

WILL GROUP FORCES

REDISPOSITION OF TROOPS IN MEXICO APPROVED.

PLAN TO MEET EMERGENCIES

Army to Be Stationed in Such Position to Protect Them From Attack. Withdrawal Seems Unlikely.

Washington.—It is the general opinion in official circles here that the American government has determined to maintain a military status quo beyond the border until the Mexican de facto government has demonstrated its ability to capture or crush Villa and his adherents and prevent repetitions of the Columbus raid.

In the interim it is understood the American troops will be so placed as to safeguard the border towns by virtually policing the area south of the line where Carranza has been heretofore unable to check bandit operations.

Secretary Baker announced the approval of the redispotion plan after consulting with the president a few days ago over a joint report submitted by Major General Funston and Major General Scott, chief-of-staff, in conference on the border.

The plan was proposed by General Funston and concurred in by General Scott. The secretary announced the administration's decision as follows:

"General Funston has recommended a redispotion of the forces in Mexico for the purpose of recuperation and pending opportunities for further co-operation with the forces of the de facto government in Mexico. The recommendation has been approved and its expectation of execution left to his discretion."

He stated positively that no additional regiments had been ordered to the border and that no such order was in contemplation.

The secretary made it clear also that military officials of the government were not considering the question of withdrawal from Mexico, that matter being wholly in the hands of the State department.

The new military plan leaves the pursuit of Villa at a standstill, but frees General Funston's hands to make the position of the forces in Mexico secure by grouping them in posts of such strength as to protect them from attack. It will also serve as a plain warning to General Carranza that he must bend every effort toward securing complete control of the territory south of the most advanced American post if he hopes to have the troops recalled.

Closes Baltimore Campaign.

Baltimore, Md.—The eight weeks' revival conducted by the Rev. Billy Sunday came to a close Easter Sunday in a magnificent manner. And Baltimore, that great last day, saw 96,000 people at the five services. These 96,000 brought Baltimore's total for the great campaign up to nearly a million and a half people who heard the evangelist.

From the million and a half people there came more than 23,000 trail hikers, 1,843 of them on the last day, 944 of them at the last service. Baltimore's committee believes that the free will offering to Mr. Sunday will show as large a figure as did Philadelphia. Philadelphia's was \$51,000. "Home Run" Baker and six other New York American league club ball players hit the trail.

Thousand Go Down With Transport.

Shanghai.—More than 1,000 soldiers and men of the crew of the steamer Hsin-Yu were lost when the steamer sank after a collision with the cruiser Hai Yung the evening of April 22, south of the Chusan islands. The steamer, acting as a transport, was taking troops to Foo Chow. The collision occurred during a thick fog and only one foreign engineer, twenty soldiers and nine sailors out of six foreigners and over 1,000 soldiers and members of the crew were saved.

Militia Called at Beatrice.

Beatrice, Neb.—The state militia was called upon to keep the peace of Beatrice last Sunday night. Its aid was invoked by the city and county authorities to disperse a mob of several hundred men of South Beatrice threatening violence against fifty Mexican and Greek railroad section laborers who were said to have insulted women of the city. The crowd scattered upon the arrival of the militiamen before the demonstration had reached a stage of actual violence.

More Help Needed.

New York.—Because increase of bread lines and the growing number of destitute persons in Belgium and northern France, it was announced here, the commission for relief in Belgium has issued a call for eight additional delegates for duty there.

Holland Steamship Sinks.

London.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Ymuiden, Holland, says the Dutch steamship Lodewijk Van Nassau has been sunk. She went down in six minutes. Five of her crew were drowned.

HISTORY OF QUARREL

Washington, D. C.—Here is a chronological record of important developments in the controversy over submarine warfare between the United States and Germany since its beginning, February 4, 1915.

Feb. 4—Germany notifies United States she will start submarine war in waters adjacent to British isles on Feb. 18.

Feb. 10—United States notifies Germany it will hold her to "strict accountability" for any loss or injury to Americans as result of submarine war.

Feb. 20—United States suggests to both Germany and Great Britain a cessation of their illegal activities.

March 28—British steamer Falaba sunk; 160 lives lost, including one American.

April 6—Germany voluntarily expresses regret at killing of American on account of military necessity.

April 28—American steamer Cushing attacked by German aeroplane.

May 1—American steamer Guilflight attacked by German submarine; three Americans lost.

May 7—Lusitania sunk; 114 Americans killed.

May 13—President sends first Lusitania note to Germany, saying United States will omit "no word or act" to preserve its rights.

May 28—Germany replies to United States note, dodging issues raised by Wilson.

June 1—Germany offers reparation for Guilflight and Cushing attacks.

June 3—Dr. Meyer Gerhard leaves for Berlin.

June 8—Secretary of State Bryan resigns from cabinet.

June 9—Second Lusitania note sent to Germany by President Wilson.

July 8—Germany's rejoinder received by United States.

July 9—Steamer "Orduna" attacked without warning by German submarine.

July 21—Third American Lusitania note sent to Berlin, informing Germany that further attacks would be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly."

July 25—American steamer Leelanaw sunk.

Aug. 18—Count von Bernstorff assures Secretary of State Lansing Germany will end submarine warfare on passenger ships.

Aug. 19—Liner Arabic sunk, two Americans killed.

Aug. 25—Von Bernstorff says Arabic sinking was contrary to German intentions.

Aug. 27—Von Bernstorff promises "complete satisfaction."

Sept. 1—Germany promises to sink no more liners.

Sept. 4—Liner Hesperian sunk.

Sept. 7—German note on Arabic received by United States.

Sept. 9—Germany explains attack on Orduna.

Oct. 5—Germany apologizes for attack on Arabic, disavows act of submarine commander, and offers indemnity to United States.

Nov. 7—Italian liner Ancona sunk, with loss of American lives.

Dec. 6—United States calls Austria to account for sinking Ancona.

Dec. 15—Austria replies and attempts to start argument on fact.

Dec. 19—United States sends rejoinder to Austrian reply, demanding complete backdown.

Dec. 22—Japanese steamer Yanaka Maru sunk in Mediterranean.

Dec. 29—Austria backs down and apologizes.

Dec. 30—Steamer Persia sunk in Mediterranean, United States Consul McNeely killed.

1916.

Jan. 5—United States senate debates advisability of warning Americans of belligerent liners.

Jan. 7—Von Bernstorff gives United States new assurances on German submarine policy, insisting safety of non-combatants will be considered.

Jan. 18—Secretary Lansing sends note to allied powers suggesting they disarm merchantmen or United States will regard them as auxiliary cruisers.

Feb. 10—Germany informs United States after March 1 it will attack all armed liners without warning.

Feb. 15—Wilson and cabinet decide to repudiate Lansing's note of Jan. 18.

Feb. 16—Wilson declines to enter into Lusitania argument with Germany pending outcome of armed-ship dispute.

Feb. 21—Senator Stone, chairman of senate foreign relations committee, Chairman Flood of house foreign affairs committee, and Senator Kern of Indiana call on Wilson at White House and tell him congress wants Americans warned of armed ships.

Feb. 24—Wilson makes public letter to Stone declining to warn Americans.

Feb. 27—Germany informs United States its order will go into effect.

Feb. 29—Wilson demands that congress defeat resolutions warning Americans off armed ships.

March 2—Senator Gore in speech in senate asserts Wilson is bent on rushing country into war with Germany.

March 3—Resolution of warning introduced by Gore tabled by senate with provision in it that sinking of armed ships, resulting in death of Americans, would be cause for war.

March 7—House tables McLemore resolution of warning.

March 24—English steamer Sussex attacked by submarine—several Americans seriously injured.

March 25—British steamers Manchester Engineer, Eagle Point and Berwyndvale attacked.

April 18—Wilson decides to lay entire case before congress after cabinet approves note to Germany informing her United States will not argue submarine matters any longer.

PROTEST BY JAPAN

GOVERNMENT OBJECTS TO THE PHRASEOLOGY OF THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

"IS REFLECTION ON NATION"

President Wilson Requested by Emperor's Ambassador to Eliminate Coupling Japanese With Hindu Nationalities.

Washington, April 24.—President Wilson was asked by Viscount Suteki Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, to have the phraseology of the Burnett immigration bill, now before the senate immigration committee, changed so that the apparent coupling of the Japanese people with those of Hindu nationality would be eliminated. The ambassador had talked the matter over with Secretary Lansing, and, at the request of the latter, asked the president today to take up the matter with Senator Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the committee. The president is expected to ask that the bill be changed to carry the language agreed upon in this connection two years ago when a similar proposition came up.

It is understood that the Japanese ambassador called the president's attention to the fact that the Japanese government had agreed to restrict coolie emigration to the United States at the time of the original California immigration dispute and protested that now to write a provision of this character into the bill would be an implied reflection upon the good faith of the Japanese nation. And the apparent inclusion of all of the Japanese people with the Hindu class, the ambassador explained, would be a serious affront to the Japanese.

FRENCH MAKE NEW GAINS

Continue Progress in the Region of Dead Man's Hill—Capture More Trenches

Paris, April 24.—The French continued to make progress in the region of Dead Man's hill on the Verdun front. The war office announcement reports the capture of German trenches and of four officers and 150 men.

East of the Meuse a fierce German attack was repulsed. In the sector south of Haudremont wood the French made gains.

The German statement admits that the French penetrated a German trench at Caurette's wood.

Athens, April 24.—German fliers bombarded a British camp at Tenedos, causing several casualties, according to advices received here.

COL. C. C. HORTON IS DEAD

Former Commandant of the Iowa Soldiers' Home Succumbs at Marshalltown.

Marshalltown, Ia., April 24.—Col. Charles Cummins Horton, seventy-seven, widely known in Iowa, through a long public life, and for nearly nineteen years commandant of the Iowa Soldiers' home, died at his home here on Friday following a long illness. Colonel Horton served gallantly during the Civil war as a member of the First Iowa cavalry. He was a former member of the Iowa legislature and for several years commissioner of the United States land office and special examiner of the government pension bureau.

NEUTRAL LINER SUNK; 5 DIE

Dutch Steamship Lodewijk Van Nassau Goes Down in Six Minutes—36 Rescued.

London, April 24.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Ymuiden, Holland, says the Dutch steamship Lodewijk Van Nassau was sunk Thursday afternoon. It went down in six minutes. Five of its crew were drowned. Thirty-six survivors have been landed at Ymuiden.

The British bark Ravenhill was sunk Tuesday. The crew was saved and landed, according to Lloyd's.

The British steamer Caingowan also has been sunk, according to Lloyd's. Its crew was saved. The steamer was not armed.

WARSHIPS READY TO SAIL

Orders Received at Philadelphia by Commander of Connecticut and the Kansas.

Philadelphia, April 24.—Orders have been received at the League Island navy yard for the commanders of the battleships Connecticut and Kansas to be in readiness to sail within twenty-four hours. The collier Brutus, one of the largest in the service, left last night for the Pacific coast.

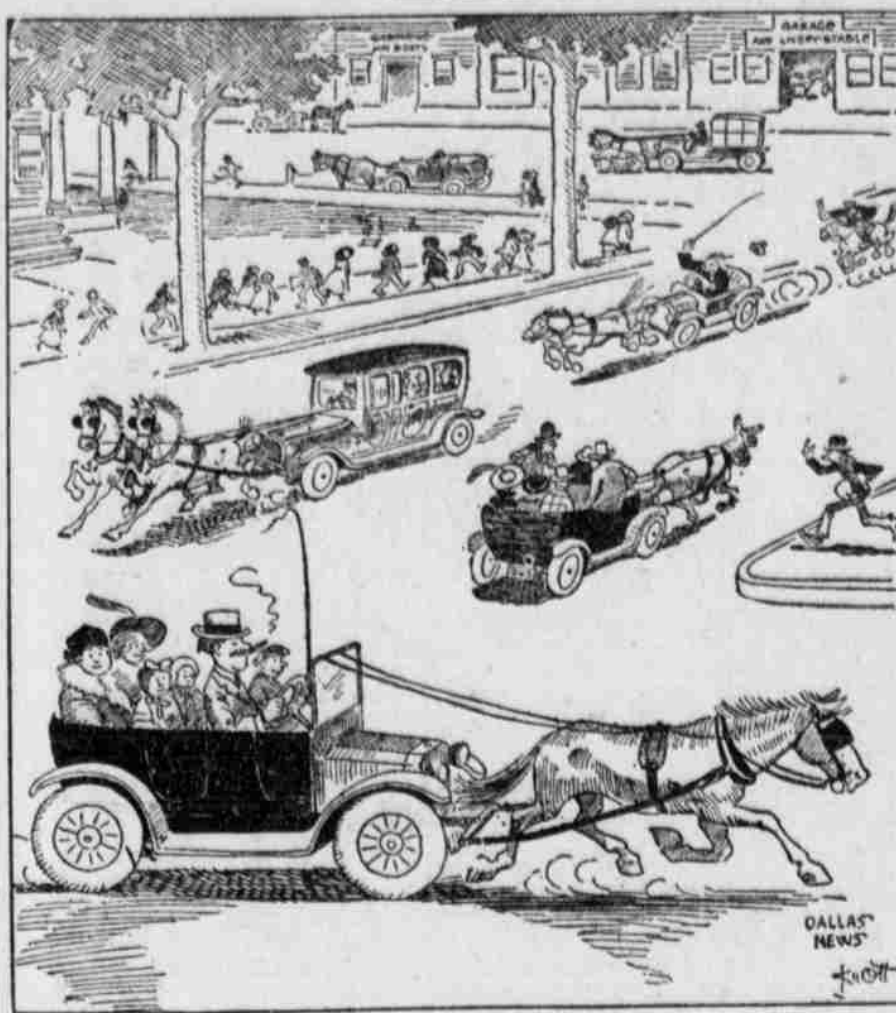
British Kill 3,000 Turks.

London, April 24.—More than 3,000 Turkish troops were killed in the fighting against the British forces in Mesopotamia, the war office announced. The enemy succeeded in penetrating part of the British front.

Lone Bandit Robs Train.

Angola, La., April 24.—A lone bandit held up a passenger train on the Louisiana, Red River & Navigation railroad near here, shot the express messenger and escaped with money and jewelry.

IF THE PRICE OF GASOLINE GOES MUCH HIGHER



RUSS SEIZE HEIGHTS ARMY BILL IS PASSED

TAKE CHAIN OF HILLS WEST OF ERZERUM. SENATES APPROVES BILL INCREASING ARMY 250,000 MEN.

Hundreds of Turks Fall in the Battle—German Attack Near Dvinsk Repulsed.

Petrograd (via London), April 21.—An official report on Wednesday says: "In the Dvinsk region, south of Garbunovka, during the night of April 18 the Germans poured a tremendous fire into one of our trenches at the village of Ghnovka, then attacked and carried a trench, which we captured by a counter-attack."

"In the region west of Postovy our artillery dispersed enemy columns."

"In the Black sea one of our submarines, although attacked by an enemy airman, succeeded in sinking a steamer and a ship vessel near the entrance of the Bosphorus under a heavy fire from the enemy batteries."

"In the region of Aschkaia, west of Erzerum, our troops by a night assault carried a chain of high hills, which had been strongly organized. We captured four Turkish officers and 120 men. The enemy left hundreds of dead on the field."

"We annihilated some enemy elements which had been recently brought from Gallipoli, while the other Turkish troops which participated in the fight sustained heavy losses."

Constantinople, April 21.—Turkish volunteers' detachments successfully attacked British positions near Skeikh Said, east of Kut-el-Amara, the war office announced. On the Caucasian front combats continue in the Ashorak valley and on the coast of Lauristan.

The report adds: "On the Syrian coast a seaplane, which ascended from a ship off Gaz, was pursued by two aeroplanes which opened machine gun fire and which also dropped bombs on the hostile ship."

"On Tuesday a hostile monitor fired a number of ineffective shots at Karatash Point on the island of Kensten, near Smyrna."

PROTESTS ARREST OF GERMAN

Von Bernstorff Claims Immunity for Wolf Von Igel, Former Secretary to Capt. Von Pappen.

New York, April 20.—After a desperate fight between federal agents and four Germans on the twenty-fifth floor of 60 Broadway, Wolf von Igel, former secretary of Captain von Pappen of the German embassy, was placed under arrest on Tuesday, on a charge of conspiring to blow up the Welland canal. Von Igel and his three companions were subdued only after the federal agents had drawn their revolvers and threatened to shoot. U. S. Judge Howe fixed Von Igel's bond at \$20,000 and it was furnished by a surety company.

Washington, April 20.—Acting on a protest from the German embassy, the state department asked that the department of justice release Wolf von Igel, secretary to Captain von Pappen, arrested in New York on a charge of conspiracy to blow up the Welland canal, unless the activities complained of were committed before Von Igel became attached to the embassy staff.

The embassy claims diplomatic immunity for him.

Canadian Dies After Fast.

Hot Springs, Ark., April 22.—J. R. Stratton, for 25 years a member of the Canadian parliament, died here after 36 days of fasting, and his physician, Prof. K. Feiggs, is under arrest on a charge of manslaughter.

Admits British Orders Illegal.

Washington, April 22.—Ambassador Spring-Rice told the state department that Great Britain's reply to the American blockade protest partly admits that the British orders in council are illegal.

RUSSIANS AID FRANCE

CZAR'S SOLDIERS DISEMBARK AT MARSEILLES TO ASSIST ON WEST FRONT.

SENT GREETING BY JOFFRE

Large Force Given Enthusiastic Welcome on Arrival in Port—Believed to Have Sailed From Port of Archangel.

Marseilles, France, April 22.—A large fleet of transports bearing Russian troops drew up to McQuay here at three o'clock Thursday afternoon. French troops, headed by the Sixth Hussars and the One Hundred and Fifteenth territorials, lined the landing to extend the arrivals a welcome.

The sailors of the French fleet in the harbor maned the yard arms of their vessels and the bands of the fleet took up the Russian national anthem as the first transport, La Touche Treville, drew up.

The Russian officers and sailors were lined up along the decks and on the bridges of the transports and the Russian bands played the "Marseillaise."

General Lochwescy commanded the Russian forces. He was received with military honors by General Menassier, governor of Marseilles, and General Guerin, representing General Joffre.

A notable gathering of Russian and French officials joined in an exchange of salutations, and the Russian-French soldiers cheered in salvo while the cannon roared and exchanged salutes.

The Russian forces will be used to fill the gaps on the western front caused by the recent fighting.

The arrival of these soldiers has made a profound impression in France, which is deeply moved by this manifestation of Russia's good will in the substantial form of fighting men.

The Russians are believed to have embarked for France from the port of Archangel on the White sea, the only port through which there is free communication between Russia and her allies in the West.

General Joffre welcomed the Russians in an order of the day, saying their arrival was another proof of the devotion of Russia to the common cause.

TEACH KINDNESS TO ANIMALS

American Humane Association Has Planned Nation-Wide Movement Along This Line.

Albany, N. Y., April 24.—May 21 is to be observed by hundreds of churches throughout the United States as "Humane Sunday." At this time clergymen are being urged to preach special sermons on the subject of kindness. The movement is under the direction of the American Humane association of this city, which is prepared to send out a large amount of literature dealing with this subject. A most valuable leaflet has been prepared for clergymen which may be had on request.

The week of May 15-20, inclusive, will be known as "Be Kind to Animals' Week" by societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. During this week every effort will be made to emphasize the economic and moral value of treating animals humanely. Boy scouts and camp fire girls are co-operating to make the movement a success. Work-horse parades, common dog shows, illustrated lectures and the distribution of humane literature are a few of the special plans laid out by the local societies. The anti-cruelty movement is making very rapid progress throughout the United States. There are now 562 anti-cruelty societies, a slight gain over last year. These organizations handled cases involving 212,215 children and 2,394,721 animals during 1915.

MASSACRE PLOT IS FOILED

Carranza Troops Halt Attempt to Hold "Anti-Gringo" Meeting at Torreon.

Torreon, Tex., April 21.—Carranza troops were employed in dispersing crowds that had gathered for an anti-American demonstration.

Proclamations had been issued in Torreon. Laredo and Gomez Palacio calling on "all loyal Mexicans" to meet in the theater at Gomez Palacio to discuss steps to be taken against the American invaders.

The proclamation ended with the words: "Viva Mexico and death to the gringos."

British Vice-Consul O'Hea promptly reported the circumstances to General Trevino, who immediately took command of the situation.

Washington, April 21.—Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, went to San Antonio, Tex., by order of Secretary Baker in order to get accurate information as to the situation on the border and in Mexico.

Turk General Assassinated.

London, April 24.—An Exchange Telegraph company dispatch from Constantinople states that Gen. Abdul Pasha, commander of a Turkish army corps, was assassinated on the street in the capital by two soldiers.

Germans Destroy Bridges.

Salonki, April 24.—German troops have blown up ten bridges on the railway connecting Dobovitz, Doiran and Gjevell to hamper the Anglo-French forces when they begin their drive into Serbia.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Washington, April 21.—President Wilson restored to entry 134,000 acres of public land in Custer county, Montana.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 20.—Harry K. Thaw was granted a divorce from Evelyn Nesbit Thaw by Judge Cohen in common pleas court on grounds of infidelity.

Fire at Cedar Rapids.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., April 24.—Fire which started in the Iowa Union, formerly St. James hotel, a rooming place for state university students at Iowa City, caused property loss of \$350,000.

Crazed Soldier Kills Nine.

Vienna, April 24.—Nine persons were killed and many wounded in a street in the outskirts of Vienna by Leopold Fichtner, a landsturm infantryman, who became insane while in charge of a police post.