestly beg for corn, beans and rice. If we can have help for three weeks until green corn and garden stuffs come on we will be safe, but we must have corn, beans, rice and flour, or have, I must earnestly beg help, and that it be sent at once. This is no ordinary case. Thousands are hungry and will starve without help. The city has already had terrible food riots before troops arrived. Please beg Red Cross to help for three weeks until roasting ears are ready.'"

White House Statement.

Later the White House gave out the following communication:

"When the president's appeal for aid for the Mexicans was issued, it was also stated at the executive offices that a statement from the president on the present situation in Mexico might be expected within the next few days."

This statement has been prepared and will be issued after the cabinet meeting next Tuesday, and then communicated to the leaders of all the Mexican factions.

Emphasizes Word "Immediate."

High officials referred to the president's forthcoming pronouncement as not meaning immediate intervention and they emphasized the word "immediate."

The impression in executive quarters was that one purpose would be to place responsibility for the present state of affairs squarely upon the military elements in the southern republic, which have run over the country and appropriated its food supply or prevented the tilling of the soil. While anxious to continue the policy of allowing the Mexicans to settle their differences without interference, the president is said to be determined that the civilian population of the country shall not be starved in the meantime.

Talk of intervention, which has been dormant ever since the European war diverted attention from the situation nearer home, was immediately revived by the White House statement. Many diplomats who interpreted the day's events as the forerunner of new policy, thought intervention was an inevitable outcome of the situation and that the United States was paving the way for such action by notifying the world of its purpose to take the step for the sake of humanity. They pointed out that a similar utterance had preceded intervention in Cuba in 1898.

To Stand Without Explanation.

For the present, it is understood, the notification to all the Mexican factions of the intolerable state of affairs and the desire of the American government for a betterment of conditions will be allowed to stand without explanation while the relief work of the American Red Cross is undertaken in earnest.

The belief was widespread in official and diplomatic circles tonight that an immediate effort of the forthcoming statement will be to give warning that relief supplies must not be appropriated by the military factions and that they must assist in feeding the starving populace.

While the president's statement will not say specifically the alternative course in case it is not heeded, the general trend of comment is that the forthcoming statement will be to give warning that relief supplies must not be appropriated by the military factions and that they must assist in feeding the starving populace.

Plan of Government.

The government's plan, it is said, will take several weeks to be worked out and they are not expected to come to a decisive point while the delicate negotiations with Germany are in progress.

President Wilson stated Tuesday after his conference with Du Val West, his personal representative in Mexico, that he had decided on no change in the Mexican policy. The events of the last twenty-four hours—the seizure by Carranza authorities of large quantities of corn purchased by the international relief committee and the inability of the authorities at Vera Cruz and Mexico City to provide transportation for supplies to avert the ever-increasing bread line—brought about the determination to act.

Deny British Pressure.

Officials flatly denied reports that Great Britain through its embassy here had been exerting pressure for the relief of conditions in Mexico. It was pointed out, however, that Du Val West, after spending three months making an investigation of conditions in Mexico was understood to have brought back information tending to show that some of the leaders had sufficient capacity to dominate the situation and to have suggested that the United States must compel a settlement. The idea that by relieving distressed conditions among the populace the influence of the United

carried a cargo of war munitions, and whether it was armed with guns mounted or dismounted—was indicated in some of the ambassador's dispatches.

It is believed the German government's statement of its understanding of the facts will be met promptly with a statement of the American government's information and a counter proposal that while the discussion is in progress there shall be an abatement of attacks on American vessels or lives.

Villa Loses Five Thousand Men in Attack on Leon

EL PASO, Tex., May 28.—The Villa army in assaulting and failing to take the Obregon positions below Leon last week lost more than 5,000 men, according to reliable private advices received here today.

Million Turks in Arms, is Estimate

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) BUCHAREST, May 27.—The Turkish ministry of war places the total number of men under arms at present at 1,322,000. More conservative estimates in Constantinople give the number as about 900,000. This includes 200,000 Christians who are being used for digging trenches and building railroads, roads and bridges. The actual fighting men are divided into five armies. The first, encamped at Adrianople and around Constantinople under von der Goltz, is said to be about 300,000 strong. The second, under Djemal Pasha, aims at Egypt with 100,000 men. The third is located around Bagdad with 50,000. The fourth, in the Caucasus, numbers 100,000, while the fifth, estimated at something over 100,000, is operating in the vicinity of the Dardanelles.

Probably the best equipped troops are gathered around Constantinople, which is also admirably defended by concentric rings of up-to-date fortifications. An excellent battery has been placed in position immediately below the mosque of St. Sophia.

Although the German advisers of the government have taken over practical command of military affairs, they make no attempt to meddle in police and civil matters.

Says Germans Good Gunners. LONDON, May 27.—The Germans are wonderful gunners and to talk of our having their artillery in hand is sheer nonsense," is the opinion of Captain Bernard Sharp of the Yorkshire territorialists in a letter to his family at Hull. The British official eye-witness stated only a few weeks before the battle of Ypres that the allies had established a superiority in this respect over the enemy. The situation, says Captain Sharp, demands more guns and unlimited shells.

Managing M. Abbott. RUSHVILLE, Neb., May 28.—(Special.)—The funeral of Manning M. Abbott, an old soldier and settler, was held at the M. E. church Friday morning. Deceased was 71 years old. He was born at Huron county, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1844. Mr. Abbott died on a homestead eleven miles northeast of Gordon, June, 1884, and moved to Rushville Dec. 1897. He is survived by his widow and two children.

See Want Ads Produce Results.

ADVISES AGAINST RIVER WORK NOW

Army Engineer Opposes Work on Missouri Between Florence and Kansas City.

SAYS IT WOULD BE PREMATURE

It would be premature for the government to take up the development of the stretch of Missouri river between Kansas City, Kan., and Florence, Neb., according to the preliminary report made by Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Deakney of the corps of army engineers, who was commissioned to make a preliminary examination of the stream between these points.

The colonel's report has been made, and notices have reached those in Omaha interested in the project to the effect that the report is unfavorable to the improvement authorized by the act of congress.

With Reference to Omaha.

The letter to Omaha in part says: "The grounds upon which the unfavorable report is based are that the improvement of the Missouri river from Kansas City to the mouth at an estimated cost of \$20,000,000, that funds for this project are not available in sufficient amounts for the proper prosecution of the work, that the commerce below Kansas City does not yet show or promise a development commensurate with the large expenditure involved, and that it would, therefore, be premature to take up the improvement of another long stretch of the river at this time. Further information may be obtained upon application to this office.

May Appeal Decision.

"You are further notified that all interested parties have the privilege of an appeal from this conclusion to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, a permanent body sitting in Washington, D. C., to which all examination and survey reports of this character are referred. Parties desiring to do so may be heard on appeal by the board, either orally or in writing. Written communications should be addressed to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Southern building, Washington, D. C., and should be mailed in time to be in the possession of the said board within four weeks from the date of this communication. If oral hearings are desired, dates for the same may be arranged for by correspondence with the board.

"You are requested to communicate the foregoing to any persons known to you to be interested in the improvement and who, not being known to this office, do not receive a copy of this communication."

CATCHES SPOTTED FEVER FROM BITE OF TICK

CASPER, Wyo., May 28.—(Special.)—William B. Grieva, 52, a well-to-do ranchman, is dead from "spotted" fever, resulting from the bite of a tick, the fifth victim of this disease in Wyoming during the past two weeks. Grieva was bitten at his ranch on Poison Spider and died after arriving at the state hospital here. He was unmarried. The case has been reported to the state medical board which, in co-operation with the federal government, is endeavoring to ascertain the cause of tick or spotted fever and so evolve a cure therefor. John Grieva, a brother of William Grieva, is in critical condition from the same malady.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & COMPANY



In Recognition of Memorial Day Our Store Will Close Monday at 1 P. M.

Summer Apparel Fashionably Correct

Separate Skirts

In great variety, Palm Beach Cloth, Cotton Gaudine, Goline and the rich lustrous Rampour Chuddah Cloth. Chuddah Cloth Skirts, \$12.50 and \$18.50.



Fine French Linen Dresses

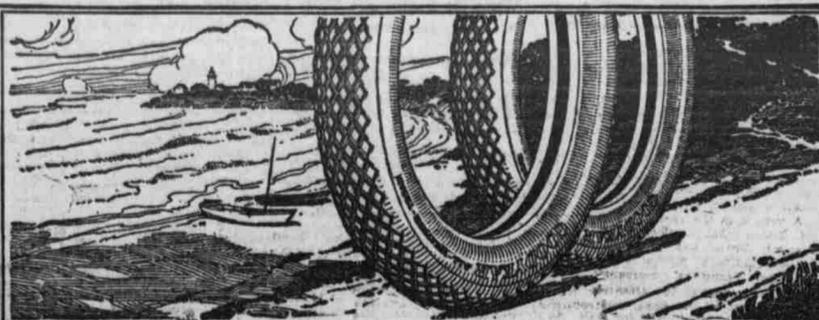
In pink, light blue, green, rose and white. These at \$7.50. Equal to those shown in other stores for \$12.50.

The Store for Shirtwaists (Original)

About 50 soiled waists in lace, crepe, satin and other desirable fabrics, worth up to \$9.50. Special Monday at \$2.95.

Tailored Suits

All our high class garments are reduced, for example, \$45 and \$50 Suits for \$21.75.



Goodyear Passes Goodyear

\$500,000 Better Yet Users Pay \$5,000,000 Less

Note these amazing facts:

Goodyear tires, as built this year, will cost us \$500,000 more than if built like 1914 Goodyears.

That's because of improvements.

Yet this year's output will cost our users some five million dollars less than if sold at 1914 prices.

That's because of a big price reduction, made February 1st. It was our third in two years, totaling 45 per cent.

Why Better Tires?

You ask why we add that half-million dollars in face of such reductions.

We have always added every betterment our experts could discover. And we spend on research \$100,000 yearly just to seek improvements out.

Goodyears may pass Goodyears, but we make sure that no rival ever can.

What Extras Cost

Goodyear Fortified Tires embody many extras. Five of them are features found in no other

tire that's built. Others are found in but few.

Based on current output, those extras this year will cost us \$1,635,000.

That is, if we omitted our exclusive features, which all others do omit—

And other protections which most makers omit—

We could probably add to our profits this year more than 1 1/2 million dollars.

But What of You?

But Goodyear users would pay. Those extras save our users many times the cost to us.

In those extras lies the reason why Goodyear outsells any other tire. And in that mammoth output lies the reason for the value that we give.

Think of these things when other tires are offered.

Each Goodyear extra means a saving to you.

Any dealer, if you ask him, can supply you Goodyear tires. (M1)



Goodyear Service Stations---Tires in Stock

- Barber Hardware Co., 418 North 94th St.
- Auto Accessory Co., 2125 Farnam St.
- Karrington Bros. Garage, 2506 Leavenworth St.
- King Hardware Co., 2105 Guming St.
- Lindner Auto Co., 2210 Farnam St.
- Neb. Automobile School, 1212 Dodge St.
- Omaha Tire Repair Co., 2501 Farnam St.
- Paxon Garage, 2412-21 Farnam St.
- Neb. Auto Filling Station, 212 So. 19th St.
- Traylor Auto Co., 2212 Farnam St.
- American Auto College, 2125 Farnam St.
- Malcher Mch. Works, 1212 Howard St.
- National Auto Training Assn., 2214 No. 20th St.
- Kolmes-Adkins, South Omaha.

NEARBY TOWNS: Tho. Boyer & Son, Papillion, Neb. John Peterson, Bealton, Neb. Peters Bros., Millard, Neb. Von Dolan Bros., Millard, Neb.

Amazon Explorer Swears by Grape-Nuts

Algot Lange—famous tropic explorer—recently made a perilous exploration of the lower Amazon.

The question of food supplies was a big one. Economy of space—food value—keeping qualities—palatability—all had to be considered.

Lange choose for his standby—

Grape-Nuts

Here is the way he refers to this food here and there through his book, "The Lower Amazon."

"I have included in my supplies Grape-Nuts."
"At lunch I eat some Grape-Nuts (an American breakfast cereal) with condensed milk."
"After this egg (turtle) meal comes for me Grape-Nuts from sealed tins."
"I go back to the Moloca at noon to eat my lunch of roast turtle, Grape-Nuts and hard-tack."

Everywhere—at home or abroad—wherever big things are accomplished—this famous wheat and barley food is relied upon to build and sustain vigor and energy of body, brain and nerve.

Ready to eat—delicious—economical—nourishing.

"There's a Reason" for Grape Nuts.

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

AN INVESTMENT THAT PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS A BEE WANT AD