

CARRANZA IS SLAIN

DEPOSED PRESIDENT OF MEXICO
KILLED BY TRAITOR.

FOLLOWERS DEFEND ACTION

Attack Made While Party Slept—
Fought Against Great Odds—
To Punish Assassin.

El Paso, Tex.—Venustiano Carranza, president of Mexico and head of the seventy-second government that country has had since 1821, was assassinated May 21 by Col. Rodolfo Herrero and his soldiers at Tlaxcaltenango, Puebla, according to messages received here from Gen. Alvaro Obregon, at Mexico City.

Reports given out by the revolutionists said Carranza was assassinated by his own men, Herrero was described as an ex-federal officer. He was once an officer in the Mexican army under President Diaz, who was forced to flee Mexico in 1911.

Carranza was made a prisoner and cowardly assassinated by Herrero and his men, violating the hospitality that had been offered to him by Herrero, according to a message from his chief followers to Gen. Pablo Gonzales, quoted in his message to revolutionary agents here.

How Carranza Died.

Villa Juarez, State of Puebla.—Col. Rodolfo Herrero joined the column at Patla, professing loyalty, according to a message sent from here to General Obregon by one of Carranza's officers. Arriving at Tlaxcaltenango, Herrero offered hospitality to Carranza, placing sentinels who knew the terrain. At 4 o'clock in the morning his men, abusing the confidence imposed in them, surrounded the shelter where Carranza was sleeping, firing their rifles furiously into the hut. Everyone offered resistance, although with the natural demoralization caused by the unexpected attack.

"General Francisco Murguia fought valiantly in the obscurity (semi-darkness), repulsing the traitors, who surprised the defenders when they were leaving their shelters to attack the enemy.

"The unexpectedness of the attack enables us to clear our military honor. The defense was general to such an extent that the attackers were forced to take sixty prisoners, among them Mario Mendez, Paulino Fontes, Gil Garias, General Heliodoro Perez, Colonel Ghe Gohez, General Villala and Carranza's military aide.

"Our conscience is clear. Our grief for the death of the president is inconsolable. We are satisfied that we did not abandon him for one moment."

Order to Arrest Herrero.

Mexico City.—Orders have been issued for the arrest of Herrero, who will be brought to the capital and tried by military court for the murder of Carranza. Belief was expressed here that the motive was to get the large amount of money that Carranza is supposed to have with him. Mexico City is under commission rule, Obregon handling the military and Gonzales the civilian movement, until congress appoints a provisional president. The flags on the American embassy and all other embassies and legations were placed at half mast when the news of the assassination of President Carranza arrived.

MANUFACTURERS IN LINE.

Agree to Follow Retailers in Effort to Reduce Prices.

New York.—For the first time since the war, American manufacturers, caught in the epidemic of retail price-slashing, which is spreading from coast to coast, have announced their determination to begin an immediate reduction in prices. It is expected that within a month from 10 to 25 per cent will be chopped off the manufacturers' quotations on all commodities.

The National Association of Manufacturers promised to "make all reasonable efforts to reduce prices" at the meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. One group favored immediate decrease "of from 15 to 25 per cent." The limit of decrease, however, was struck from the resolution.

Car Plunges Into Flood.

Auburn, Neb.—Five-year-old Lloyd Harmon is dead and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burch Harmon, are in a precarious condition after a narrow escape from drowning. The Harmon's were driving to Auburn from their farm near here when the accident which cost the life of their son occurred.

Torrential waters in a lateral draining ditch which empties into the Nemaha river had swept away the road bridge. In the darkness the Harmon car plunged over the embankment, hurling the occupants into the rushing water. After having been carried 300 yards down the stream, Mr. Harmon succeeded in rescuing his wife.

Pass Cold Storage Measures.

Washington, D. C.—The cold storage bill requiring that the date of entry of goods into cold storage be marked on them when they are offered for sale and limiting the period of such storage was passed by the senate without division and with little debate. The measure limits the total storage period to 12 months. A maximum of \$1,000 fine and one year's imprisonment on conviction of violation of the act is provided and the sum of \$200,000 appropriated for its administration.

NEBRASKA POLITICIANS MEET

Hold Conclaves At Omaha and Lincoln and Adopt Plans for Campaign—
—Harmony the Watchword.

Nebraska politicians formulated their platforms for the coming campaign during the past week, the republicans holding their convention at Lincoln and the democrats at Omaha. Both conventions were harmonious affairs, due to a great extent, to the number of women delegates in attendance. Platforms adopted by unanimous consent by the two parties, summarized, contain the following principles:

Republicans.
Indorsed Fordney adjustment compensation bill for ex-service men.
Declared the covenant of the league of nations acceptable only with the Lodge reservations.
Indorsed Knox peace resolution.
Favored strict enforcement of state and national prohibition amendments.
Pledged support to equal suffrage amendment.
Indorsed civil administrative code.
Commended Governor McKelvie and other state officials.
Favored amendments to the primary law.

Democrats.
Indorsed league of nations without reservations.
Favored equal suffrage amendment to Nebraska constitution.
Favored eight-hour day and right of collective bargaining.
Condemned mutilation of state primary law.
Favored establishment of commission to study child welfare.

Deplored wholesale issuance of pardons, paroles and furloughs.
Approved principle of co-operation between producer and consumer.
Opposed government interference in time of peace with freedom of speech, press and assembly.

Indorsed candidacy of John H. Morehead for governor.
Censured extravagance of Governor McKelvie in the code system.
Indorsed warfare on profiteering.
Approved following measures passed during democratic administration: Reduction of tariff, federal reserve bank act, farm loan bill, good roads measure, establishment of federal trade commission and the Philippine bill.

GIRL PROVES HEROINE.

Telephone Operator's Quick Wit Re- sults in Capture of Bank Robbers.

Howe, Neb.—The three unmasked bandits who held up the Bank of Howe last Friday afternoon, and looted two of the institution's officials in the vault and secured cash and Liberty Bonds estimated at between \$7,000 and \$10,000, were quickly apprehended because of the quick wit of Miss Emma Reimers, telephone operator at the Howe exchange. The exchange is just across the street from the bank, and when Miss Reimers saw the men enter the bank and draw the shades, her suspicions were aroused by this action, and she tried to call the bank. When she received no answer, she called various citizens, who hurried to the bank just as the bandits left, and fired a volley of shots at the robbers.

Later, officials at Atchison, Kan., were notified of the robbery, and a posse of five deputy sheriffs and four police officers took the trail after the bandits had crossed the Missouri river bridge at Atchison. They detoured and met the bandits seven miles south of the river. A gun battle ensued in which two of the robbers were mortally wounded, the third escaped and two officers were wounded, one severely. The loot was recovered.

Tornado in Minnesota.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Tornadoes in southeastern Minnesota destroyed towns and caused the death of the 11-week-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Swanson of Red Wing. Eight persons were reported injured.
The storm struck near Northfield, splintering into five violent gusts, each leaving destruction in its wake. Castle Rock and Prairieville are reported to have been badly damaged.

Storm Plays Havoc in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb.—Violent wind, rain and hailstorms prevailed in southeast and northeast Nebraska last Saturday. At Pender, in the northeast part of the state, the wind reached almost the proportions of a tornado, trees and barns being blown down. There were no reports of casualties. Around Madison and Norfolk there was a severe hailstorm, accompanied by a high wind. The storm was of considerable extent around Norfolk and growing wheat has been damaged.

Vermont for Leonard Wood.

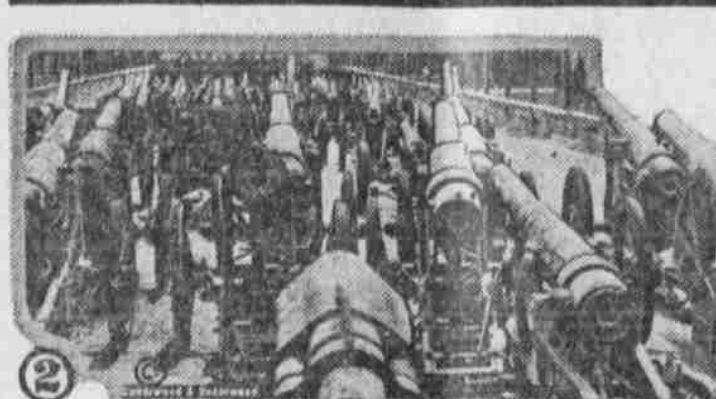
Montpelier, Vt.—Returns from Vermont's presidential preference primary gave Major General Leonard Wood approximately 70 per cent of the republican vote.

3,350 Cars Grain Spoiling.

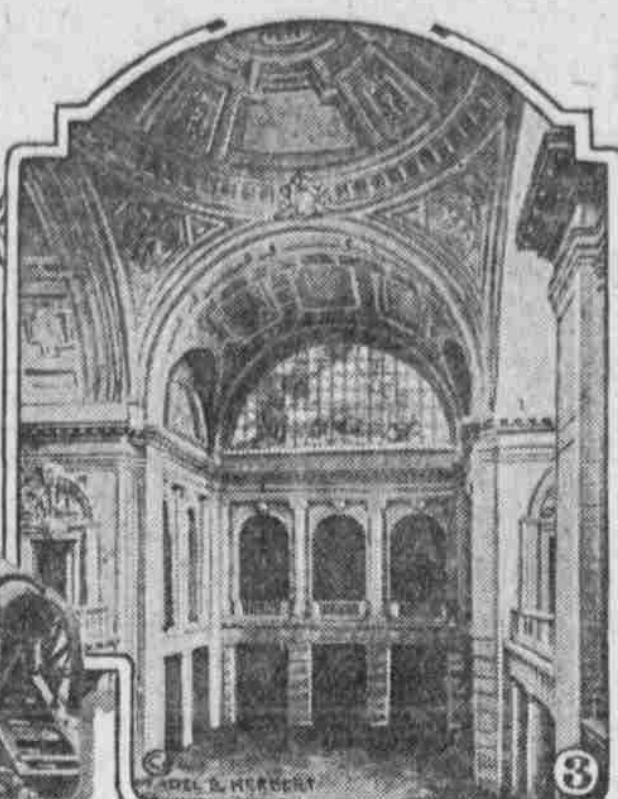
Austin, Tex.—A shortage of 3,350 cars to move grain said to be spoiling at points in the Panhandle due to lack of storage, was reported to the interstate commerce commission by the Texas railroad commission.

Floods Delay Legislative Session.

Pierre, S. D.—The extra session of the South Dakota legislature, which was to have convened May 17, has been postponed. Railway traffic conditions, due to floods, are the cause. The session will be held some time in June.



1—Secretary of War Baker speaking at the dedication of the Arlington memorial to the dead of all our wars. 2—Captured German guns at Newark for distribution among the states. 3—Lepscic supreme court, where German war criminals will be tried.

NEWS REVIEW OF
CURRENT EVENTSGeneral Brusiloff Reported to
Have Assumed Control Over
Soviet Russia.

PERSIANS TURNING BOLSHEVIK

Banks Curtailing Credits, Forcing Lower Prices for Merchandise—Sliding Wage Scale Suggested for Railway Labor—Political Developments in Both Parties.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Something of importance has been happening in Russia. The dispatches of the week made this fairly certain, but they did not reveal the exact nature of the event. A good guess is that General Brusiloff, former commander in chief of the czar's armies, has effected a military coup and has assumed the full control of the soviet republic formerly exercised by the civilian commissaries. Rumors of this have been current for a week. A change of policy if not of authority, is indicated by the fact that a Moscow correspondent has been permitted, for the first time, to send a story of the hopeless collapse of transportation in soviet Russia and a prediction of the downfall of bolshevism next winter if not before.

On the other hand, authentic dispatches show the Russian Reds are by no means whipped yet, and that the spread of their doctrines in other lands has not been checked. East of Kiev the Poles and Ukrainians have been held, and between Borisoff and the Dvina river they were driven back by a strong counter offensive launched by Brusiloff. In the Crimea General Wrangel has formed a new government with which the bolsheviks were expected to open peace negotiations at once, the remnants of Denikin's army being assured of safety.

Unconvinced by the impending fate of soviet Russia, or ignorant of it, the Persians seem to be turning more and more to bolshevism, with the active cooperation of the Russians. The French foreign office on Wednesday received word that the Persian gendarmier, which was organized by Morgan Shuster some years ago, had turned bolshevik and that the young shah had fled southward from his capital. At Enzeli, a Persian port on the Caspian sea, the Reds landed from thirteen ships and the British were forced to evacuate the city. Though the Japanese in Siberia are now having things all their own way, the mikado's government is worried, for bolshevism is spreading among the Japanese troops in that country and is infecting the people at home also.

In the Caucasian region conditions are confused and disheartening. The Georgians and Azerbaijanis are fighting fiercely; just why is uncertain. The Turkish nationalists, who are said to be plotting with the leaders of bolshevism through secret meetings in Berlin and Rome, are still going strong and are supposed to be promoting another uprising of nationalists in Egypt.

The determination of the French government to break up the General Federation of Labor is explained fully by disclosure of evidence found by the police. This shows that if the May 1 revolutionary strikes had succeeded, all was prepared for the institution of soviet rule in France. Soviets had been established in seven principal cities and the leaders are well supplied with funds. The federation has now refused to be identified with the extremists and has called off all the strikes.

Something is happening in America, too, and we all know what it is, but we are uncertain as to just what is causing it and how far it will go. It looks as if the reduction of the cost of living really had begun with a general cut in prices by many merchants all over the country. So far the reductions apply mainly to clothing and shoes. Enthusiastic consumers are trying to persuade themselves that the movement

downward is to be general and extensive, but the cautious ones are inclined to accept the statements of certain retailers to the effect that there can be no general break yet in prices and that the cost of living must remain at about its present altitude until all of us, laborer, producer, merchant and consumer, learn a lesson in practical unselfishness.

Present reductions apparently are due to efforts to liquidate stocks because of the slackening of demand and the policy of the banks in calling loans and tightening up on credits. The bankers are advised in their course by the federal reserve board. Their action will not seriously affect those who produce or market necessities, but is directed especially at those who supply luxuries and those who are holding goods for higher prices. The liquidation of bank loans will amount to not less than 10 per cent within four months, and it is expected it will compel profiteers to unload their hoarded stocks at greatly reduced prices.

The railway labor board is working hard on some plan by which the rail laborers may be granted all or a large part of their demand for increased wages that will amount to a billion dollars. Neither the railway managers nor anyone else denies that the men deserve more pay, and in any case it is evident they must be given it if rail transportation in America is to be maintained. Almost any of the railway employees can get much more money in other pursuits. At present the board is considering the adoption of a sliding wage scale based on the cost of living index number. Whether organized labor would accept a reduction of wages in the future if living costs went down is a question. So far, its policy has been to hold on to all it gets. Some time this matter will be brought to the test. The sliding scale is being tried out on the English railways and some of the unions are not satisfied with it.

Meanwhile the interstate commerce commission has a hard job relieving the congestion of traffic and averting a threatened coal famine in the Chicago region. This was accomplished to a considerable extent by sending thousands of empty cars from the East, and by means of temporary embargoes. The car movement not only relieved the coal situation, but also helped the shipment of other commodities.

The Virginia state Democratic convention has furnished what may be accepted as in substance the declaration concerning the peace treaty which President Wilson will ask the national convention in San Francisco to adopt. The plank was formulated by Senator Carter Glass, was submitted by him to Mr. Wilson and received the latter's indorsement. It reads thus:

"The Democratic party of Virginia favors a League of Nations as the surest, if not the only, practicable means of maintaining the permanent peace of the world and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments. It was to form this that America broke away from traditional isolation and spent her blood and treasure to crush a colossal scheme of conquest.

"We felicitate the president and his associates on the exceptional achievement at Paris involved in the adoption of a league and treaty so near akin to American ideals and so intimately related to the aspirations of civilized people everywhere.

"We condemn the Republican senate for its refusal to ratify the treaty merely because it was the product of Democratic statesmanship, interposing partisan envy and personal hatred in the way of the peace and revived prosperity of the world.

"We advocate prompt ratification of the treaty without reservations which would impair its essential integrity. Only by doing this may we retrieve the reputation of this nation among the powers of the earth and recover the moral leadership which Wilson won and which with amazing indifference paltering Republican politicians at Washington sacrificed."

The Virginia delegates are pledged to support Glass for the nomination. Democrats of Michigan, Indiana and South Carolina indorsed President Wilson and his policies and selected unindorsed delegations.

In Georgia the Democratic convention, in the control of the forces led by

Hoke Smith and Tom Watson, adopted resolutions expressing "unalterable opposition" to the league covenant as brought back from Paris by the president; demanding free speech, free and unhampered press, local self-government and the repeal of all espionage, sedition and conscription laws passed in the war period. The convention also went on record as opposed to compulsory military training; recorded opposition to the third term idea, and instructed its delegates to San Francisco to vote as a unit to support no candidate not in accord with the principles adopted by the convention. Attorney General Palmer and his forces made a brave fight but were outnumbered, 146 to 236.

Nebraska's convention declared for Hitchcock for president and warmly indorsed the peace treaty and league covenant as Mr. Wilson brought them from France.

There is a recrudescence of the talk of nominating McAdoo at San Francisco, notwithstanding his disclaimers of personal interest in the contest. According to one story, he is the candidate of a number of very wealthy men, led by Barney Baruch.

On the Republican side General Wood won another victory during the week, this time in Vermont. He was given the state's preferential vote by a large plurality over Johnson, Hoover, Lowden and Coolidge. In Pennsylvania, where the old guard is well entrenched, the primaries were held, and the delegates to the Chicago convention, it is expected, will be for Governor Sproul. Their second choice will probably be a matter of expediency.

The Republican advisory committee on platform has completed its work and will submit a unanimous report to the convention committee on resolutions. Though it omits any mention of the peace treaty, Mexican affairs and prohibition, it covers about every other possible subject as will be seen in this list of the matters treated:

High cost of living; conservation; civil service; and retirement; insular possessions; social problems; review of Democratic administration and war time legislation; taxation; postal reform; immigration; railroads; agricultural policies; national economy reformation; budget; military and naval affairs; tariff; international trade currency and banking; merchant marine; regulation of industry and commerce; law and order; pensions and war risk insurance; industrial relations and problems of labor and capital, and limitations of federal and state control and regulation.

By advice of the party leaders, the three big subjects first mentioned are left for the convention to deal with as it sees fit.

At last reports Carranza was still in flight in the state of Puebla, almost alone, probably heading for the virtually impregnable fastnesses of the Zacaonxtila mountains. The temporary government of the republic is functioning quietly and it has been practically agreed that General Gonzales shall be named provisional president by congress. The department of state at Washington has been urged to be cautious in recognizing or supporting any action that had part in the overthrow of Carranza. The warning came from representatives of industrial groups having interests in Mexico and from former Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson and former Charge Nelson O'Shaughnessy. They want definite assurances as to the attitude of the few regime toward foreigners.

A great race is on among the nations for the control of the world's oil supplies. Great Britain is off in the lead. The American senate asked President Wilson as to the chances of Americans acquiring oil producing lands abroad and his reply outlined the British policies as follows:

"1. Deferring foreign nationals from owning or operating oil producing properties in the British Isles, colonies or protectorates.

"2. Direct participation in the ownership and control of petroleum producing companies.

"3. Arranging to prevent British oil companies from selling their properties to foreign owned or controlled companies.

"4. Orders in council that prohibit transfers of shares in British oil companies to other than British nationals."

10 KILLED IN FIGHT

DEADLY BATTLE FOUGHT IN
VIRGINIA TOWN.

EVICION GIVEN AS CAUSE

Company Detectives Sent to Oust
Families—Mayor First to Fall
When Resistance Shown.

Matewan, W. Va.—Ten men, including Mayor Cabell Testerman of Matewan were killed and three badly injured in a battle here between the police and citizens on one side and private detectives on the other.

Besides the mayor the dead include five private detectives and four miners. Police say the trouble arose when a party of private detectives arrived here from Williamson to evict from company's houses the families of miners who had been dismissed from the company's employ.

Eight families, the police declare, had been turned out when Mayor Testerman approached Albert Felts, the leader of the detectives, and wanted to know by what authority their action was taken and by what authority they had arrested one of the miners.

While they were talking, according to the police, Felts shot the mayor, firing from his coat pocket. Almost instantly Felts was killed himself, the police say, by "Sid" Hadfield, chief of police of Matewan. Immediately the shooting became general, numbers of persons joining in the fray.

Most of the men were employed by the Stone Mountain Coal Co., whose mines form the principal industry of the community. Several weeks ago it became known that efforts were being made to unionize the mines and two of them were closed. Later, the miners declare, some of their numbers were dismissed and private detectives were sent here to dispossess those who lived in company houses. Feeling had been running high.

TAKES DRASTIC ACTION.

Commerce Commission Makes Move to
Relieve Freight Congestion.

Washington, D. C.—In its first general order directed at the freight jam, the interstate commerce commission instructed all railroads to forward traffic without regard to previous routing and at the same time, abrogated all railroad rules governing car service. It means the restoration of freight traffic such as prevailed under the railroad administration.

The commission agreed that an emergency exists on the lines of all railroads, suspended regulations with respect to car service, and directed that freight be forwarded on routes most available to expedite its movement to any destination. Detailed orders were issued to all principal roads east and west concerning daily delivery of cars for the purpose of expediting delivery of 20,000 box cars to the lines west of Chicago and 30,000 open cars to eastern roads within 30 days.

Appeals to Press.

Washington, D. C.—The treasury department has appealed to the press of the United States to aid in improving the Liberty Bond situation by carrying in their columns a statement as to the intrinsic value of the bonds and their present prices.

Referring to the slump in market quotations for Liberty bonds, the statement said "the price has been brought down because so many people are offering to sell their bonds." The treasury advised holding onto bonds.

May Simplify Matters.

Washington, D. C.—The death of President Carranza, which was reported to the State department from the American embassy in Mexico City, will simplify the problem of this government, it was believed in many quarters, regarding the recognition of new governments in Mexico.

Representatives of the revolutionists have been prompt to deny that they were responsible for the killing of the former president.

Villa Still On War Path.

Chihuahua City, Chihuahua, Via Juarez, Mexico.—Because of Francisco Villa's pretensions to remain a political and military factor in Chihuahua there is little likelihood that an agreement will be reached between Villa and the revolution against Carranza, it became known here, following a conference between Gen. P. Elias Calles, supreme field commander, and Alfonso Gomez, Villa's personal envoy.

Reward for Villa.

El Paso, Texas.—A reward of 100,000 pesos for the death or capture of Francisco Villa has been offered by the government of the state of Chihuahua. This announcement was made here by Provisional Governor Tomas Gameros, who added that 2,000 troops left Chihuahua under orders to hunt down the bandit chief.

Cuts Off Funds for Europe.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson and his cabinet have decided that the allies and Germany must work out their own financial recovery, unaided further by the United States.

This decision is understood to have been precipitated by an agreement between the British and French premiers which, in effect, would saddle the United States with the underwriting of the German indemnity, said to have been tentatively set by the allies at \$30,000,000,000.