

Americans Defeat and Scatter Villa's Band

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER.
Fair

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OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1916—SIXTEEN PAGES.

On Trains, at Hotel News Stands, etc., 2c SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

OFFICER GOOD KILLED BY MAN, WHO KILLS SELF

Veteran Patrolman is Fatally Shot by Oliver P. Morrell Following Arrest and an Attempted Escape.

Turns Gun on Wife and Self Shoots Wife Three Times, Severely Wounding Her, and Then Takes His Own Life.

MORRELL IS AN EX-FIREMAN

Police Officer William Good, one of the veterans of the force, was shot and instantly killed by Oliver P. Morrell, 2924 North Twenty-fourth street, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday.

Following the murder of the officer, Morrell shot and seriously wounded his wife, and then turned the gun on himself, with fatal results.

The shooting followed the arrest of Morrell by Good. A call was received at police headquarters that a man was beating his wife at 2924 North Twenty-fourth street. Good, the patrolman on the beat, was ordered to investigate and he arrested Morrell.

Breaks from Officers.

He took Morrell to a drug store on the corner of Twenty-fourth and Blinney streets, from which place he called for the patrol. A minute after Good summoned the wagon Morrell broke away from the officers and started to flee. Good set out in pursuit. After a few steps Morrell stopped, drew a gun and fired at the officer. The bullet struck Good squarely in the mouth, killing him instantly.

Morrell then went to his home and fired three shots at his wife, striking her in the stomach, chest and head. She was taken to the Swedish Mission hospital, where she is reported in a serious condition. Morrell then turned the gun on himself. The bullet went through his head and he was dead when the police arrived.

Good was appointed to the Omaha police force, June 23, 1902. He was regarded as one of the most reliable officers on the force. He lived at 3316 Spaulding street and is survived by a wife and two children. He was 45 years of age.

Morrell was 50 years of age and for twenty years had been a city fireman. He is survived by three children, each under 7 years of age.

According to neighbors of the Morrells they had quarreled frequently, particularly because Morrell was jealous of his wife. She had attended a dance Thursday evening, and the trouble Friday arose over his accusing her of being cooed home by another man.

Hospital Ship Sunk by German Subsea

PARIS, March 31.—The hospital ship Portugal has been sunk in the Black sea by a German torpedo boat or submarine with a large number of wounded aboard, according to an announcement of the official press bureau tonight. It is said that the Portugal had Red Cross signs conspicuously displayed.

Court Orders Sale of 'Frisco System

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—A decree for the sale of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad at foreclosure was signed by Circuit Judge Sanborn in the United States district court here today. The minimum price was placed at \$45,700,000.

The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Saturday: For Omaha, Council Bluffs and vicinity—Fair, slightly warmer.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Temp.
6 a. m.	42
7 a. m.	42
8 a. m.	42
9 a. m.	42
10 a. m.	42
11 a. m.	42
12 m.	42
1 p. m.	42
2 p. m.	42
3 p. m.	42
4 p. m.	42
5 p. m.	42
6 p. m.	42

Comparative Record.

Year	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Precipitation
1916	45	29	43	61
1915	45	29	43	61
1914	45	29	43	61
1913	45	29	43	61

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State	Temp.	High	Rain
Omaha, Neb.	42	42	0.00
Chicago, Ill.	42	42	0.00
St. Louis, Mo.	42	42	0.00
Denver, Colo.	42	42	0.00
Des Moines, Ia.	42	42	0.00
Dodge City, Kan.	42	42	0.00
North Platte, Neb.	42	42	0.00
Lincoln, Neb.	42	42	0.00
Rapid City, S. Dak.	42	42	0.00
Sheridan, Wyo.	42	42	0.00
Sioux City, Ia.	42	42	0.00
Valentine, Neb.	42	42	0.00

T indicates trace of precipitation.

POLICEMAN KILLED WHILE MAKING ARREST.



WILLIAM GOOD.

LONE GERMAN WHO CAPTURED VESSEL CHANGES HIS STORY

Man Who Took Possession of Matopoff Off New York Says He is German Spy.

LOCKED UP SHIP'S OFFICERS

Smashed Wireless Apparatus, Terrorized Crew and Searched Safe and Cabins.

MAY BE TRIED FOR PIRACY

LEWES, Del., March 31.—Ernest Schiller, the young German who captured the British steamer Matopoff and terrorized its crew of fifty-six men on Wednesday night shortly after the ship had sailed out of New York harbor for Vladivostok with railroad supplies for the Russian government, declared today that he was a spy for the German government. Weary from excitement undergone in his efforts to escape from the steamer yesterday after he had held the crew in his power with pistols all of Wednesday night, he threw himself upon a cot in the Lewes jail early today and sought sleep.

"Yes, I am a spy for the German government," he said. "You can believe it or not—it makes no difference to me. I got my instructions from the German government to go aboard the ship and to prevent its cargo from reaching Russia. I could have blown it up, but the captain's plea for his wife and daughter was too much for me and I hadn't the heart to do it. I am ready to take the consequences, but I ask that they keep me ashore instead of sending me back to the ship for the captain to take me in charge."

May Be Tried for Piracy.

Schiller had been told that as his daring exploit occurred outside the three-mile limit, he would in all likelihood be taken to British possessions in the West Indies for trial for piracy. Federal authorities and representatives from the British government came here today to examine Schiller and to decide what to do with him.

An examination into Schiller's mental condition will be made. Those who have talked with him believe he is irresponsible and that his story of his career is not true.

Schiller was reluctant to tell his history. "I was born in Germany," he said. "Never mind the town or my parents' name. I have been in this country one year, in New York three weeks. I was sent by the German government to England soon after the war started and at Germany's request I enlisted in the British navy and was assigned to the training ship Conway at Liverpool.

"I want to say right now that there are several thousand Germans in the British navy. I know what this means to me. It's the Tower of London if they get me back to the Matopoff. But I won't go, just bear that in mind.

Captain Richard Bergner of the Matopoff, said he is convinced that Schiller is a former naval officer.

American Forger Held as Spy Asks New York Officers to Identify Him

NEW YORK, March 31.—Although there is an indictment against Charles H. Able here charging extortion, Able would rather return to New York and run his chances before an American court than stay in London under suspicion of being a German spy.

Much to the surprise of the police department, Able has written from London telling of his predicament and begging that the American authorities certify to Scotland Yard that he is an American citizen. Able's letter came to Detective Barney Flood, who says that six days ago he recognized the individual man on the Strand in London. When the detective accepted him at that time Able indignantly denied his identity. Now he writes to remind Flood of the meeting and seek his aid.

AMERICAN TROOPS BANDITS

Villa Outlaws Do Not Know of Soldiers' Approach Until They Feel Blow.

CHIEF PERMANENTLY CRIPPLED

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 31.—A message from Lieutenant Colonel D. C. Cabell, General Pershing's chief of staff, said Villa was carried away in a carriage after the battle, wounded and with his hip permanently disabled.

Colonel Cabell in his message confirmed the report that American troops under Colonel George A. Dodd had decisively defeated Villa's bandits, killing 21, including General Eliseo Hernandez. Pablo Lopez, Villa's lieutenant, who was reported to have been killed in the Columbus raid, is stated to have been seriously wounded.

Attacks at Dawn.

Colonel Dodd attacked the Villa camp with 400 members of the Seventh and Tenth cavalry at dawn, completely surprising the Mexicans and forcing them immediately on the defensive. A five-hour running fight followed and last reports from Colonel Dodd were that the American troops were close behind the Villa's who were fleeing further into the mountains.

It was indicated that the Mexican forces were somewhere northwest of the railroad at the last reports to General Pershing's headquarters. Before the battle the American forces marched throughout the late day and all night, making a march of fifty-five miles through the chili mountain night in seventeen hours.

Several Taken Prisoners.

Several Villa prisoners were taken in the engagement, the exact number not being indicated in reports received here. Also a number of Carranza soldiers, who were being held with the bandits' forces awaiting execution, were liberated and are assisting the American forces in the pursuit.

The Villa flight after the engagement was an utter rout, arms and equipment being thrown away by the Mexicans in their haste. Two machine guns, a quantity of ammunition and supplies were captured by Colonel Dodd's forces.

The dead and wounded Villistas were lying about the field over which the Americans fought and Colonel Dodd's reports said that perhaps the estimate of thirty killed was low. The names of the Americans wounded were not continued in the dispatch, but it was reported that none of the men was in a dangerous condition.

Later reports indicate that Villa had separated his 400 men into small bands each, fleeing in a different direction and that the bandits' headquarters, a few chosen followers were being jolted over mountain roads in a light carriage in an attempt to reach a hiding place.

Sentinel Are Surprised.

While few details were given in the dispatch, it was asserted that, despite the arduous mountain march of the Americans, the advance guard crept up through arroyos beyond the Villa outposts before they were discovered and that the American Springfield rifles mowed the Mexicans down as they slipped from their pallets.

Villa, himself, was in a little tent on a knoll in the rear of the encampment and it was asserted that no active part in the engagement, leaving the direction of the retreat to General Hernandez.

The dispatches did not state definitely that Villa was wounded in the engagement, but rather intimated that he had been wounded previously and was nursing his injuries at the time of the attack. This is taken here to mean either that he was wounded, as has been reported in the attack on Columbus, or in the minor skirmish with the Carranza forces in the vicinity of Namanuqui early last week.

The isolation of the country in which the engagement was fought and the difficulties in communication and transportation are shown by the fact that Colonel Dodd's report did not reach the headquarters of General Pershing at Columbus for more than forty-eight hours.

Secretly Married Just to Add Spice

SHENANDOAH, Ia., March 31.—(Special.)—To add more spice to the romance, not because of family objections, was the reason Miss Ruth Mosher of LeMars, Ia., and E. A. Trapp, a reporter for the Sioux City Tribune, give for their secret marriage.

The bride, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. H. G. Fox six weeks, surprised the family, when she announced her husband was expected for a visit. The reporter and fiancée eluded their friends and were quietly married before she came to Shenandoah. They will return to Sioux City Sunday to make their home. The bride is the daughter of Dr. Mosher, head of a hospital at LeMars.

SEISMIC SHOCK IS FELT AT GEORGETOWN

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Pronounced earth shock was recorded at Georgetown university this morning. They began at 5:24 a. m. and continued until 7:29 o'clock, and reached their greatest intensity at 6:35 o'clock. The disturbance is estimated to have been centered about 1,200 miles from Washington.

GERMANY AWAITS AN INVESTIGATION BEFORE REPLYING

Gerard Presents Note to Imperial Government Asking if U Boat Torpedoed the Sussex or Horse Ship.

COMMUNICATION IS FRIENDLY

Kaiser's Answer Will Be Delayed Until an Inquiry Can Be Made in Case.

SOFT PEDAL AT WASHINGTON

BERLIN, a March 31.—(By Wire- less to Tuckerton, N. J.)—James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, has presented to the foreign office his government's request for information whether any German submarine had torpedoed the cross-channel steamer Sussex or the British horse ship Englishman. The answer, according to the Overseas News agency, will be delayed for some time in order to allow the naval authorities to make the necessary investigations.

The tenor of the note handed the foreign office by the ambassador is friendly throughout.

Ask About Third Vessel.

The American embassy in addition to requesting information concerning the steamers Sussex and Englishman, also has asked the foreign office regarding a third steamer, the Manchester Engineer. It is reported that nothing is known concerning the loss of the three ships.

Discussed by Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—President Wilson and his cabinet today discussed the evidence thus far received by the State department in the cases of recent disasters to merchant ships carrying American citizens. In the absence of conclusive proof of submarine attacks no action was taken.

It is understood that the course to be pursued by the United States should the indications be sustained by evidence now being gathered, was considered at length. After the meeting it was authoritatively indicated that no step involving serious consequences was imminent that the administration was determined to proceed only after definite facts were before it, and that there would be no action unless there was positive proof that a submarine commander had acted in violation of the principles of international law.

May Require a Week.

Secretary Lansing made it clear that he believed six or seven days might elapse before the desired information was received. The press dispatch from Berlin announcing that Ambassador Gerard had presented to the Berlin foreign office an inquiry whether a German submarine had attacked the Sussex or the British horse ship Englishman was read with interest in official circles.

The statement in the dispatch that the reply might be delayed bore out the opinion of officials that all the German submarines on cruises at the time of the disasters had not reported.

It was said at the State department that no dispatches of importance regarding any of the cases under investigation had been received during the day.

Five Zeppelins Raid Eastern England

LONDON, April 1.—Five Zeppelin airships raided the eastern counties of England last night, according to an official announcement just issued. Thus far it has been ascertained that about ninety bombs were dropped by the invaders.

NORTH PLATTE MEN IN EAST TO REPRESENT POWER CO.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—(Special Telegram.)—M. V. Hoagland and wife and John Halligan and wife of North Platte are guests at the Raleigh, Meads, Hoagland and Halligan are in Washington to represent the attorney general of Nebraska in the suit of the Beaver River Power company against the United States, the state of Nebraska being one of the intervenors in the suit, which seeks to determine whether the general government has the right to collect tolls for the use of water power owned by a private corporation.

Harmony

Between the seller and the buyer is what makes business. Nothing equals newspaper advertising as the means of keeping the merchant and his patron in touch with one another. Advertise in The Bee

GERMANS RETURN FRENCH AIR RAID ON THEIR CAMP by dropping bombs on Saloniki. The photo shows the river front in Saloniki. In the foreground is a German "aviatik," brought down by one of the French air scouts.



AVIATION RELAY CHAIN IS COMPLETE

Air Craft Carry Messages and Lighter Freight from Border to American Camps.

PILOTS ANXIOUS TO DO SCOUTING

COLONIA DUBLAN, Chihuahua, March 27.—(By Motor to Columbus, N. M., March 31.—A complete chain of aviation relays from the American border to the front where American columns are close on Villa's trail has been established. The main base is at field headquarters. The advantage of the relay is that it enables the planes to travel with fairly light loads from one station to the next. It also serves in part to overcome the problem of altitude which the aviators have faced, by lightening the load of fuel. At present the machines perform important messenger service, carry mails and occasionally a few emergency supplies. One of them took a small hand mirror more than 100 miles for important work. It was carried along with a bushel basket full of emergency supplies.

All this preparation by the aero squadron is for more vital work which may call the men out to risk their lives at any time. The aero squadron already has done some of the most important work accomplished by the field divisions. All of the men feel that they may have an opportunity to participate in the actual chase of Villa. Despite their numerous adventures to date the aviators have not been sent aloft recklessly. There is no good to be accomplished by the loss of an aviator's life so long as the sacrifice gains no real benefit for the expedition.

Wish for Big Chance. "But," the flying men say, and always with emphasis, "if the big chance comes we will go up some, no matter what it costs."

One of the aviators today expressed the wish for a special type of mountain flying machine, which could be driven to an altitude of 15,000 feet, carrying an observer and a military load.

"With such machines," he said, "the expedition would be a different matter."

Two Aeroplanes Drop Bombs Into a Swiss Village

BERNE, March 31.—(Via Paris.)—Two aeroplanes of unknown nationality dropped five large bombs at dawn this morning on the small Swiss village of Perrencey, near the French frontier. Some damage to property was caused.

Dr. Waite Formally Charged With Murder

NEW YORK, March 31.—The grand jury today returned an indictment charging murder in the first degree against Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, accusing him of poisoning his father-in-law, John E. 156c, millionaire drug manufacturer of Grand Rapids.

Line of Pershing's Expedition is Now More Than 300 Miles Long

COLONIA DUBLAN, Chihuahua, March 31.—(By Airplane to Columbus, N. M., March 31.)—The line of communications maintained by Sherman in his march to the sea has been exceeded already in the line stretched by the American troops southward into Mexico. This line today exceeded 300 miles in length. Sherman finally cut loose from his line, and that is precisely what Brigadier General J. J. Pershing is prepared to do, if necessary, when the final dash after Villa is ready.

The line of this dash is uncertain, but indications today pointed strongly to situations unexpected a week ago.

American troops, without a railroad, have opened a line directly into Villa's noted hiding places, all in less than two weeks. At the head of this line are columns guarding avenues which Villa might try to use for doubling on his trail,

BEATEN OUTLAWS CARRY WOUNDED CHIEFTAIN AWAY

Dodd's Cavalry Sweeps Down Continental Divide on Bandit Clan, Scattering It Like Chaff Before the Blast.

VILLA IN TENT NURSES HURTS

Thirty-One Mexicans Slain While American Force Suffers but Four Injured.

SENDS THRILL ALONG BORDER

EL PASO, Tex., March 31.—Four hundred American cavalrymen, under the command of Colonel George A. Dodd, whirling down from the granite slopes of the great continental divide, have fallen like a thunderbolt on the main body of Francisco Villa's bandits at the San Geronimo ranch, scattering them like chaff in the wind and driving the bandit chief, wounded and crippled, to seek a hiding place in the mountains over which he has ruled for so many years. Villa was hurled from danger in a carriage.

The battle opened at 6 o'clock in the evening of March 29.

Thrill Along Border.

The news of the brilliant exploit of the American troopers was flashed over the Mexican wires into Juarez today and sent a thrill along the border. For seventeen hours the veteran Colonel Dodd and his picked riders of the Seventh and Tenth cavalry drove down the valley of the Santa Maria river.

At the end of a fifty-five mile ride they burst upon the unsuspecting Villista camp, where 500 bandits were celebrating the massacre of 172 Carranzistas two days previously at Guerrero, Villa, shot through the leg and with one hip shattered, was hurled from the scene barely in time to escape the onslaught of the soldiers of the north.

The bandits made a brief but hopeless stand before the fierce charge of Colonel Dodd and his troopers. Then they broke and fled, leaving thirty-one dead on the field, including their commander, General Eliseo Hernandez. Two machine guns, a number of horses, rifles, ammunition and equipment fell into the hands of the victors.

Four Americans Hurt.

Among the known wounded is Pablo Lopez, Villa's lieutenant in the Columbus raid. The American casualties were four privates wounded.

The American soldiers did not linger on the field of victory. For five hours they drove the enemy before them into the wilderness of mountain peak, desert and canyon, where roads or even trails are unknown and where a misstep means death to horse and rider. They halted only after the chase had led them ten miles from the battlefield and the fugitives were scattered far and wide in little bands of half a dozen men each.

Villa's career has ended. His power has been broken. His death or capture is only a question of days, perhaps only hours, such is the inevitable fate which has reached here, as little by little the details of "Dodd's ride" seep across the border. It seems impossible that the crippled, defeated bandit can long remain hidden, even in the mountainous wastes in which he has sought refuge.

Scene of Victory.

The scene of Colonel Dodd's victory is a broad valley lying at the head of the Rio Santa Maria. On the west, the barren foot hills of the continental divide and to the east is a trail, made famous by Villa, which leads through the Laguna de Castilla district to the ill-fated Santa Isabel. It was at the latter place that Villa killed eighteen American mining men, a crime which sent a thrill of horror throughout the United States and marked the beginning of what many believe to be the end of his blood stained career. It was toward Santa Isabel that he was believed to be heading when the troopers of the United States swept down from the north upon his camp.

From the meager details which have reached here from Mexican and American military sources, Colonel Dodd's men made their way unnoticed through arroyos, or deep gulches, which split the foot hills in all directions, and were almost in the camp before the alarm was given.

Villa in His Tent.

Villa is reported to have been in a small tent nursing his injuries when the crash of the American volleys awoke the bandits to panic stricken action.

The extraordinary hold the bandit chief has over his followers is shown by the fact that their first thought was to save him. Unable to walk or ride he was hurriedly placed in a light wagon and driven over the rough trails to some secret lair.

While thirty-one of the bandits are known to have been killed, it is said that the number may have been considerably larger. Nothing is yet known as to the number of wounded, although it is presumably in proportion to the dead.

Thirty Killed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—General Pershing, through General Funston, reported today to the War department that he had found General Villa with 500 troops near Guerrero. General Funston's report said that thirty Mexicans were killed and four American privates injured, but none seriously. Two machine guns, many cavalry horses and much ammunition was captured by the Americans. The attack was a surprise on the Villa forces and culminated in a running fight, in which they were driven ten miles into the mountains northeast of the railway, where they separated into small bands.

General Funston's dispatch from Fort (Continued on Page Two, Column One.)