

Oregon Moves to Crush Villa Bandits

3,500 CHEER IRISH REBELS, HOOT BRITISH

Women and Men Sob Tribute to Those Who Died in Tower.

HURRAHS GREET REPUBLIC'S FLAG

Link Pearse and Plunkett with Emmet and Meagher—20,000 Turned Away.

Thirty-five hundred men and women, who cheered, sobbed and gesticulated as the names of Pearse, Plunkett, Kent and Skelington were linked with those of Emmet, O'Brien and Meagher, crowded last night into Carnegie Hall to pay tribute to the fifteen men executed by England for their participation in the Irish revolution.

It was a throng overwhelmingly charged with enthusiasm, with uncontrolled hatred for English rule in Ireland and with the deepest reverence for the men who paid with their lives for Erin's few short days as a republic.

Mention of some English leader antagonistic to Home Rule was enough to bring forth a volley of hisses, and the sight of a flag of the Irish republic, which had lain on O'Donovan Rossa's coffin, and which Patrick H. Pearse had touched, called a thunder of applause that the chairman of the meeting had difficulty in checking.

Practically all of the men and women who attended the memorial meeting were American citizens. Rainbridge Colby, one of the speakers who most bitterly denounced the execution, did not even claim Irish ancestry.

The 3,500 who found seats and standing room in the great auditorium were but a small part of those who wanted to take part in the meeting. The line before the door commenced forming at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. At 7:40, fully a half hour before the first speaker rose on the platform—all doors of Carnegie Hall were closed. Justice Gavegan, of the Supreme Court, chairman of the evening, announced at 8 o'clock that 20,000 men and women were waiting outside in hopes of gaining admittance.

The tumult grew as the orchestra softly played "In Memory of the Dead." Resolutions, the preamble of which was a bitter indictment of England's policy in executing the revolution leaders who had "surrendered themselves honorably" were read by John J. Rooney and were unanimously passed by a rising vote. The text was:

"Resolved, That we denounce to the conscience of the world the continued existence of the present relations between Great Britain and Ireland, which, according to the admission of English authorities themselves, can be maintained only by slaughtering or savagely persecuting in each generation the noblest and elevating to the highest places the least worthy of the race, and we demand, in the name of all civilization, that in any plan of pacification which may be adopted to end the present war, every small nation, including Ireland, shall be accorded and secured the right to decide for itself, the political conditions under which it shall live and work out its destiny.

Saw Frenzied Countess Lead Sinn Fein Rebellion

Australian Doctor, Arriving from Gallipoli Via Dublin, Describes His Six Days of Siege in Hotel in Irish Capital.

A frenzied woman on fire with rebellion, with a brace of revolvers strapped over the man's uniform she wore as she headed a mob of Sinn Fein rioters surging through Stephens Green, Dublin, urging them to battle—this is the picture of Countess Markievicz, the Irish rebel leader, drawn yesterday by Dr. Cecil G. McAdam, of Melbourne, Australia, when he arrived on the steamship Philadelphia. The doctor was one of eighty guests besieged for six days in the Hotel Shelbourne, Dublin. Peering through one of the hotel windows, its glass shattered by the hail of bullets and its casements riddled with lead, he saw the rebel countess leading the attack.

Her leadership, the doctor learned, was supreme. In one night of wild fighting, he was told, she shot down six of her own followers for disobeying her orders.

Gallipoli Safe by Comparison. Dr. McAdam is returning on sick leave after service with the British Royal Medical Corps in the Gallipoli campaign. He declared that he had more narrow escapes in the Irish capital than at the front.

When the fighting first broke out the doctor was walking in one of Dublin's parks. At the first shot he saw dozens of tramcar drivers desert their posts, leaving their cars standing in the streets. Most of them ran toward the riot centre, drawing revolvers as they ran. The cars were many of them used later as barricades.

"I got back to my hotel just in time," the doctor said. "There were about eighty guests there, among them, I think, two American actors. I do not remember their names.

"For six days and during the height of the fighting were under constant fire. The windows were shot out, and several times the rebels tried to set fire to the hotel.

Countess Armed, in Male Uniform. "Countess Markievicz seemed to be leading the revolt. I saw her myself dressed in men's clothes, something like a uniform ordering the rebel attack. She had two big revolvers strapped on.

"We saw the burning of Sackville Street—a terrible sight, but one of awful beauty at night. A gunboat got up the river as far as the Custom House, and I watched it shelling Liberty Hall. The destruction was terrible.

WOULD MAKE PARADE BODY DEFENCE AID

Permanent Organization Sought by Leaders of March

BRYAN'S DICTUM CALLED "BOSH"

Sherrill Says Million Men Will Not Spring to Arms at Once.

Many men had many minds yesterday as to just what the Citizens' Preparedness Parade of Saturday meant, but on one thing the chiefs of it were agreed. That was that there was no comfort in it for William Jennings Bryan's famous dictum about a million men springing to arms for the defence of the country between sundown and sun-up.

The parade, by the very labor it took, proved such talk to be mere political bosh, said Charles H. Sherrill, its master organizer. Roger W. Allen, executive secretary, voiced a similar view, saying it proved it would take months to train men in a military sense.

At the same time, the first concrete move to give permanency to the forces organized to handle the march so that they should be available for national defence was announced by George T. Wilson, second vice-president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company. He said his division had formed an insurance preparedness club, of which he had been named chairman. An committee of five has been appointed to perfect plans for the organization within two weeks.

Urges Larger Organization. Chandler R. Clifford, chairman of the reception committee of the demonstration, went even further, advocating the formation of the whole executive organization of the parade, representing all trades, business and professions, on a permanent basis. He pointed out the tremendous power in the hands of such a body through the mass of information it gathered indicating the loyalty or disloyalty of New York citizens.

"One hundred and seventy men got together the parade," he said. "Its mechanical preparation necessitated the thorough canvassing of a force of men who, in their various trades, industries and professions represented. In doing so we not only discovered those who were enthusiastic and loyal, but those who were not. We know whether firms are pro-Ally, pro-German or just pure American.

"In the first place, the concerns were asked for lists of names of their employees. A letter was written them, and when there was no response, they were visited. Word was brought back to the organizer that such a man was no good, that such another had no use for it, or that another was an enemy of the state.

"When you saw the parade you saw only the tangible evidence of six weeks' work of these men, but the most valuable service they have given this city is the organization of a force of men who can, if called upon, tabulate the sentiment of almost every man in every trade.

GERMANY MUST ASK FOR PEACE, SAYS POINCARE

Declares France Will Fight Until Foes Admit Defeat

TEUTON MENACE MUST BE ENDED

Stability of All Europe Necessary, President Tells War Refugees.

Nancy, May 14.—President Poincaré in an address here to-day responded to Germany's declaration regarding peace contained in the German reply to the American note.

"France does not want Germany to tender peace," said the President, "but wants her adversary to ask for peace."

The President then made known clearly the only kind of peace which would be acceptable to France. The address was delivered before many Lorraine refugees, to whom the President, after expressing his sympathies and renewing promises of protection, said: "France will not expose her sons to the dangers of new aggressions. The Central Empires, haunted by remorse for having brought on the war and terrified by the indignation and hatred they have stirred up in mankind, are trying to-day to make the world believe that the Allies alone are responsible for the prolongation of hostilities—a dull irony which will deceive no one.

"Neither directly nor indirectly have our enemies offered us peace. But we do not want them to offer it to us. We want them to ask it of us. We do not want to submit to their conditions. We do not want to impose ours on them. We do not want a peace which would leave imperial Germany with the power to recommence the war and keep Europe eternally menaced. We want peace which receives from restored rights serious guarantees of equilibrium and stability.

"So long as that peace is not assured to us, so long as our enemies will not recognize themselves as vanquished, we will not cease to fight.

President Poincaré told the refugees that they were only a small number of the victims of invasion; these were distributed in all parts of the country, and there was not a department that was not sheltering thousands. Everywhere they were waiting with calm confidence the hour of deliverance.

INCENDIARY FIRES DAMAGE FORT BLISS

El Paso, Tex., May 14.—As a result of two incendiary fires, an hour apart, at Fort Bliss last night, army posts and stations along the border were on their guard to-day. Three cavalry stables, a storehouse, three horses and some tents were destroyed. It was said that there was no attempt on the ammunition house. The storehouse, where the first fire occurred, contained some machine guns.

Two other fires of recent occurrence have been of suspicious nature. At the field base at Columbus, N. M., about \$700 worth of hay was destroyed. Two weeks ago the El Paso Country Club house, not far from Fort Bliss, burned to the ground, with a loss of \$35,000.

FUNSTON PLANS TO BLOCK RAIDERS

San Antonio, Tex., May 14.—General Funston began consideration to-day of a plan for reorganization of the border patrol. Having under his direct control almost 50,000 men, he outlined to his staff a redistribution of forces that he believed would guarantee protection of American residents from Mexican raiders.

Forces at border stations already have been strengthened, and it was indicated to-day that before the end of the week the greater part of the regular troops and militia would be in position for quick service along the international line.

Each of the patrol districts will be in charge of a general officer. District commanders will include Brigadier General James Parker, commanding the 1st Cavalry Brigade; Brigadier General William A. Mann, commanding the 2d Brigade at Laredo, Tex., and Brigadier General H. A. Greene, who has been ordered to report from Fort Leavenworth.

May Drive Bandits North. It is improbable that more troops will be sent to Colonel Sibley, who is in charge of the little expedition that crossed into Mexico near Boquillas as a result of the Glenn Springs raid. Four troops of cavalry and a machine-gun detachment are now operating close to the line, scouting through a limited territory south of the border, but there never has been any intention of sending forward at that point a punitive expedition that would command in size to that of General Wright's.

MEXICAN TROOPS RUSHED TOWARD TEXAS BORDER

Carranza War Minister Declares Outlaws Will Be Wiped Out Quickly.

MEXICANS ARE CONFIDENT OF AMICABLE AGREEMENT

Satisfactory Co-Operation in Chase Expected—Pan-Americans Deny They Favor Intervention by United States.

Torreon, Mexico, May 14.—General Obregon and Governor Enriquez, of Chihuahua, on their way to Mexico City, expressed themselves to-day as pleased with the results of the border conference and said that they thought the authorities in Washington and Queretaro soon would reach a working agreement satisfactory to both. President Wilson's policy of giving the Constitutional forces a chance to show their ability to clean out the Villistas had been well received by the government, they said.

If any trouble were precipitated, they asserted, it would be due to the machinations of political enemies along the frontier. All troops that can be spared are being moved northward so as to finish the Villistas with all speed.

MEXICANS OPEN FIRE ON CIVILIAN GUARDS

More than Fifty Shots Are Exchanged Near El Paso.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., May 14.—Civilians guards and Mexicans exchanged more than fifty shots across the Rio Grande to-day within six miles of El Paso. The clash occurred near Aubrey Station, on the Interurban between El Paso and Yaleta. While it was in progress a call was sent to the bureau of aviation for assistance. Nine deputy sheriffs were sent down in automobiles. The Mexicans started the shooting, twenty or thirty of them going to the river bank to open fire upon the American guards. The first shots brought a Mexican rifle was returned, but with what effect the Americans were not able to determine.

SQUIER HERE TO TAKE COMMAND OF FLYERS

Will Succeed Colonel Reber—Aerial Patrol Stations Urged.

Lieutenant Colonel George O. Squier, military attaché of the United States Embassy in London, arrived yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia. He will succeed Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Reber in charge of the bureau of aviation of the signal corps. "The establishment of aerial patrol stations along the coast, 100 miles or more apart, would be worth while."

FOOLS POLICE PLAYING 'POSSUM AS SHOTS FLY

August Lampono, of 518 East Fourteenth Street, heard shots directly behind him at First Avenue and Sixteenth Street last night. Immediately he fell flat on his face in the street. He was there when reserves from the East Twenty-second Street station arrived.

"One dead!" shouted one of the policemen, tenderly rolling Lampono over on his back.

Heywood Broun

A lot of baseball fans who never before were interested in the theatre started reading dramatic criticisms last fall because Heywood Broun quit reporting games to write reviews. And a lot of playgoers, who never before followed sports, began to pay attention to them this winter when Heywood Broun came back to his first love, as The Tribune's Sporting Editor.

If you never became acquainted with his whimsical style through either means, to-day is a good day to start. His "Sport or Thereabouts" appears every Monday morning. Just turn to the back page—now.

The Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements.
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.