

FRENCH CRUSH VAUX ASSAULT WITH BAYONET

Stubborn Defense Hurls Back Germans North-east of Verdun

CHAMPAGNE GUNS BUSY

PARIS, May 11.

French troops repulsed with bayonets and grenades an attack delivered by the Germans early this morning west of the Vaux Pond, northeast of Verdun.

French artillery throughout last night displayed unusual activity in the Champagne region, concentrating its fire on German positions southeast of Tabbou.

Four French war planes bombarded the railway stations at Demvillers and Etain last night, setting fire to a railway depot.

Though German artillery continues active on the west bank of the Meuse, evidently in preparation for renewed attacks, the impression is again growing in the French capital that the Germans are preparing to abandon the attack on Verdun.

French officers ridiculed the statement that 500,000 French troops were engaged at Verdun. They said the German Government undoubtedly caused such a statement to be published to prove to the German people that the crown prince was confronted with tremendous obstacles at Verdun.

The tenacity with which the French have held their positions at Verdun is revealed in a semi-official statement issued yesterday by the Matin reporting that General Joffre at the beginning of the battle of Verdun ordered the German bank of the Meuse evacuated, but that General Castelnau countermanded that order when he reached Verdun.

"At no moment during the Verdun battle," says the statement, "did the high command order the French troops to retire to the left bank of the Meuse. On the contrary, on the morning of February 23 General Castelnau notified the troops on the right bank that the occupation of all points, even when unflanked, and of all hills, even when completely surrounded, must be maintained at all costs, and that there must be only one order, 'Hold on.'"

"On February 24, the commander-in-chief issued orders to hold the front between the Meuse and Woivre plains by the employment of all available means. He immediately sent General Castelnau to Verdun.

"On the morning of February 25, while en route to Verdun, General Castelnau telephoned to General Herr that, conformable with the commander-in-chief's order, the right bank of the Meuse must be held at all costs.

"Finally, on the evening of the same day, the commander-in-chief sent General Petain the following order when he took up the command: 'Yesterday I gave orders for holding the right bank of the Meuse north of Verdun. Any chief who gives an order to retreat will be court-martialed.'"

BERLIN, May 11. French troops were repulsed in two attacks northwest of Verdun yesterday, the War Office announced this afternoon. The text of the announcement is as follows: West of the Meuse the French again attacked near Dead Man's Hill in the afternoon and at night southwest of Hill 294. Both attacks broke down under machine gun fire and our artillery curtain fire with considerable losses for the enemy.

A Bavarian patrol in the Carwood forest captured 24 French soldiers. Since May 4, French prisoners captured around Hill 304 total 53 officers and 1515 men.

On the west bank of the Meuse during the whole night hand grenades combats occurred in the region of Caillette forest. A French attack in the forest was repulsed.

German aeroplanes bombarded Dunkirk and the railroads near Adinkirke.

REICHSTAG PASSES MEASURE TO RESTORE RUINED VILLAGES

BERLIN, May 11. The Reichstag today passed on first reading the bill providing for the reconstruction of villages in Alsace-Lorraine destroyed by the French and those in East Prussia ruined during the early Russian invasion. Members of all parties were unanimous in their decision to restore the destroyed property, provide relief for the injured and assistance for families deprived of their means of support.

Herr Sleser, a member from Gumbinnen, East Prussia, informed the Reichstag that in his district more than 2900 civilians had been wantonly killed or maimed for life by the Russian troops. He stated that the invading Cossacks had carried with them celluloid bars with which villages were systematically set on fire.

School May Be Named for Painter MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 11.—George Inness, the American landscape painter who lived in Montclair, may be honored by having one of the larger schools here named after him. The suggestion has been made to the Montclair school authorities by Union Noble Bethel, president of the Board of Education.

Collingdale Cherry Trees Bloom Cherry trees near Collingdale are filled with blossoms, and indications point to a plentiful crop this season.

MORE TROOPS HURRY TO BORDER AS SCOTT AND OREGON PARLEY

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ern Mexico was closely veiled by censorship, but it was generally understood here the move was designed to meet any Carranzista action that might follow breaking off of negotiations. Colombia Dublin is a strongly fortified base and the line between that point and Columbus is prepared to resist attempts to cut off communications. With the conferences at a critical stage, the American troops, it was believed here, have been ordered to take no chances on a break in diplomatic negotiations.

Following reports of additional raids in the United States, General Funston today received messages from nearly every point along the border demanding more troops. The demands will be met as far as possible with the militia and additional regulars, Funston said.

One report today said the American officers were instructed to demand from Carranza Carranza's ratification of the agreement.

Unless he could bring this to the conference today, or bring a written counter-proposal—the stipulation being strictly that it be in writing—General Scott would return at once to Washington and General Funston would leave for San Antonio to direct a new expedition. Redistribution of the American expeditionary forces would begin at once.

The chief point of the American argument is that no definite time shall be set for the withdrawal of American troops. Any counter-proposal Carranza may forward through Oregon will be considered as long as it does not ask for a definite date of withdrawal.

As Oregon, over in Juarez, prepared his staff to attend the conference word came from Washington that Carranza had laid before the State Department the alternative of a definite withdrawal and negotiations for a new treaty between the two nations. It was at once reported that Oregon would attempt to force the same issue before the American general in El Paso. Such an attempt, it was reported, would end the conference immediately.

With the prospect of facing two expeditionary forces in his country, Carranza may give considerable thought to the terms of the contract with which President Wilson has announced his satisfaction.

COAST GUARD CUTTER FLOTILLA READY FOR BLOCKADING DUTY

Fast Armed Vessels Assigned by General Board of Navy

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The General Board of the navy has communicated to coast guard headquarters their assignments of each one of the fast armed cutters comprising the service's flotilla specified for blockading duty on the Mexican coast, so that in case the United States assumes a more aggressive policy toward the southern republic the vessels will be prepared to go at once to their stations. The National Guard is being called into active service has stimulated an interest in the militia, and companies are being recruited to their maximum strength.

PRESIDENT LOSES PATIENCE WITH CARRANZA, SAYS REPORT

Wilson Determined to Continue Hunt For Villa and Band

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Pending the outcome of the conference between General Scott and General Oregon at El Paso, the State Department has instructed in blockading the northern Mexican coast to warn Americans that disturbed conditions exist and suggest that they leave the country. This order supplements those already given by the State Department in the last two years. It is desired that all Americans be duly warned of the existing situation.

The New York World correspondent here says he is able to state that President Wilson's patience has been exhausted as far as Carranza is concerned and he has no intention of humoring him in the present situation. The President appears to be satisfied that Carranza's obstinacy must be met by absolute firmness on the part of this government.

WASHINGTON TELLS AMERICANS TO QUIT TROUBLED MEXICO

Government Anxiously Waits Result of Scott-Oregon Parley

WASHINGTON, May 11.—New warnings to Americans to quit Mexico has been forwarded to consuls by the State Department, it was officially admitted today. This action was taken by calling their attention to orders hitherto given. Officials hoped today that General Scott would be able to prevail on Oregon to meet the United States terms at the conference at El Paso today.

The question of limiting the time of stay of the American punitive expedition appeared from Scott's messages still to be the chief difficulty.

Secretary Baker took an optimistic view of the situation after Scott's latest word last night.

From a high official came the statement that Oregon and Carranza might be endeavoring to grasp a political advantage from the conference, but in every

ANOTHER IRISH CHIEF SHOT; WILL PROBE REVOLT

Thomas Kent Fourteenth Separatist Leader to Be Executed

MANIFESTO ASKS PEACE

LONDON, May 11.—Under Secretary for War Tennant announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that 14 persons had been executed for the revolt in Ireland, 73 had been sentenced to penal servitude and six condemned to hard labor.

Those deported from Ireland totaled 1706, Tennant added.

Premier Asquith gave the first statement on the casualties in the revolt when he addressed Parliament. He said that to Tuesday 180 had been killed and 614 wounded.

LONDON, May 11.

Thomas Kent, the 14th Irish leader to be executed by shooting, probably will be the last to pay the death penalty unless Sir Roger Casement is convicted of treason. It was stated today.

Kent was shot at Queenstown Tuesday, said an official statement issued at Dublin. He was shot in the vicinity of Fermoy, County Cork. Kent was the first separatist executed outside Dublin. His brother, arrested with him, was acquitted.

The preliminary arrangements for the mobilization of the various divisions of the National Guard being called to hold itself in readiness for duty on the Mexican border.

It was stated that this is merely a precautionary move, and that as yet there is nothing upon which to base the assumption that the National Guard will be ordered to take part in the expedition.

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Irish history. The capital of Ireland has been the scene of a mad and unsuccessful attempt at revolution. Blood has been shed freely. It is true that Ireland has been bitterly provoked by the growth of a similar revolutionary and illegal movement in another part of Ireland, backed by an army in revolt. It is true that the grave responsibility for these events in Dublin rests upon the leaders of that movement. These things will have to be discussed at the proper time.

It is true that Ireland has been shocked and horrified by a series of military executions by the military tribunals in the face of incessant and vehement protests of the Irish leaders, and these protests will be pressed continually and strongly until the unchecked control of the military authorities in Ireland is abolished. But it is also true that, in spite of bitter provocations, the people of Ireland have had no hesitation in condemning the rising in Dublin as a dangerous blow at the heart and hopes of Ireland.

PEOPLE MUST DRAW CONCLUSIONS. On the morrow of this tragedy we feel called upon to make a solemn appeal to the people of Ireland to draw the conclusions which these events force upon them. We must have no misunderstanding in their minds as to our convictions and our resolve. Either Ireland is to be given over to unsuccessful revolution and anarchy or the constitutional movement is to have the full support of the Irish people and go on until it has completed its work.

The manifesto recalls the futile efforts to secure redress of Irish wrongs by revolutionary methods, and traces at length the progress made by constitutional methods inaugurated by Swift, Parnell, and others. It results in placing on the statute books "the greatest and largest measure of Irish self-government ever proposed and ever achieved."

"If, then, the constitutional movement has triumphantly vindicated itself," the manifesto continues, "and if, on the other hand, the revolutionary movement has shown itself to be at once futile and disastrous, have we not the right to ask the people of Ireland to stand by the constitutional movement and to uphold it until its entire mission is accomplished? Have we not the right to call on men in all stations of life in Ireland, who have the duty and the power to guide the decisions of the people, to make a strong, united appeal to the people to choose the way and oppose the insane course of Irish policy?"

The manifesto concludes as follows: "The time for hesitation is now past. We repeat that the country stands face to face with the alternative of futile revolution and anarchy or of the maintenance of the constitutional movement by full and vigorous support of the Irish people. Each Irish nationalist has to put before himself these alternatives."

"We have no doubt what the course of the Irish people will be, but it is on that answer that the constitutional movement and our future conduct must depend. If the people do not want the constitutional movement they do not want us. Without their active support, we should be engaged in an impossible task. With their support we can complete the fabric of Irish reform and Irish liberty which we have been building up for the last century."

"We shall realize all the reforms and all the hopes we and our predecessors in the constitutional movement have held out to them; we shall lead the Irish people into the Parliament House for which they have been praying and working for more than a century."

SEDITION IN LONDON'S HEART Public House Meeting Place for Naturalized Germans

LONDON, May 11.—Herbert Samuel, the Home Secretary, announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the British secret service had found a hotbed of sedition in the heart of London in the form of a public house operated by a naturalized German. This public house, he said, was a gathering place for naturalized Germans, who met there and engaged in treasonable conversation.

All the persons concerned, he said, were arrested and interned.

Washington Crossing Marker Ready DOYLESTOWN, Pa., May 11.—The big marker which is to be erected on the site of the Washington crossing along the Delaware at Taylorville by the P. O. S. of A. has arrived from the New England quarries. The monument will be dedicated on May 27, when prominent men of the Eastern States will be present.

CADORNA WINNING WAY TO TRENTO STRONGHOLD

Italian Army Already 18 Miles From Former Frontier on Adige River

ROME, May 11.—Persistently and steadily General Cadorna is winning his way to Trento. His campaign is passing almost unnoticed outside Italy, attention being fixed on the hitherto spectacular fighting on the Isonzo line.

The outstanding fact in the Trentino campaign is that the Italian army has advanced 18 miles from the existing Austro-Italian frontier, which runs 34 miles from Trento.

While General Cadorna is thus pushing up the Adige Valley to Trento, the infantry operations on the Isonzo front are at a standstill. Desultory artillery fire is maintained, sapping and mining work

proceeds actively, and the foot soldiers are kept in trim by night bombing attacks. Experts who have recently visited the Isonzo front declare the Italians could enter Gorizia any time they liked, but would be exposed to the fire of the Austro-Italian batteries, which still command the town.

They could destroy Gorizia by shell fire and render the town neutral ground, but refrain because it is Italy's policy to capture intact as far as possible. The official statement issued by the Italian War Office last night follows: There was the usual artillery activity.

On the Carpa plateau we exploded several mines, causing considerable damage. There is nothing important to report along the rest of the front.

VIENNA, May 11.—The Austrian War Office issued the following statement last night: After a bombardment of part of the Goritz bridgehead and the Dobersdorf bridgehead, the enemy in the morning three times attacked San Martino. He was repulsed.

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