FIXES BOUNDS OF AMERICAN CHASE

Carranza Minister Says Punitive Force Must Not Consists of Over One Thousand Cavalry.

BARS INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY

MEXICO CITY, April 15.—The Mexican government will insist with inflexible determination that any armed expedition of the United States which enters Mexican territory in the guise of a punitive expedition must be limited to 1,000 men of one service alone, cavalry, according to a statement made to the Associated Press yesterday by Juan Neftali Amador, substitute secretary of foreign relations.

During the absence of General Candido Aguilar, minister of foreign relations, in Queretaro, Sub-Secretary Amador is in charge of the foreign office and is conducting its course in international affairs.

Calls It Illogical.

"The Mexican government has contended in all of its notes to the Washington State department," said the sub-secretary, "that the sending of heavy artillery and slow marching infantry on a punitive expedition is illogical and that the work of the present so-called punitive expedition has more than demonstrated this, for they have accomplished absolutely nothing.

"Mexico will and has in all of its communications to Washington insisted that all punitive expeditions must be limited to certain restricted areas. The request of the United States that the present expedition be considered exemptional cannot be agreed to by the Mexican government for the very good reason that each day of its presence so far inland does nothing but excite our people. This is being taken advantage of by enemies of the constitutionalists who are endeavoring to stage incidents that will cause grave international complications.

Last Drop in the Bucket.

"The Parral incident is a case in point. I consider this happening the last drop in the bucket, and believe that when the American people and the American government realize its full significance they will gladly accede to Mexico's request, and, in the interest of peace and in line with the traditional friendship which exists between the two countries, will withdraw the troops.

"No one ever has questioned the honesty of the purpose of the United States in limiting the present military movement to a punitive nature, but it is hard to convince the population that a force of thousands of men of three branches of the service do not have the semblance of invaders. The Mexican government believes in the friendship of the United States and believes that the present crisis will pass, leaving relations more cordial than ever."

Carranza Won't Talk.

General Carranza asked to be excused from discussing international questions and referred the correspondent to the foreign office, who is authorized to present the views of himself and his government. Sub-secretary Amador then explained Mexico's position.

The sub-secretary was asked as to the correctness of the reports that the governor of the state of San Luis Potosi and certain high army officers had served notice on General Carranza that, unless the American troops were withdrawn within a certain specified time, they would join in opposing their further movement southward.

Declares It Untrue.

"This is absolutely untrue," replied Senor Amador. "It is true enemies of the Carranza government have been working strenuously with the people of the north to persuade them that the present movement is invasive and not punitive in its nature.

"At first they met with some success, but we are convinced that the people now understand the situation. The attack on the Americans in Parral was due to the influence of these enemies of the government. One of them fired point blank at an American soldier, killing him. General shooting then began. Although the soldiers had orders not to enter towns, these men were forced into Parral because they could get nothing to eat in the surrounding country and were so far from the border that it was impossible to send them provisions, without giving this expedition the appearance of being something more than its name suggests.

Must Not Be Over 1,000.

"That is the reason the Mexican government has insisted in its notes to Washington to the limits of the zone which may be traversed by any punitive expeditions, extend not farther than forty miles, nor, in our opinion should punitive expedition be allowed in the territory of either country for an unlimited time. Our note of March 18, article 8, specifies the number of troops which may pass the boundary line must never exceed 1,000 and there must not remain in the zone for more than five days, except in very unusual cases."

The entire correspondence which has been passed up to date between the two governments as the result of the Columbus incident was handed to the correspondent of the Associated Press today. The first of the notes was written March 15 and is as follows:

"Arredondo (Carranza's agent at Washington), Mexican embassy at Washington:

To Deliver Protocol.

"The first chief has ordered me to deliver to you the following protocol, which is due form and in writing, you will present to the secretary of state of the United States for his consideration, trying to secure his prompt reply and sending the same to this ministry as soon as the circumstances of the case permit.

"Treaty of agreement between Mexico and the United States of North America, relative to the passing of troops over the boundary line for the prevention of bandits.

"Article 1. It is agreed between the governments of Mexico and the United States of North America, that the regular federal troops of one of the other country, as well as any forces of militiamen or of those fully organized to either government may temporarily pass the boundary line at any point between the Ciudad Juarez and Piedras Negras which they may be closely pursuing individuals declared outside the law or evil doers who have thieved themselves to either of the countries after committing depredations for the purpose of eluding punishment.

Subject to Articles.

"Article 2. This agreement will be subject to all the terms and conditions in the following specified articles.

"Article 3. The reciprocal passage referred to in Article 1 will be made only in the unpopulated and desert regions between the points mentioned. Unpopulated or desert regions will be all those regions at least ten kilometers distant from any military camp or town from the boundary line of either country.

"Article 4. Only in exceptional cases can the pursuits be carried to points nearer to camps or towns, as referred to in the previous article, and for the purpose of this article, exceptional cases will be those camps or towns situated in mountains or whose access is made difficult by accidental or even ordinary circumstances.

Must Give Warning.

"Article 5. The commander of forces which cross the line in the persecution of evil doers must, on crossing the line, or before, if possible, immediately notify the military commandant or the nearest civil official of the country entered. Also, the military commander of the forces pursuing must advise his government that it may give notice to the government whose territory has been entered.

"Article 6. A zone sixty kilometers wide will be established on either side of the boundary line or extension, as referred to in Article 1, within which the pursuit must be limited. As a consequence the pursuing forces must not pass outside this zone nor establish military camps therein, nor remain there longer than is absolutely necessary for the purpose of persecution of the party followed, returning immediately to their own country at the expiration of the time stipulated in the foregoing article, but that the pursuing forces will immediately retire to their own country when the joint expedition has terminated the case recited. Respective commanders are obliged to notify their respective governments of the moment of contact, as well as when the pursuit ceases.

(Article 7, is missing.)

Five Days the Limit.

"Article 8. Troops crossing the boundary line must never exceed 1,000 men nor remain in the zone, except in unusual cases, for more than five days.

"Article 9—Forces other than cavalry will not be permitted, but this force may carry in their equipment machine guns in addition to their own arms.

"Article 10—Commanders of the forces of the respective countries will agree upon code signals that they may know each other and avoid confusion.

"Article 11—Under no condition will the forces be allowed to occupy towns or camps situated in the country they may have entered in accordance with the terms of this agreement.

"Article 12—If confusion occurs and damage is done to one of the parties by the other commanders, the party causing the damage shall be held physically responsible without implying responsibility for either of the contracting parties, nor shall such act be considered sufficient to cause a rupture of the relations between the countries. Both of the contracting governments obligate themselves to punish severely acts of the nature specified in this article, and for this purpose investigation will be set on foot by the country of the commander responsible.

Absolutely Forbidden.

"Article 13—The dispossession of private property of persons living in territory crossed by the pursuing forces is absolutely forbidden, as is the occupation of houses without the consent of owners and the payment of a property indemnity. The use of this nature shall be punished according to the gravity of the offense, under the laws of the country to which the forces belong—as if committed in their own country. The government to which the offenders belong is obligated to remove such person or persons to the frontier and to indemnify those injured.

(Article 14 is missing.)

"Article 15—This agreement will remain in force for one year, counting from the date of its signing by the representatives of both countries, but it may be terminated at the will of either party by two months' advance notice. If no notice has been given at the end of the year mentioned it is tacitly agreed that the agreement continues without further notice for another year.

(Signed.) "AGUILAR."

U. S. Proposition.

In reply to this note the United States made the counter proposition:

"Article 1—It is agreed that the regular forces of the two republics may cross the boundary line in pursuit of parties of bandits or armed parties that may have entered one country or the other after having committed outrages on foreign soil and having escaped by way of the boundary line.

"Article 2—The reciprocal passage as agreed upon in article 1 will only take place in comparatively uninhabited or poorly protected territory, and at no time at a less distance than (?) kilometers from any camp or town in the territory in which pursuit takes place, except in mountainous places difficult of access.

Must Give Notice.

"Article 3—The commander of troops that crosses the frontier in accordance with the terms of this agreement will on the moment of starting the march, or before if possible, advise the nearest military or civil officer of the country entered of the number of troops and the quantity of arms carried.

"Article 4—The government of the country entered promises to co-operate in every way possible to the end of capturing the bandits and summarily executing them.

"Article 5—The pursuing force will immediately return to its own country after punishing the band it is pursuing. When it has failed to do so, in no case will the pursuing party establish itself or remain in the foreign country for time longer than necessary to accomplish its mission.

"Article 6—Under no pretext or consideration will the pursuing forces of one or the other of the countries occupy towns or cities situated in the country which they have entered in accordance to the terms of this agreement.

Will Make Indemnification.

"Article 7—All abuses committed by the pursuing forces will be punished by the government to which they belong as if they were committed in the country of the guilty person and offenders will be retired to the frontier and prompt indemnification will be made to the injured parties.

"Article 8—In case of abuses committed by inhabitants of the country against the pursuing forces, the government of the country in which the abuses have been committed will be solely responsible in case of a miscarriage of justice or failure to punish the guilty.

"Article 9—This agreement will take effect upon its being signed by the contracting parties and will remain in force until terminated by the two months' anticipatory notice by either party."

On March 25, the Mexican government sent a second note which contained certain modifications. In it co-operation between the forces was agreed upon if a request of one of the parties was made to that effect.

Additional Article.

It contained the additional article:

"No pursuit can be begun after three days have elapsed from the time of the commission of the crime unless the offenders have remained for that length of time in the territory where the crime was committed."

It was also insisted upon in the new draft that clashes between the two contracting parties through errors or the indiscretion of commanders were not to be considered sufficient to hold the government of the offenders responsible nor could attacks of inhabitants on the pursuing forces be considered as such.

With this note, Minister Arredondo was handed the following written instructions:

"Explain to the secretary of state that the Mexican government insists on having included in the agreement stipulations relative to the limitation of the zone through which the pursuing forces are to operate, as to the time they should remain in that zone, the arms to be carried, and the maximum number of troops. The reasons the Mexican government has for insisting on this are as follows: In the first place the government does not believe that the territory east of Piedras Negras need be taken into consideration for the reason that Villa and his party always have operated in the states of Sonora and Chihuahua and we consider the necessity for extending the agreement to the whole frontier.

Limit as to Distance.

"In the second place this government considers it essential to place a limit on the distance which pursuing forces may penetrate and believes that sixty kilometers is ample for the pursuing army to come in contact with the bandits or the forces of the country they have entered. The latter forces are to continue the pursuit. In the third place pursuing parties in such distances can have little use for artillery and infantry as action must be rapid and can only be carried out by cavalry. Infantry and artillery cannot be considered useful to a pursuit of this nature by the Mexican government, as their use may give rise to twisted versions and might be the cause of serious encounters between residents of one or the other country.

"Furthermore, impress upon the secretary that the Mexican government believes that for the purposes of pursuit over the frontier a maximum of eight days' time is sufficient for either capturing the offenders or agreeing with the forces of the injured country to do so. Lastly, the limitation relative to the number of troops is important, as it is fair to suppose that the number of bandits is not great and that 1,000 cavalrymen would suffice for the work. If a greater number of troops cross, it endangers the good relations between the two countries."

Sends Another Note.

On April 5 the Washington government sent another note agreeing to the proposition that only sixty kilometers of the border line be considered in the agreement and that the pursuing force would not remain in foreign territory more than fifteen days without a special agreement. The new note also agreed that no pursuit would commence until after a period of three days had elapsed since the commission of the raid. To this was added a special request that the expedition now in Mexico be considered a special case. The Mexican government refused to give its consent to this request and in turn demanded the recall of the American troops.

Subsecretary Amador in his statement said the American troops had taken heavy artillery into Mexico. Dispatches from the American expedition stated that only machine guns and light mountain artillery are being used in Mexico.

FLOODS THREATEN TO OVERFLOW FARM LAND

MUSCATINE, Ia., April 14.—Water pouring through a 300-foot break in the Drury township levee near here threatens the inundation of 5,000 acres of cultivated farm land in Illinois. There has been some loss of live stock and residents have hastened from the flooded district. The break is beyond repair at this time and a further rise in the river is predicted.

AFFAIRS AT SOUTH OMAHA

Plans Under Way for Another Big Meeting of Republicans After Primaries.

DATE HAS NOT BEEN FIXED

Plans for another big rally next week were practically completed by President P. J. Martin of the South Side Republican club at the close of the great meeting last evening at the Red Men hall. The meeting was in every way a tremendous success, both in the large number of important candidates brought to the front to plead for South Side votes, but in the smooth manner in which opposing interests were handled.

The work of Ben Baker, T. J. McGuire and others in quieting some supposed belligerents is thought to have done wonders for republican support throughout the local organizations.

A big meeting will be held immediately after the primaries. The republican ticket will be taken up and according to the sentiment expressed by candidates and voters last evening there will not be one hitch among rank and file republicans in backing the list of republican candidates for office regardless of feeling before the primaries. The date of the meeting will be announced later.

Mrs. Keyes Dies.

Mrs. Blanche Keyes, aged 50 years, well known resident of the South Side, died at a local hospital yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. There are no local survivors.

The body is at the Larkin morgue awaiting funeral arrangements. Mrs. Keyes lived at 4996 South Twenty-fourth street.

Church Notes.

St. Luke's Lutheran Church, Twenty-fifth and K streets, Rev. S. H. Yerian, Pastor—Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; confirmation service at 11 o'clock, Luther league at 7 p. m.

West Side Interdenominational Church, Thirty-eighth and Q Street, Rev. Shallgrass, Pastor—Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; morning service at 11; Junior Christian Endeavor society at 3:30 p. m.; Young People's meeting at 6:30 and evening worship at 8 o'clock; ladies' Bible class Thursday at 10 a. m., with Mrs. Parkhurst, at Thirty-eighth and R streets.

First Christian Church, Twenty-third and I Streets—Morning service at 11; Sunday school, 9:45; Junior Endeavor at 3 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30 o'clock; morning sermon topic "The Good Samaritan;" no evening service will be held.

West Q Street Presbyterian Church, Forty-ninth and R Streets—Dr. Wheeler will preach at 7:30 Palm Sunday evening, receive members into church and baptize adults and children. A cordial invitation extended.

South Side United Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third and H Streets, Albert N. Porter, Pastor—Preaching at 11 and 7:30 by Rev. J. A. Renwick, D. D., of Topeka, Kan., synodical superintendent. Dr. Renwick will preach every evening during the week at 8 o'clock.

Grace Methodist Church, Twenty-fifth and E Streets, Rev. J. W. Morris, Pastor—Sunday school at 9:45. At the regular service the choir will sing "Rock of Ages," by Dudley Buck, and Mr. Badger will sing "The Palms." In the evening at 7:30 Dr. Morris will speak on "Prisoners of Hope."

Central Interdenominational Church, Twenty-fifth and M Streets, Rev. H. K. P. Cornish, Pastor—At 10:45, Palm Sunday, special music; Bible school at noon; 3:30, "Highland Day" at the new Highland Mission chapel, Twenty-seventh and Monroe streets; 5:45, Young People's service, D. M. Reeves, leader; 7:45, gospel service. Passion week services beginning at 8.

Magic City Gossip.

Victrolas and records. National Music Supply Co., Scarso block. Recitals daily.

The Highland Hill Interdenominational church people will give a big supper at the church at Twenty-seventh and Monroe streets this evening at 6 o'clock.

The United Presbyterian Young People's society of the local church will serve a dinner this evening at the church at Twenty-third and H streets at 6 o'clock.

A program will be given by members of St. Bridget's church Sunday evening at the church at 8 o'clock. The best instrumental, vocal and historical talent of the parish will be on the program.

The Woman's Home Missionary society of Grace Methodist church will meet at the home of Mrs. F. T. Lee, 3827 South Twenty-third street, Friday evening. Rev. P. A. Hish of Omaha will speak on the subject of "Temperance." Mrs. L. F. Brown and Mrs. Al Hunter will act as assistant hostesses.

Pursued Suspect Shoots Marshal and Then Kills Himself

CHARLES CITY, Ia., April 14.—Deputy Sheriff Frank Herzog was shot and probably fatally wounded today by a tramp. Pursued for miles and finally brought to bay, the tramp exchanged a number of shots with his pursuers and then turned his weapon on himself, sending a bullet through his head.

Herzog was in search of suspects in connection with the blowing of a lumber safe at New Hampton, near here, last night. In the railroad yards he came across the tramp and began to question him when the stranger drew a pistol and shot Herzog through the abdomen. Later when trapped by a posse, the fugitive killed himself.

In one of the pockets of the tramp's clothing was a book with "Geoffrey, Indiana," written on one of the fly leaves.

GRANDSON OF U. S. GRANT IS FIGHTING IN MEXICO

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 15.—Mounted scouts and airmen watched today for the forces of General Arnulfo Gomez, reported west of Espia, forty-six miles south of Columbus, moving southeast with the ostensible purpose of joining in the pursuit of Villa. However, according to reports tonight, they had not appeared near the motor supply route.

Hurried efforts were made today to strengthen the American guard on the line between here and Casas Grandes, particularly at Ascension, sixty miles south of Columbus, where Captain U. S. Grant, a grandson of the former president, is in charge of a small detachment.

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Stuart's Calcium Wafers Proved Magic—They're the Most Effective, Quick Blood Cleanser and Beautifier Known.

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The difference in the appearance of the skin, after a few days' use of Stuart's Calcium Wafers, is startling. They are without doubt the greatest beautifiers in existence, and the most effective eradicators of blood impurities known to science. Everybody knows or ought to know that impurities in the blood cause most of the poor complexions, the pimples, the red spots, the muddy skins, the boils and skin eruptions. Once the blood is purified, all of the beauty destroyers disappear, and a complexion results which no face treatment can ever produce.

"I Tell You, Stuart's Calcium Wafers Are Wonderful Beauty Makers."

Stuart's Calcium Wafers are wonderful for this purpose. One of their ingredients, calcium sulphide, is in itself the quickest and most effective blood cleanser ever known. Start taking Stuart's Calcium Wafers today and your mirror in a few days will show you that your "dream of a fair and handsome face" is coming true. Buy a box of them from your druggist today, 50 cents. If you want to try them first, mail coupon below for a free trial package.

Free Trial Coupon

F. A. Stuart Co., 204 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.: Send me at once, by return mail, a free trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

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They are protected from stone-bruise and blow-out because they are built of flexible cords without cross-weave, so that they yield to impact with road obstructions.

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Goodyear No-Hook Cord Tires are fortified against:—

Rim-cutting—By our No-Rim-Cut feature.

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Loose Treads—By our Rubber Rivets.

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Sideboard $67.50

Table $50.00

Service $27.50

Chair $8.75

China-closet $43.75

Tudor Styles in Oak, Black Walnut, Walnut and Antique Mahogany.

Some of Our Prices

(In Old English Oak.)

Sideboard—"3-mirrored," 60 inches, William and Mary design, closeted silverware case $50.00
Table to match, 48-inch top, 6 ft. extension $36.50
54-inch top, 8 ft. extension $45.00
Chair to match, best leather slip seat ..... $ 3.25
China Cabinet, two sizes and Side Table to match.

In Old English Oak

A Beautiful Table, 48-inch top, correct design, 5 legs, and set of 6 Chairs to match, in best leather seat; our price $41.25

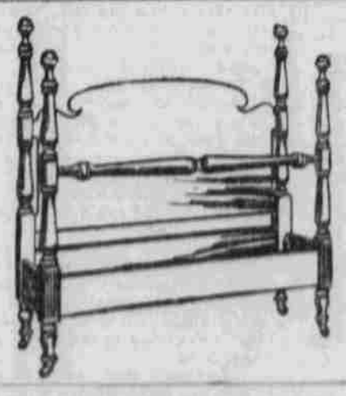
In Old-Time Genuine Black Walnut, William and Mary Style

Sideboard, 66-inch length $60.00
Table, 54-inch, 8 ft. extension, "bow strechers," beaded edge and deep apron $50.00
Chairs to match, upholstered seats ..... $6.50 to $8.75
China Cabinet and Serving Table to Match.

In Selected Mahogany, "Antique Finish" Queen Ann Style

Sideboard, 62-inch length, unique interior equipment $45.75
China Cabinet, 45-inch width $38.75
Serving Table, 42-inch width $22.75
Arm Chair, in best leather upholstered seat ..... $ 9.75
Side Chairs, in best leather, upholstered seat, each ..... $ 5.75

This Suite is notably true to the graceful character of the period it interprets, having no stretchers underneath any of the pieces.



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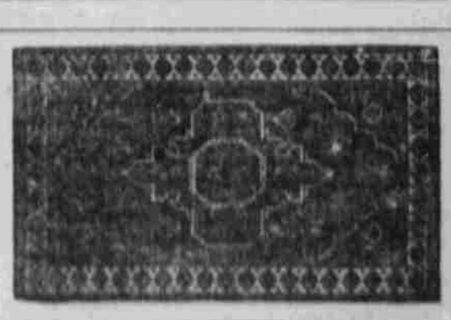
9x12 Seamless Velvet Rug, (in all the best designs and colorings) $21.75
8-3x10-6, in same line of patterns (excellent for small living rooms) $19.75
8-3x10-6 Wilton, best wool worsteds $39.75
9x12 Wilton, best wool worsteds $41.50
9x12 Royal Wilton (none better), in soft blues and tans and mixtures $49.75



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In Mahogany $5.25
In Old English Oak $4.05

The Big Comfortable Arm Rocker or Fireside Chair gives the needed touch to every living room.

Some of Our Prices in This Section.

Large Arm Rocker, like illustration, in a number of different tapestries $28.00

6-ft. Overstuffed Davenports, loose spring cushions—$48.50-$57.50 and $69.50

A large roomy Rocker, full overstuffed, tapestry covered, very comfortable and strongly constructed $14.50