

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF WORLD

BIG HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK
CUT TO LAST ANALYSIS.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS

Kornblu Cut From Events of Month in All Parts of the World—Of Interest to All the People Everywhere.

Mexican Revolt

Secretary Lansing officially called to General Carranza, denying the charges made by General Pershing; Carranza soldiers led the attack on the American cavalry at Parral. A synopsis of the report by General Pershing was telegraphed from Washington to James L. Rodgers, special agent with Carranza.

American cavalry with Pershing in Mexico and Maj. Frank Thompson received a written threat from General Lozano, commander of the Carranza garrison, at Parral, that the American troops would be attacked if they advanced to the city. They say the fight at Parral was the result of treachery.

It was 100 Carranza soldiers engaged 100 American cavalry at Parral, according to a detailed report written by Maj. Frank Thompson at San Antonio, Tex., by General Pershing. Forty of the Mexican soldiers, including the general and colonel, were killed by the retreating Americans. The American casualties were two killed and six wounded, including Major Thompson. His wound was slight. The U. S. troops were attacked after being invited into the town by Carranza's officers.

There is no confirmation at either the state or war department at Washington of reports from the border that Villa, his dead and his body is being brought to northern Mexico to satisfy American authorities. The Mexican embassy has received several reports of the death of Villa but places little credence in them.

Consul Letcher, at Chihuahua City, telegraphed General Eliot at El Paso the following report of the Parral fight: "Twenty-five unarmed Americans soldiers entered Parral to buy supplies. They were held upon by Carranza troops and 20 Americans were killed. They retreated to camp, outside of Parral, and returned the fire of the Mexicans. Forty Mexicans were killed. Machine guns were used. No figures on wounded."

Following the fight at Parral Mexican mobs held an anti-American demonstration and arrested many citizens of El Paso, with whom of course, A. J. McQuade of Boston, president and general manager of the Alvarado Mining and Milling company, received a telegram at El Paso, Tex., from Parral giving details of the work of the mob.

Secretary Lansing let it be known at Washington that he is ready to take any action that may be necessary on the subject of withdrawing the American forces from Mexico. The secretary indicated a willingness to give such assurances to Carranza as will satisfy the Mexican people that the expedition will be brought back across the border within a reasonable time and just as soon as circumstances will permit.

A situation of extreme tension, involving, among other things, the possibility of an armistice with the de facto government of Mexico—or the withdrawal of American troops from Mexican territory—faces the president and his cabinet. The present situation has been produced by a battle which took place at Parral between an American force and Mexico and a note, presented by direction of General Carranza, seeking the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.

Domestic

The St. Louis ordinance fixing the limit of automobiles to 10 miles per hour at eight and ten miles an hour was declared invalid in the circuit court at St. Louis. A state statute fixed the speed limit at 25 miles an hour.

Capt. Frank von Papen, recalled military attaché to the German embassy at Washington, was held by the federal grand jury at New York in connection with the alleged plot to blow up the Welland canal in September, 1914.

Another life was added to the indirect cost of the Villa clash when Capt. H. L. Broadhead, Capt. of the medical corps, stricken with heart trouble in the 100 degree days, died at the Fort Riley military hospital.

Mrs. Frances Hendessy, wife of Capt. Stephen B. Hendessy, Capt. of the Third field artillery, and daughter of Gen. Robert O'Reilly, late adjutant general of the army, committed suicide at Washington by asphyxiation.

George Harghaw Phillips, former "corn king," died at Chicago after a short illness. Corn was his hobby, and he did more to help the western farmers secure higher prices for their grain during the years 1899 and 1901 than any man in the trade. He was born at Morris, Ill., on Sept. 11, 1859.

Six persons were crushed or burned to death in collision of trains on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad at Bradford, R. I.

The mystery of the disappearance more than five years ago of Miss Dorothy Durwood, 18, of the wealthy New York family, may be solved by the purported confession of Edward Glennorri, an inmate of the state prison at Cranston, R. I., giving details of her burial in the cellar of a house outside West Point, N. Y.

DeJord Thompson, an aviator, of Washington, has scored a victory over Washington and dropped 300 exploding bombs on the city. Mr. Thompson said he made this ascent as a demonstration to members of congress to accelerate sentiment in favor of naval preparedness.

Washington

President Wilson, speaking before the Dusters of the American Revolution at Washington, declared that the only excuse for the United States ever to fight would be in the cause they advanced to the city. They say the fight at Parral was the result of treachery.

President Wilson approved at Washington the recommendation of the secretary of war imposing a sentence of reprimand on Lieutenant Colonel Goodier of the aviation service who recently was tried by court-martial in connection with charges over the conduct of the San Diego station.

The American people, famous as coffee drinkers, consume 40 per cent of the amount sold in the international market, according to figures announced by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce at Washington. Some 1,000,000,000 pounds of coffee come to this country last year.

Federal appropriations for National Guard maintenance have been "slimmed" and disgracefully wasted in some instances actually squandered," Senator Borah charged in the senate on a bill to amend an amendment by Senator Reed to give off \$500 annually. The bill was passed, 41 to 4.

President Wilson has approved an indictment of the German government in relation to its submarine operations, which was prepared by Secretary Lansing. It was read at the cabinet meeting at Washington and received the endorsement of every member present.

Champions of a government hydroelectric plant to produce nitrate for the manufacture of war munitions and fertilizer won their fight in the senate at Washington by inserting an amendment proposing an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for that purpose into the Chamberlain army increase bill. The vote was 43 to 22.

As the nitrate plant section in the house bill was defeated when the Hay bill was under consideration, there final determination of the issue must await action by the conference committee of the two houses.

The bill was passed by an amendment by Senator Smith of South Carolina. It would provide for the sale of Panhandle bonds by the government for raising the required \$15,000,000 and the president would be authorized to designate not more than five water-power sites to make them available for power plants to manufacture munitions of war would be sold for the manufacture of fertilizer "and other useful products."

Senator Wadsworth urged adoption of his amendment to require officers and enlisted men upon entering the National Guard to take an oath to support the constitution and the governor of their state.

On a roll call for the proposal the vote was 23 to 22, less than a quorum, and the senate recessed.

TEST OREGON 10-HOUR LAW

Brief Filed by State Insists Short Hours Test to Better Use of Leisure.

Washington, April 17.—The state of Oregon ten-hour maximum work day law is under test in the Supreme court on an appeal by Franklin O. Bunting of the state, who was convicted in the Oregon supreme court of violating the law. He appealed to the supreme court on the ground that the state law violated the fourteenth amendment of the United States Constitution.

The brief of the Oregon answer to the appeal denies there is any conflict between the state law and the constitution.

The brief states that the law is not in conflict with the equality of the law and justice on the equality of the law. In one part of the brief it is argued: "After continuous work, a certain amount of leisure and recreation is a physiological necessity. The worker's condition determines in large measure whether or not he takes advantage of opportunities for self-improvement and recreation. He who has not exhausted his energies by overexertion turns instinctively to the better use of leisure."

SHOOTS SHERIFF, KILLS SELF

Tramp, Brought to Bay by Posse, Blows His Brains Out—Fires on His Pursuers.

New Hampton, Ia., April 17.—A tramp on Friday shot and probably fatally wounded Deputy Sheriff Frank Herzog and then, brought to bay by a posse composed of almost the entire town, sought a revolver battle with them and finally turned the weapon on himself and sent a bullet through his head.

In search of suspects in connection with the blowing up and looting of the Northern Lumber company's safe, Herzog found the tramp in the railroad yards and began to question him. In reply the tramp drew a revolver and shot him through the abdomen. The dead man has not been identified. Posse show he recently was in Oak Park, Ill.

Germans Watch Mine. Copenhagen, April 17.—Twelve German torpedo boats and armored trawlers are watching a mine field between Denmark and Sweden. In foggy weather merchant ships are being escorted through the sound.

Say Soldiers Mutiny. Berlin, April 19.—Soldiers at Nikolajewsk mutinied and set the barracks on fire, 27 persons in the flames, as a result of an entanglement that caused them to separate last summer.

The mutiny, it is said, resulted from the fact that the rascals were walking in the street. Both ships missed.

Large District is Flooded. Amsterdam, April 18.—The Scheidt dike has broken near Quadricht, six miles east of Ghent, and a large area of southern Holland and northern Belgium is under water. The damage is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Kills Wife and Self. Chicago, April 18.—William Graham, a painter, killed his wife and himself as a result of an entanglement that caused them to separate last summer. The shooting took place in the home of the woman's father, Peter Ihoda.

UNCLE SAM MIGHT AIR HIS SPANISH



ARMY BILL PASSED

MEASURE APPROVED BY SENATE INCREASES REGULAR FORCE 250,000 MEN.

VOTE WAS NOT RECORDED

Provides for Creation of Volunteer Reserve Army, Federalizes the Militia and Military Training in Certain Colleges and Schools.

Washington, April 20.—The army organization bill was passed on Tuesday by the senate without a roll call. It was introduced for the first time, passed by the house, and the difference will be worked out in conference.

As the bill passed it carried provisions for increasing the regular army to 250,000 men, the coast artillery to 21,749 men and provided for military training in certain schools and colleges. It also provides for the uniform of the army and for the pay of the men, and says the pay of the regular army will be increased.

The vote to increase the regular army was nonpartisan. Twenty-two Republicans and 21 Democrats supported the bill. The Democrats and 11 Republicans voted for the increase from Progressives. The vote follows:

For the increase—Democrats: Asbury, Bradford, Chamberlain, Chittenden, Conant, Davis, Durbin, Edwards, Gale, James, Johnson of Maine, Johnson of South Dakota, Lee, Martin, O'Connor, Paul, Peabody, Pittman, Shepard, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland and Williams—21.

Republicans: Brundage, Burleigh, Clark of Wyoming, Cott, Dillingham, Clark of Montana, Gallinger, Harding, Lippitt, Lodge, McLean, Nichols, Oliver, Page, Poinsett, Sherman, Sutherland, Wadsworth, Warren and Weeks—22.

Total, 43.

Against the increase—Democrats: Bankhead, Beckham, Culver, Hinchliffe, Hollis, Kern, Lewis, Lane, McCall, McMillan, Nichols, Pendergrass, Read, Robinson, Shafroth, Smith of South Carolina, Stone, Stevens, Taggart, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Underwood, Vanderveer, Wadsworth, Wolfe, and Williams—26.

Republicans: Borah, Clapp, Curtis, Gronna, Jones, Kenyon, Lafollette, Norris, Smith of Michigan and Works—22.

Declared that in the present situation the responsibility was with the Democratic party, and that the bill controls the government.

The president maintained the European war was the Mexican question without intimating what were his plans in either of the problems confronting the United States.

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The president declared that he was not interested in personal ambition, nor even enthusiastic over party success, but that he was interested in saving the load depressing humanity lifted.

What the nation demands now, the president said, is service essentially patriotic, not only in consideration of foreign affairs but in domestic affairs as well.

Referring incidentally to Mexico, he told of how a man had urged that for that nation's welfare be chosen, and of his reply that no nation had achieved real prosperity and independence by the methods of the European powers.

It was the first speech of a political nature the president had made for several months. It was delivered before an audience including nearly all the members of the senate and house.

Democratic state chairmen from many states, and several high officials of the national administration, were present.

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Get the Habit of Drinking Hot Water Before Breakfast

Says we can't look fit or right with the system full of poisons.

Millions of folks have lately now united in loading their system with drags. "What's an inside bath?" you say. Well, it is guaranteed to perform miracles if you could believe these hot water enthusiasts.

There are vast numbers of men and women who immediately upon arising in the morning drink a glass of hot water with a tea bag which is limestone phosphate in it. This is a very excellent health measure. It is intended to flush the stomach, liver, kidneys and the thirty feet of intestines of the previous day's waste, pour bile into the system and the lime phosphate lets over in the body. This is performed every day, because for the million bacteria which infect the bowels, the quick result is poisons and toxins which are then absorbed into the blood causing headache, bilious attacks, foul breath, bad taste, stomach trouble, kidney misery, sleeplessness, impure blood and all sorts of ailments.

People who feel good one day and bad the next, but who simply can not get feeling right are urged to obtain a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from any druggist or storekeeper. This will cost very little but is sufficient to make anyone a real credit on the subject of internal sanitation.

Just as soap and hot water set on the skin, cleansing, sweeping and freshening, so limestone phosphate and hot water act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It is vastly more important to bathe on the inside than on the outside, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do.

—Adv.

Poor Percy

At a dance Percy Claude was present in an adjoining town, and during the evening it was his great happiness to lead her out among the popular marchers, palums for ice cream and angel cake.

"And so," said the girl, in response to Percy's story of his life, "you have never been married."

"I have," answered Percy, "I shall never marry until I meet a woman who is my direct opposite."

"That should not be hard," returned the pretty one with a faint smile. "There are bright, intelligent girls in every part of the town."

Little Mistake

An old gentleman of eighty-four having taken to the altar the young dame of about fifteen, the clergyman said to him:

"The font is at the other end of the church."

"What do I want with the font?" said the old gentleman.

"Oh, he is your pastor," said the cleric, "I thought you had brought this child to be christened."

Nothing to Bring Of, He's been thirty-five years in the same position."

"He ought to be balanced of himself."

How we dislike to pay for things after we have given them out.

GOOD REPORT

Doctor Proved Value of Postum.

Physicians insist that good food and drink, properly selected, are of the utmost importance, not only for the relief of disease, but to maintain health even when one is well.

A doctor writes, "I count it a pleasure to say a good word for Postum with which I have been enabled to relieve so many sufferers, and to cure many cases of disease, such as consumption, Gout, Nervous, etc., and the like." Postum is used regularly in its place."

"Coffee was banished from my own table some time ago and Postum used regularly in its place."

The embassy claims diplomatic immunity for him.

TREBIZOND TAKEN BY RUSS

Important Turkish City on Black Sea Captured—Town Has Popular Fan.

Petropav, via London, April 20.—Trebizond, the most important Turkish city on the Black sea, has been captured by the Russians.

The communication announcing the capture of Trebizond is to the effect that the town was taken by the Russians on February 16. Trebizond has a population of about 40,000, including some 18,000 Christians.

The Turks increased the Trebizond garrison, until it contained three complete divisions, or about \$4,000 men.

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U. S. Steel Raises Wages.

New York, April 20.—The United States Steel corporation announced another advance in the wages of its employees amounting to 10 per cent effective May 1. This follows a 10 per cent advance made in February.

Mayor Richardson Dies.

Kalamazoo, Mich., April 20.—George Richardson, "Iron master," who was in command at Nashville, Tenn., after the capture of that city by federal forces during the Civil War, died at his summer home north of this city.

"It is a pleasure to render a good report covering a product of which I am so enthusiastic a friend."

"I am using in my home your Postum Cereal in both its forms, and, what is more, I am having it used in the families of several patients in this city and they are delighted, and all unite in endorsing the fine qualities of your admirable product."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form

—must be well boiled 15 and 25

parts water.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c cans.

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a reason for Postum."

—8d by Grocers.

40 CARRANZISTAS SLAIN IN BATTLE WITH U. S. FORCE

Pershing Says Americans Were Invited into Parral and Then Attacked.

MAJOR TOMPINKS WAS SHOT

"Guests" of Mexican Officers Were Attacked by Force. *Times* Their Number—General Functor Orders More Troops Into Mexico.

San Antonio, Tex., April 18.—It was a force of Carranzista soldiers that engaged the little detachment of American cavalry at Parral Wednesday in a regularly organized action, according to a detailed report written by Maj. Frank Tompkins (1st Cavalry) to General Funston by General Pershing.

Forty Mexican KILLED.

Forty of the Mexican soldiers, including one major, and one civilian, were killed by the retreating Americans. The American casualties were two, including one civilian, including Major Tompkins. His wound was slight.

List of Dead and Wounded.

Following are the names of the dead and wounded in the action at Parral: Dead—Sergent Joe Ridley and Private Edward L. Ford.

Wounded—Maj. Frank Tompkins, Lieut. James B. Ord, Corporal Joseph McGhee, Corporal W. E. Willingham, Corporal Richard Tammus and Private L. M. Shedd.

In addition, Private Charles Eichberg and Private Edward L. Ford were wounded. With the exception of Lieutenant Ord of the Sixth Infantry all belong to the Thirteenth cavalry.

General Tompkins' injury is the only one reported.

Flight Outside Parral.

The fighting took place outside Parral and was continued over a route of eight miles to Santa Cruz, a station eight miles northeast of Parral on the railroad.

General Funston said that while Major Tompkins undoubtedly acted in accordance with his best judgment in retreating, he should have been able to make a stand on account of the ill of feet the story of his retreat will have on the Mexican people, who will naturally regard the incident as an American defeat.

Major Tompkins Had 50 Men.

Major Tompkins arrived at Parral on the forenoon of April 12 with two troops, M and K of the Thirteenth cavalry. Reduced in number, the total of these companies is approximately 100 men.

The report that General Funston went into Parral appears to have been erroneous. Major Tompkins' action in retreating was quite openly along the trail into the city, where they were met by General Lozano, who received them most graciously.

Official Job.

The civil authorities received and honored the major and his troops. The incident appeared to be a regretful meeting with unpleasant features. General Lozano and the civil authorities discussed with Major Tompkins the question of caravans, he and the local officials deciding to have the supply route to the city, to which Major Tompkins was directed.

Major Tompkins entered the town upon the invitation of an officer of the Parral garrison. He stated that from that time he did march small detachments quite openly along the trail into the city, where they were met by General Lozano, who received them most graciously.

U. S. Convinced of Trap.

This fact, coupled with Major Tompkins' arrival of a sufficient number of soldiers and citizens bold enough to throw stones and to shoot at the Americans. Realizing that the action was that of a mob of civilians and of soldiers who had gotten beyond the control of their leaders, Major Tompkins made no stand, but retreated his men without making a resistance toward the city limits.

Shouting crowds followed them, while stones and occasional shots fell among them, but without doing great damage.

Railway Bank Is Defenseless.

It was after noon when Tompkins led his men into a defensive position

CELEBRATE AT MEXICO CITY

Carranza Expected to Remain Capital for Some Time.

Washington.—General Carranza is to remain in Mexico City, according to an official message to the embassy. "Notwithstanding the force of the 'hour of arrival,'" said the note, "the news quickly spread, and great popular demonstrations followed."

FIRE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1915

An Increase of 845 Fires Over 1914 Is Shown.

LOSS FOR YEAR \$11,798,569

Total Number of Deaths Caused Directly by Burns During the Year Was 263, Compared to 287 for 1914.

Springfield.—There were reported to the fire department department for the year 1915 a total of 1,165 fires, an increase of 845. Previous to 1915, however, there were reported to the fire department department which caused a damage of five dollars (\$5) or over, 2,429 such fires reported during the year 1914, which is an increase of 200. It is reported that many, deducting these 2,429 fires, which caused a damage each of less than five dollars (\$5), would leave 10,636 fires, each causing a damage of over five dollars, as compared to 11,056 for the year 1914, a decrease of 1,370.

The total number of deaths caused directly by burns during the year 1915, reported to the state fire department was 263, as compared to 287 for 1914, and 387 for 1913, a decrease of 24 for 1915, as compared to the previous year.

Chimneys, fuses, etc., defective or overcooked, were responsible for 1,119 fires in 1915, causing a total loss of \$887,975.

Petroleum and its products was the cause of 788 fires, and a property loss of \$362,928.

Incendiaries caused 448 fires, and a property loss of \$346,000.

Electric heating caused 426 fires, and a property loss of \$416,774.

Sparks arising from combustible materials caused 154 fires, and a property loss of \$97,466.

Spontaneous combustion caused 352 fires, and a property loss of \$162,201.

Gas, furnace, etc., overcooked and defective, caused 912 fires, and a property loss of \$154,811.

In 1915 fires during the year 1914, the fire was not confined to the building in which it originated, and thus 75 exposures thus caused a loss of \$70,000.

In 192 of these exposures fires the original fire was caused by defective chimneys and fuses, increasing the total fire loss from defective chimneys and fuses \$55,662, or, in other words, \$65,362 of the exposure loss is directly chargeable to defective chimneys and fuses, thus making the total loss from that cause \$55,337.

In 72 of the fires charged to exposure, the original fire was caused by petroleum and its products.

Rates Against Gas Company.

A. M. James, secretary of the future cases involving payment customers, which are believed to be the first general use over the state, was handed down by the state public utility commission.

The case was the application of the Western Gas and Electric company, for approval of rates it desired to lay down for its customers.

The commission held it did not consider it reasonable to require a customer to guarantee the payment of money due to the utility company, or to indemnify the company against losses not shown to be caused by the negligence of the customer. It held the location of payment meter must be determined upon consideration of varying conditions.

The commission also held that to require customers to pay in advance, and also to make a deposit of five dollars a year, would defeat the purpose of the meter.

Can't Extend Lines.

General Funston said that the main line of communication, now as far east and west as possible, did not connect further with the proposed line of troops available, and frankly expressed his conviction that operation, further south could not be conducted unless authority was obtained for the establishment of a new border base, the free use of railroads or the material strengthening of the forces now in Mexico.

To Order Out Troops.

Mexico City, April 20.—Sergeant Anderson, subsecretary of foreign relations, declared that Eliseo Arredondo, ambassador designate of the de facto government at Washington, had been instructed to demand the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico.

It is expected the first step will be to main in Mexico City, as far as possible, no announcement was made.

A message to the embassy also said the advanced guard of the constitutionalists is now in plain sight of Carranza's, Zapata's chief strongholds.

Many states have appointed commissioners to regulate prices of food and other necessities, the various dealers in this respect keeping unbearable, the embassy said, ad-

Move for Better Cities.

Plans for a better community movement after consideration by several state-wide organizations were approved at a meeting of the Illinois Better Cities Council, which was appointed to take the necessary steps for developing the movement.

A community conference will be held June 29-30 at the University of Illinois, and will be participated in by representatives of all state-wide organizations and citizens vitally interested in developing their communities.

The communities of the state are to be divided into three groups:

First—Cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants, of which there are thirty outside of Chicago.

Second—Cities of less than 10,000 and more than 5,000, of which there are forty-one in Illinois.

Third—Cities of less than 5,000.

Fourth—Town and villages.

Fifth—Open-country communities.

The plan outlined includes a competition between communities within these groups along lines determined in advance continuing, say from September to December, the year 1916.

Several months will be required to determine that time to tabulate the results and determine which communities are best, in what points they are strong and in what weak. The plan further contemplates a competition to those places of greatest excellence.

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Communities Granted.

Governor Dunn, on the recommendation of the state board of pardons, commuted to expire on April 16 the sentence of death of James C. Clegg, a man condemned to death in 1911 for the killing of his wife, Rosalie, at Cheltenham.

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