

# U. S. CAVALRY ROUTES VILLA BAND

Chief, Wounded and Crippled,  
Escapes Before Battle.

## AMERICANS' LOSS 4 WOUNDED

Capture Believed Question Of Days.  
General Eliseo Hernandez  
Among Dead Left  
On Field.

El Paso, Texas.—Four hundred American cavalrymen under the command of Col. George A. Dodd, galloping down from the granite slopes of the great continental divide, have fallen on the main body of Francisco Villa's bandits at the San Geronimo ranch, scattering them in many directions and driving the bandit chief, wounded and crippled, to seek a hiding place in the mountains. Villa was hurried from danger in a carriage.

The fight opened at 6 o'clock in the morning of March 29 and continued for several hours. The news of the exploit was flashed into Juarez and sent a thrill along the border.

Taken By Surprise.  
For 17 hours the veteran Colonel, with his picked troopers of the Seventh and Tenth Cavalry, drove down the valley of the Santa Maria river. At the end of a 55-mile ride they fell upon the unsuspecting Villa camp, where 500 bandits were celebrating the massacre of 172 Carranza soldiers two days previously at Guerrero.

Villa, shot through the leg and with one hip shattered, was hurried from the scene, barely in time to escape the onslaught of the Americans. The bandits made a brief but hopeless stand before a charge of Colonel Dodd and his troopers. Then they broke and fled, leaving 31 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 Americans.

Pablo Lopez Wounded.  
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 peaks, 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 10 miles and the fugitives were scattered into little bands of half a dozen men each.

Villa's Power Broken.  
Villa's career has ended; his power has been broken. His death or capture is only a question of days. Such is the inevitable conclusion reached here as little by little the details of "Dodd's ride" reached the border. It seems impossible that the crippled bandit can long remain hidden, even in the mountain wastes in which he has sought refuge.

The scene of Colonel Dodd's victory is a broad valley lying at the head of the Santa Maria river. On the west rise the barren foothills of the continental divide and to the east is a trail, made famous by Villa, which leads through the Laguna de Castilla district, to Santa Ysabel. It was at the latter place that Villa killed 18 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 Ysabel that he was believed to be heading when the troops of the United States swept down from the north upon his camp.

Panic-Stricken By Attack.  
From the meagre details which have reached here from Mexicans and American military sources, Colonel Dodd's men made their way unnoticed through the Arroyos, or deep gulches, which split the foothills in all directions, and were almost in the camp before the alarm was given.

Villa is reported to have been in a small tent nursing his injuries when the crash of the American volley fire awoke the bandit to panic-stricken action.

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

While 31 of the bandits are known to have been killed, it is said 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.

Three Murdered By Bandits.  
The last outrage credited to Villa occurred at Minaca, a town about 10 miles southeast of Guerrero on the Mexico and Orient Railroad. Here the Mexicans are reported to have murdered Herman Blankenburg, a mine foreman, and two other foreigners. It is feared that the two unknown victims were Americans. Four Americans, Aeklin, Hemple, Locke and Dr. Stetler—are known to have been in or near Minaca recently.

It is not certain that Villa himself took part in these murders, as it is thought improbable that he could have made his way from Minaca to the San Geronimo ranch, 30 miles to the northeast, in the time elapsing between the murder of the foreigners and the fight on the ranch with Colonel Dodd's riders.

Some time before the Minaca massacre Villa descended on Guerrero, where he slaughtered all the Carranza troops he could find.

Prisoners Released.  
After the battle on the San Geronimo ranch the American soldiers released a large number of General Carranza's men whom the bandit chief was holding. It is probable that it was at the Guerrero massacre that Villa was wounded.

Excitement in El Paso and along the border is at fever heat in expectation that at any moment the wires may flash the news of Villa's death or capture.

## EXCEED SHERMAN'S MARCH.

Troops' Line Of Communications In Mexico Longer Than Famous Drive To Sea.

By aeroplane to field headquarters, Colonia Dublan, Chihuahua, Mexico (by aeroplane to Columbus, N. M.).—The line of communications maintained by General Sherman in his march to the sea has been exceeded already in the line stretched by the American troops southward into Mexico. This line exceeded 300 miles in length.

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, while at the front is a body of men whose identities the censorship has hidden thus far, but whose exploits are daily filtering back along the long communication line, filling the troops pressing forward from the rear stations with anticipation, and maintaining the most gallant of American military traditions.

As a result of the hard campaigning about two dozen of the vanguard troops have dropped from the ranks for hospital treatment. Meanwhile the others are said to have hardened to their work as they advanced.

In a town which a week ago was considered notorious for the number of Villa sympathizers, army men report that within a very few days they have discovered evidences of a seemingly real transformation of sentiment in favor of the American Army.

## LATEST U-BOATS OF HIGH SPEED.

Can Take Crews Of Ordinary Ships Aboard, Says Paper.

Copenhagen.—According to the Danish newspaper Politiken, the latest type of German submarines are so large that they can take aboard the crews of ordinary merchant ships which they sink. Politiken states that the submarine which recently sank the Norwegian steamship Lindfield carried a crew of 80 and was capable of very great speed. This submarine, says the newspaper, took the Lindfield's crew of 30 on board and carried them for four days, finally transshipping them to Norway.

## PEACE NOT EVEN MENTIONED.

Gerard's Talk With Chancellor About Nothing In Particular.

Berlin, via London.—"An indefinite conversation about nothing in particular" was all there was to the recent talk between Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Ambassador Gerard, the Ambassador declared. It was this conversation which led to reports in the United States that the Chancellor had broached the subject of peace negotiations to the American Ambassador. "The question of peace was not discussed or even mentioned," said Mr. Gerard.

## PRISON FOR NEW YORK WOMAN.

Found Guilty In Switzerland Of Being German Agent.

Berne, Switzerland.—Charlotte von Kuehnan, an artist of New York, who has been residing for some time in Lucerne, was sentenced to imprisonment for two months, followed by banishment, on a charge of having engaged in secret service work on behalf of Germany. It is said she was implicated in a plot with a German agent named Latke and a girl named Corlin, both of whom received the same sentences.

## MONGOLIANS NOT WHITE.

Honolulu Court Decides That Japanese Art Not Eligible To Citizenship.

Honolulu.—American citizenship was denied to Takao Ozawa, a Japanese, in a test case here. The court ruled that Japanese are Mongolians and that the word "white" does not include the Mongolian race.

## NO REVISION OF ALLIANCE.

Japan Foreign Office Says Japan and England Are Agreed.

Tokyo.—The Foreign Office declares that rumors concerning a revision of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance are baseless. Japan and Great Britain have reached an amicable understanding concerning patrols in the Pacific for the inspection of ships.

## CALL OF SPRING



## THIRTY KILLED IN OHIO WRECK

Two Sections of Chicago Limited Collide on N. Y. C.

## THREE INQUIRIES STARTED TO ENFORCE FOOD EMBARGO

Belief Of Some Officials That Towerman, Kept Up Three Nights By Illness Of Wife, Caused Collision Doubtful By Another.

Cleveland.—At least 30 persons were killed and 40 or more injured on the New York Central Railroad and investigations were promptly started by Federal and State officials.

Three trains, including the Twentieth Century Limited, westbound, the New York Central's palatial flyer, and two sections of No. 86, known as the Chicago-Pittsburgh Limited, eastbound, came together near Amherst, Ohio, 27 miles east of Cleveland.

Reports generally credited were that the first and second sections of No. 86 were proceeding at a rapid rate and at some points were only a mile or so apart. When the second section crashed into the first section the Twentieth Century Limited plowed into the wreckage of the other two trains which bulged over from the parallel tracks and the three were thrown into an indescribable mass.

The great coaches and engines of No. 86 were toppled over and debris was piled 30 feet high. Two cars were smashed to junk and 14 coaches overturned.

## Twentieth Century Goes On.

The Twentieth Century, notwithstanding its impact with the wreckage from the other trains, emerged almost unscathed and proceeded on its westward journey, its passengers uninjured except for a severe shaking up.

A pall of fog from Lake Erie had settled down over Northern Ohio, and the night was of almost inky darkness. This, with the alleged failure of a towerman to do his duty under the rules, was ascribed by some of the railroad officials as the cause of the wreck. The towerman, it was said, had been without sleep most of the time since Sunday night, his wife being ill and requiring his attention when he was not on duty.

The wreck was one of those rarest of railroad calamities—not one collision, but two, involving three trains on two tracks. When the half-dozen investigations already under way are concluded, the blame will be fixed. A block signal, set suddenly and without warning, against a train speeding along eastward, with another train following in the next "block," lies at the bottom of the doubt that exists as to the real cause of the wreck.

## FOR ONE TERM OF SIX YEARS.

Representative Bailey, Friend Of Bryan, Offers Resolution.

Washington.—Representative Bailey, of Pennsylvania, one of the close friends of W. J. Bryan in the House, introduced a resolution to increase the Presidential term to six years, with a one-term limit. In a statement, Mr. Bailey said the Democratic party and President Wilson had been unjustly criticized in connection with the single-term plank of the Baltimore platform, and pointed out that Mr. Wilson did not pledge himself to one term, but merely was pledged by the convention to the principle.

## WANTS WARSHIPS, NOT SEEDS.

Farmer Shows Feeling Of People On Preparedness.

Washington.—Another indication of how the country feels on the subject of preparedness is seen in the reply of an Ohio farmer to his Representative in Congress asking whether or not he wanted any of the Government's free vegetable and flower seeds.

The farmer addressed a postal card on which was written in large, bold letters: "Cut out this graft—we want battle-ships, not seeds."

# SITUATION IS AGAIN ACUTE

Talk Revived of Breaking off  
(Relations With Germany.)

## AWAITING DEFINITE FACTS

Situation Is Outlined—President May Present All Facts To Congress and Say Time For Action Has Come.

Washington.—Germany will be held responsible if it shall be proved that the Channel liner Sussex and the steamer Englishman were torpedoed and did not strike floating mines.

This was made very plain at the State Department, where it was explained by Secretary of State Lansing that only German submarines have been operating in the waters of the Channel and about the British Isles.

The question under investigation is whether it actually was a submarine that attacked the Sussex and the Englishman. If it shall be conclusively demonstrated that it was, then the United States promptly will hold Germany to account.

Even if it develops that all Americans were saved, it will not alter the gravity of the situation, inasmuch as the United States holds that no nation has the right in international or humane law to kill or endanger Americans through unwarranted submarine attack.

Up to the present this Government has no conclusive proof whether a torpedo or a floating mine was responsible. The bulk of the evidence points to a torpedo in each instance. But so far it is inconclusive.

## Terpedo Fragment Found.

As an instance, it was pointed out that while a French naval officer at Boulogne told the American consular representative that a portion of a demolished torpedo had been recovered from the damaged Sussex, so far this remains to be legally proved, so far as this Government is concerned. This portion of a torpedo is said to be similar to that reported recovered from the sunken Dutch liner Tubantia.

President Wilson is very seriously concerned over the present situation. If it is proved that submarines again are attacking merchant vessels without warning—and the preponderance of evidence obtainable through diplomatic and unofficial sources seems completely to demonstrate this—it is unlikely that there will be any further diplomatic negotiations on the subject. Instead the President will present all of the facts in the case to Congress and announce that in his opinion the time has come for definite action.

## WAR HIT NEUTRAL SHIPS HARD.

208 Sunk Up To March 25, Nelson Tells Senate.

Washington.—Senator Nelson submitted a memorandum to the Senate showing that 208 Norwegian, Swedish, Danish and Dutch merchant vessels had been sunk in the war zone up to March 25. Of these 97 were Norwegian, 59 Swedish, 28 Danish and 28 Dutch.

Submarines sank 136, 66 were destroyed by mines and 1 was sunk by a cruiser.

Since the war began, the report said, Germany had detained or seized 226 Swedish vessels, while England had seized or detained 136.

## FOUR MORE SUNK.

Two British, One Russian and a Dutch Steamer Sent Down.

London.—The sinking of four more steamships was announced. They are: The British steamship Kilbride, of Glasgow, 3,712 tons, owned by Connell Brothers; The British steamer Lavinia Westoll, of Glasgow, 3,131 tons, owned by J. Westoll, of Sunderland; The Dutch steamer Duiveland, of 1,297 tons, from Rotterdam; The Russian steamer Ottoman.

The crews were saved in every case, but on the Lavinia Westoll, one man was injured.

## EIGHT KILLED IN MINE.

Strike Probably Saved 26 Others Who Stayed Away.

Johnstown, Pa.—Eight men are known to have been killed as a result of an explosion of gas in the Robinson mine of the Conemaugh Smokedale Coal Company, at Seward, eight miles west of here. Thirty men are regularly employed in the mine, but because of a strike only four reported for duty.

## BABY M'KEE A SOLDIER.

To Join Charles Carroll's Ambulance Corps In France.

New York.—Benjamin Harrison McKee, grandson of President Harrison and son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. McKee, will start for Paris Saturday to join the American ambulance corps, of which Charles Carroll, of Baltimore, is one of the financial backers. He was known as Baby McKee when his grandfather was in the White House.

# THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

April 3, 1915.  
Germans repulsed French in forest of Le Pretre and west of Mulhausen, but were checked near Lassigny and in Upper Alsace.  
Russians gained in Carpathians and Austrians in Bukovina.  
Turks repulsed British landing party at head of Red sea.  
Smyrna forts bombarded.  
British government took control of motor manufacturing plants.

April 4, 1915.  
Germans took Drie Grachten from Belgians.  
French captured village of Regnevillie.  
Austrians retreated from Beskid region.  
Germans repulsed Russians near Augustowo.  
German submarines sank British steamer City of Bremen and other vessels.  
Three German steamers sunk by mines in Baltic.  
Turkish cruiser Medjidieh sunk by Russian mine.  
German taube bombed church near Ypres, killing 12 women and an abbe.

April 5, 1915.  
French captured trenches in Forest of Ailly, but were repulsed in Argonne and Le Pretre forests.  
Reims continuously bombarded.  
Russians made steady gains in Carpathians, Bukovina and North Poland.  
Turkish squadron sank two Russian ships.  
America's demand on Germany for reparation for sinking of the Frye made public.

April 6, 1915.  
French made fierce attack on St. Mihiel.  
French occupied Gussainville, but were repulsed east of Verdun.  
Russians advanced on Rostok pass, but were repulsed in effort to cross the Dniester.  
Austrians bombarded Serb towns on the Danube and Save.  
German submarine caught in net off Dover.

April 7, 1915.  
French made gains in Woivre district and other points.  
Austrians bombarded Belgrade and gained ground along River Pruth and crossed the Dniester.  
Russians entered Artvin, Armenia.  
Prinz Eitel Friedrich interned at Norfolk.  
Austrian aviators raided Podgoritz, Montenegro.

April 8, 1915.  
Russians captured Smolnik, east of Lupkow pass.  
French ship Chateaubriand sunk by German submarine off Isle of Wight.  
One Austrian aeroplane beat three Russian planes in midair.  
Germany offered reparation for sinking of the Frye, but justified the act.  
Belgians reported west side of Yser canal freed of Germans.

April 9, 1915.  
French announced complete occupation of Les Eparges.  
Desperate fighting on heights of the Meuse.  
Germans retook Drie Grachten from Belgians.  
Great Austro-German army confronted Russians in strongly fortified lines on southern slope of Carpathians.  
Use of alcoholic drinks forbidden in French army of the Vosges.

## CHUNKS OF INFORMATION

Farming and pig rearing are the staple industries of Serbia.  
In Russia the people are divided into three "stocks," Great Russians, White Russians and Little Russians.  
British vital statistics show that there has been more marriages and less births since the war has been in progress.  
Apparatus invented in England for preserving fish in carbonic acid gas under pressure is said to keep them perfectly fresh for at least six months.  
For retail dealers there has been invented a machine that will take coal from a pile and pour it into bags for handling at a rate of 25 tons an hour.  
Two cities in Colombia on opposite sides of the Andes mountains will be connected by a steel ropeway more than 37 miles long which will transport both passengers and freight.  
The first white woman to be married in what is now the city of Topeka, Kan., and who still lives there at the age of eighty-eight, is Mrs. Hattie A. Bunker. She was a native of Woburn, Mass., and went into the territory of Kansas 61 years ago.