TODAY'S PRICES
Mexican bank notes (State bills) 10@15—Mexican peso 50—Nacionales bills 12½—Carranza currency 2—Bar silver (Handy & Harmon quotations) 65⅝—Copper $23.50@23.90—Grains irregular—Livestock steady—Stocks higher.

EL PASO HERALD

HOME EDITION
WEATHER FORECAST.
El Paso and west Texas, fair, warmer; New Mexico, fair, cooler; Arizona, fair.

LATEST NEWS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS. EL PASO, TEXAS, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1916. DELIVERED ANYWHERE 60 CENTS A MONTH. SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY.

U. S. NOTE PUTS KAISER IN TROUBLE

U. S. Won't Answer Carranza At Once

VILLA HASN'T GONE TO DURANGO

ARREDONDO ASKS FOR REPLY

Is Told Withdrawal Request Will Be Answered After Scott Sees Obregon.

PERSHING FORCES ARE STATIONARY

Will Remain Until Carranza Demonstrates Ability To Deal With Brigandage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—Eliseo Arredondo, Gen. Carranza's ambassador, informing secretary of state Lansing today of dispatches from his government indicating that a conference between Gen. Scott and Gen. Obregon will be arranged, asked when he might expect a reply to Gen. Carranza's note suggesting the withdrawal of American troops.

Secretary Lansing told him he preferred to await a report on the Scott-Obregon conference before replying.

The conference followed the receipt by the state department today of a request from Gen. Carranza for a speedy answer on his suggestion for the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico.

The Mexican embassy stated that the request had not been transmitted through Mr. Arredondo so far as known there. It is understood to have been made directly by Gen. Carranza through special agent Rodgers at Mexico City. A reply also would be sent through Mr. Rodgers.

Plans For Redistribution.

Administration officials today looked to Gen. Funston to carry out plans for redisposition of troops in Mexico. The plans approved by president Wilson and secretary of war Baker Sunday were the outgrowth of conferences between Gen. Funston and Gen. Scott, chief of staff of the army, who went to San Antonio as secretary Baker's personal representative.

The plans were interpreted generally that the United States will maintain a military status beyond the international line until the Carranza government has demonstrated its ability to exterminate Villa and his outlaws. Meanwhile, it is understood the American forces will be so placed as to safeguard the American border. Redisposition gives the state department the opportunity to make counter proposals to Carranza.

No Recommendation For Withdrawal.

It was stated on high authority that no recommendation for the withdrawal of troops had come from Gen. Scott, chief of staff, who has been conferring with Gen. Funston, or from any other officer of the army on the Mexico border, and that there is no intention on the part of the American government to withdraw them at this time.

Secretary Baker issued the following statement after the Sunday conference:

"Gen. Funston has recommended a redisposition of the forces in Mexico for the purpose of recuperation and pending opportunity for further cooperation with the forces of the de facto government of Mexico. His recommendation has been approved and its execution left to his discretion."

Later the secretary dictated the following:

"The statement I have made indicates nothing whatever on the subject of when the American troops will be withdrawn from Mexico. The whole subject of withdrawal of the forces is under arrangement and negotiation by the state department."

No More Troops to Border.

He stated positively that no additional regiments had been ordered to the border and that no such order was in contemplation. The secretary made it clear also that military officials of the government were not considering the question of withdrawal from Mexico, that matter being wholly in the hands of the state department.

The new military plan leaves the pursuit of Villa at a standstill but forces Gen. Funston's hand to make the position of the forces in Mexico secure by grouping them in posts of such strength as to protect them from attack. It will also serve as a plain warning to Gen. Carranza that he must bend every effort toward securing complete control of the territory south of the most advanced American post if he hopes to have the troops recalled.

Capture of Lopez Confirmed.

Confirmation of the capture by Carranza troops of Pablo Lopez, Villa's chief lieutenant, reached the state department today from consul Letcher at Chihuahua. The message said Lopez was being held in jail there until American officials or army officers could talk to him and satisfy themselves of his identity.

Withdrawal to Casas Grandes.

Withdrawal of the advanced forces in Mexico to the Casas Grandes region, 100 miles south of the border, is regarded by war department officials as the possible purpose of the redisposition of the troops Gen. Funston has been authorized to make. Secretary Baker made it clear today, however, that Gen. Funston would be given full discretion and that he was not advised specifically of steps to be taken.

The greater part of Gen. Pershing's force is now near Casas Grandes.

Pershing's Position Strong.

Army officers pointed out that the re-

(Continued on page 2, Col. 4.)

PERSHING'S WORK IS ABOUT DONE BANDITS DISPERSED, WELL SCARED

Mexicans in Territory Where U. S. Columns Have Operated Have Been Impressed With Two Ideas: American Troops Kill When They Shoot, Small Detachments Cannot Be Beaten by Even Superior Numbers.

BY H. W. BLAKESLEE.
Associated Press Correspondent With American Expedition.

FIELD HEDQUARTERS, MEX., April 23.—(By Motor Courier to Columbus, N. M., April 24.)—There are indications in the Villa territory in Mexico that the work of the punitive expedition under Gen. J. J. Pershing, has been accomplished.

This work, according to press reports received here from Washington, did not include the death or the capture of "Pancho" Villa.

Villistas Are Dispersed.

The announced purpose was the dispersal of Villistas, and the establishment of safety for the American border.

The Villistas have been dispersed for several weeks, or else driven almost completely out of the state of Chihuahua, to a distance of nearly 500 miles south of the American boundary.

Americans Shoot to Kill.

Throughout this territory the people have been impressed with two facts which have inspired respect for American soldiers.

These are that when Americans shoot, they kill and that a handful of Americans cannot be successfully attacked by even superior numbers.

Villistas Run for Cover.

The Villistas themselves, ever since Dodd's fight at Guerrero, have run for cover whenever the cavalrymen found their trails.

Carrancista officers, before this expedition had penetrated Villa's strongholds, warned some of the American officers that they would never be able to cut loose from their bases and forge ahead with such small bodies of troops.

In no instance has one of these small detachments failed, nor have the Americans, as the Mexican advisers predicted, been even threatened with attack from the superior forces of Villistas whom they sometimes followed.

The 15 Mile Retreat.

In the Parral fight, there was a 15 mile retreat by the Americans, but this was due to the American commander's desire not to hit civilians, which led him to permit only a few of his men the best shots, to return the fire of the Carranza troops.

After their experience with American columns, the Villistas, it is believed here, will be very slow to approach the border of the United States. It is thought that they will hardly approach this line at all, if they think that the Americans can launch an immediate pursuit of them across the international line.

MANUEL BACA IS KILLED IN FIGHT

Townspeople of Santo Tomas Wipe Out Villa Band in Easter Battle.

Manuel Baca, a Villista general, with a band of 15 men, rode into the village of Santo Tomas, Sunday, and in an engagement with the townspeople, Baca was killed and the majority of his followers, either killed or captured.

This news was brought to Juarez Sunday evening in an official message to Gen. Gabriel Gavira, the Carranza commander.

The townspeople, it was stated, were weary of exploitation and depredations and when Baca attempted a program of loot, they turned the tables upon him. The body of the Villista leader has been requested by Gen. Gavira to be sent to Juarez. The people of Santo Tomas are under the impression that a reward has been offered for the apprehension of Baca, dead or alive.

GEN. SCOTT MAY MEET OBREGON

San Antonio, Texas, April 24.—Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, who has been in conference here with Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston, said today he had not determined when he would leave the border. A rumor which he neither confirmed nor denied was that he was planning to meet Gen. Alvaro Obregon, Mexican minister of war, at Eagle Pass for a conference.

Gen. Pershing, it is said, will return north to his headquarters at Colonia Dublan, in the environs of Casas Grandes.

Little difficulty now is being experienced in getting supplies over the North Western to Casas Grandes, but the use of the direct line from Juarez to Chihuahua has been a failure. None of the supplies sent to Chihuahua have been forwarded and reports to headquarters confirm earlier unofficial reports that they have been held at Chihuahua by Carranza authorities.

The troops that have been moving for the past few days toward Columbus are entering Mexico almost as soon as they arrive at the border base, and it is expected that the entire 2300 will be along the line of communications within a day or two.

SCOTT-OBREGON MEETING RESTS WITH CARRANZA

Washington, D. C., April 24.—It was learned today the proposed border conference between Maj. Gen. Scott, or Gen. Funston and Gen. Obregon, Carranza's war minister, regarding further cooperation in the pursuit of bandits, has not been decided by Gen. Carranza. Official reports said the matter was under discussion by de facto officials, but no definite conclusion had been reached

EIGHT CARS OF SUPPLIES FOR TROOPS LEAVE JUAREZ

A mixed train with passengers and freight left over the Mexico North Western railroad, Monday morning at 9 o'clock. In the consignments of freight were two cars of provisions; four of hay and two of oats. These supplies were consigned to merchants at Casas Grandes, and are ultimately for the use of the American soldiers in that section.

M'COMBS WON'T LEAD CAMPAIGN

Democratic National Chairman Notifies Wilson He Is About to Resign.

Washington, D. C., April 24.—William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee, today notified president Wilson he will be unable to continue in his present position after the Democratic national convention in St. Louis and will be unable to direct Mr. Wilson's campaign for reelection.

Replying to Mr. McCombs's letter, the president expressed regret. Fred B. Lynch, national committee man from Minnesota, is expected to succeed Mr. McCombs and conduct the campaign.

Mr. Lynch is now chairman of the executive committee of the national committee and in active charge of preliminary work for Mr. Wilson's renomination.

Homer S. Cummings, of Connecticut, vice chairman of the national committee, and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the president, also have been mentioned as possible successors to Mr. McCombs.

45 Revolutionary Huts Unearthed on Manhattan; Contain Many Relics

New York, April 24.—Forty five huts erected and tenanted in 1777 by the American army under Gen. William Heath and by the British and Hessian troops who drove the Americans from Manhattan island in the battle of Washington Heights, have been unearthed at Broadway and 202nd street, near the old Dickman mansion. The site is soon to be turned over to the city as a historical park.

The huts were composed in part of bricks, stood in three rows and contained many relics, including English and Hessian coins, a set of dice fashioned from musket bullets, quarts of arrowheads and broken china. Buttons and belt buckles of the 17th Leicestershire Foot, 14th Buckinghamshire, Coldstream Guard, 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, two Black Watch regiments and an Innjskilling regiment were found.

Some of the huts will be reconstructed in the park.

Children Of Rich and Poor Mingle Merrily In Annual Egg Rolling

Washington, D. C., April 24.—The annual Easter egg rolling, an event looked forward to with the keenest interest by the children of Washington, was held on the white house grounds today. Despite chilly weather, thousands of youngsters were on hand early. There was no class distinction. The children of high government officials and diplomats mingled with those from the humblest homes.

NOON HOUR NOT INCLUDED IN 8 HOUR LAW, IS OPINION

Austin, Texas, April 24.—According to an opinion of the attorney general, the eight hour law, as passed by the 33d legislature, affecting the maximum hours of work per day by laborers, should be construed to mean the entire inclusive working time of the day, exclusive of the noon hour. It should be interpreted, the opinion says, as meaning the hours of labor between the required time such laborers report for work, and the time they are discharged.

BANDIT LEADER IS IN THE SIERRA MADRES

Americans Very Close To Him At One Time, and Found Bloody Bandages.

CARRANZA FORCE OFFERS ATTACK

Maj. Howze Prevents a Clash; Fights Villistas; One Man Lost.

By GEORGE H. CLEMENTS.

NAMIQUIPA, Mex., April 24.—(Via Radio to Columbus, N. M.)—Reports from Maj. Howze's flying column consisting of a picked squadron of the 11th cavalry just in from a 20-day hike, which extended 20 miles further south than any column, extending 600 miles from the American border, are to the effect that Pancho Villa probably has gone south and west from Nacava and is still in the state of Chihuahua.

The column heard he was only slightly wounded in the calf of the leg, although another report was also to the effect that he was wounded in the head.

Howze was once two days behind him and found definite tracks of an abandoned cart, which had been used for a litter; also bloody discarded bandages.

The column narrowly escaped a battle with Carrancistas at San Borja when Gen. Cavias and his troops formed for a charge. The American troops were drawn up to repel them when Maj. Howze rode in between the forces waving his hat.

Maj. Howze fought the Villistas at Las Oya on April 16, losing trooper Kirby killed and three wounded.

May Be Dead.
(By Associated Press.)

Field Headquarters Namiquipa, Mex., April 24.—(Via wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—American military authorities today obtained reliable indications that Pancho Villa has not crossed the Durango—Chihuahua line—but that rather, when closely followed by American columns in the Hidalgo district in the vicinity of Parral, with a small band of men, he turned westward to the Sierra Madres. He is said to be either dead or in hiding in the mountains northwest of Parral. Today's report placed him last near Nacava.

Pershing Reports On Villa.
(By Associated Press.)

San Antonio, Tex., April 24.—Francisco Villa, slightly wounded, but not incapacitated, was reported to have moved into the mountainous region northwest of Parral. This information, which has reached Gen. Frederick Funston, is from a source that causes him to regard it as authentic.

Moves in Gen. Funston's plan for a redistribution of troops in Mexico were made today by Brig. Gen. J. J. Pershing. Details of the new plan have been carefully guarded by Gen. Funston and Gen. Hugh L. Scott, but it was indicated that it does not provide for the running of a new main line of communication or the establishment of a new border base.

To Recuperate Forces.

It is understood that Gen. Pershing will be instructed to call in all mobile detachments except those doing scout duty and enter on a period of recuperation.

Overnight and early morning reports from Gen. Pershing made no mention of fighting at Satevo. Col. W. C. Brown, Maj. R. J. Howze and Maj. Frank Tompkins are in the vicinity of Satevo, however, and it was regarded as not unlikely that the reports that they had been attacked there were untrue.

RUMORS AROUSE DOUGLAS FEARS

Unrest Along Both Sides of Border Evident; Calles Returns to Line.

Douglas, Ariz., April 24.—Gen. P. Elias Calles, military governor of Sonora, returned Sunday night on a special train to Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, after spending several days in Fronteras, 29 miles south of the border, recuperating from his recent illness.

There have been no official news announcements today, but a multitude of disquieting rumors, having to do with relations between the United States and Mexico, served to promote a condition of unrest on both sides of the border.

Arrivals from Sonora this morning report the section of the state south of Moctezuma, 125 miles south of here, to be entirely destitute of food. Hundreds of people are existing on wild greens and edible roots, they report.

FRENCH TROOPS TAKE PRISONERS

Win Ground Northwest of Caurettes, Taking 30 Prisoners.

Paris, France, April 24.—French troops made progress Sunday night on the Verdun front northwest of Caurettes wood, the war office announced this afternoon. They attacked with hand grenades and took 30 prisoners, one an officer. Several German reconnoitering parties were dispersed southeast of Haucourt. There was rather heavy bombardment at Dead Man's Hill.

Germans Repulsed North of Aisne.

The text of the statement follows:

"North of the Aisne a German reconnoitering party, endeavoring to penetrate our lines on the plateau of Paissy, was repulsed with losses.

"West of the Meuse Sunday night, we dispersed several reconnoitering parties. Southeast of Haucourt and northwest of the Caurettes wood, we made progress with hand grenades in enemy communicating trenches and took about 20 prisoners, including one officer.

"The enemy has delivered a fairly spirited bombardment in the region of Dead Man's Hill.

"East of the Meuse and in the Woevre district the night passed with relative quiet.

"At Eparges the explosion of a German mine caused no damage.

"In the forest of Apremont, our artillery has shown activity and it has been efficacious in combatting the trench guns of our adversaries.

Capture German Position.

"In the Vosges, we have captured a small German position.

"In Belgium, during the day of April 23 and the night of April 23-24, French aerial squadrons bombarded on two different occasions, the railroad station of Wytwege, east of the forest of Houthulst. On the first occasion, 30, and on the second, 18, shells of large caliber were thrown down. Many of the missiles hit their objective. All our airplanes returned unscathed."

French Attacks Repulsed.

Berlin, Germany, April 24.—French attacks on the German lines in several sectors of the Verdun region have been repulsed, the war office announced today. The chief French effort was directed against the vicinity of Thiaumont farm, but it broke down in front of the German trenches.

Floods Compel French Evacuation.

German forces were compelled to evacuate newly won trenches on the Langemark-Ypres road on account of high floods which made the consolidation of the positions impossible, according to the statement issued Sunday by the German war office.

50,000 Parcel Post Packages For Holland Go Back To Senders

New York, April 24.—Six hundred bags of parcel post matter, comprising probably more than 50,000 separate packages mailed for distribution in Holland are to be returned to the senders in America because the steamship companies will not carry this mail, owing to the British seizures of parcel post consignments.

The British authorities contend that the parcels might reach and benefit the central powers. This mail has accumulated in the foreign branch postoffice here since November, 1915.

FRANCE FEELS GRATEFUL FOR U. S. AID DURING WAR

Paris, France, April 24.—"Some persons have dared to say that France did not appreciate the brotherly affection and inexhaustible kindness of the Americans," writes professor Victor Bascher, of Sorbonne university, in a long article in the Petit Parisien, reviewing the work of various American war organizations in France. "It is a monstrous calumny," he added.

"The truth is that France's gratitude exceels American charity; that she will never forget the sacred debt she contracted toward her sister republic, that the links binding the United States to France, always close, are strengthened by our gratitude and that henceforth more widely than ever, our schools and hearts will be opened to American citizens."

AMERICANS HAVE FLYING SQUADRON IN FRENCH ARMY

Paris, France, April 24.—There is now an American flying squadron of aviators attached to the French army. It comprises more than 30 American aviators, equipped with the fastest and best airplanes obtainable. The squadron was made up by the French war department, taking the Americans out of other squadrons when it became demonstrated there were enough Americans to form a squadron of their own.

A number of the American aviators have been cited in official orders for gallantry in action.

GUNS AT DOVER ROUT RAIDING GERMAN PLANE

London, Eng., April 24.—A hostile airplane appeared over Dover this morning and was attacked by British guns. It was driven off and dropped no bombs.

RUMANIA SENDS CORN TO TEUTONIC ALLIES

Berlin, Germany, April 24 (by wireless to Sayville.)—About 60,000 carloads of corn has been sent from Rumania to Germany and Austria during the last three months, the Overseas News Agency says. It is reported from Bucharest that next week will be begun the forwarding of 140,000 carloads recently sold by Rumania. The news agency states the British were unable to obtain even half of the 80,000 carloads of corn they desired to purchase.

The War At a Glance

AGAIN there is a comparative lull in the Verdun battle, the infantry on both sides remaining generally inactive. The French have been nibbling away at the German line just west of the Meuse, however, and report making further progress in a hand grenade attack northwest of the Caurettes wood.

London reports that a hostile airplane appeared over Dover this morning, but was driven off by ten anti aircraft guns and dropped no bombs.

Berlin reports the failure of French attacks northeast of the Avocourt wood region, near Dead Man's Hill, and in the vicinity of the Thiaumont farm.

An increase in the artillery fire all along the western front is reported by the German war office.

RAIDERS BOMB TRIESTE PEOPLE

Berlin, Germany, April 24.—(By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Austrian city of Trieste has been raided by a squadron of seven Italian airplanes. Bombs dropped from them killed nine persons, wounded five and destroyed a monastery.

The raid is reported in the following official communication issued at Vienna under date of April 21:

"Seven Italian airplanes dropped 25 bombs on Trieste yesterday afternoon, killing nine civilians, of whom five were children, and wounding five others. The Salesian monastery, in the chapel of which 400 children were attending divine service, was destroyed. By this attack the enemy forfeited every right to have his towns spared.

"The northern end of Gorizia was shelled by guns of all calibers.

"In the Col di Lana district strong Italian attacks were repulsed. The losses of the enemy were very heavy. The Italians also failed in attacks in the Sugana sector and in assaults against our line west of Speronc."

SAYS JAPAN HAS MEN IN FRANCE

New York, April 24.—Fred Cozzens, an importer of this city, asserted on his arrival here today aboard the French liner Rochambeau, that he had witnessed the entraining at Marseilles two weeks ago of a force of Japanese soldiers, 200 strong. He was positive the troops wore Japanese uniforms.

FRENCH SAY GERMANY WILL AGAIN TRY TO PLAY FOR TIME

Paris, France, April 24.—The American situation absorbs the press to the exclusion of other topics and secretary Lansing's note either textually or in copious extracts appears in the most prominent places. All the morning papers generally express the belief that Germany will try again to play for time, and that though president Wilson is proverbially a man slow in anger, he will not budge an inch from the position he has taken.

"The German government has circulated among neutral nations a semi-official note which commits it to nothing," says the Matin. "We learn that the Berlin press insists on the seriousness of the situation and that it is hoped a solution will be reached, compatible at once with national dignity with the rights of neutrals and the principles of internation law, and not unfavorable to the vital interests of Germany.

"That is the whole program and we are curious to see the literary production which answers to such varied requirements."

AUSTRIAN PAPERS CLAIM AMERICA IS UNNEUTRAL

London, Eng., April 24.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"According to a Vienna dispatch the Austrian newspapers consider that president Wilson's note creates a serious crisis between the United States and Germany. They argue that president Wilson has abandoned an impartial standpoint for one in favor of the entente powers, and believe that Germany's reply will correspond to German dignity and rights."

GREEK PREMIER OFFERS $1,000,000 TOWARD LOAN

Athens, Greece, April 24.—Premier Skouloudis has offered to subscribe $1,000,000 to an internal loan if one is floated. This news appears to be the correct version of a former report that the premier, who is a man of great wealth, had given $1,000,000 to the state outright, that amount being roughly the sum due the families of the mobilized troops and unpaid on account of an empty treasury.

FIGHTING IS RESUMED IN EGYPT, BRITISH SAY

London, Eng., April 24.—Fighting has been resumed in Egypt, where several British successes have been reported recently. An official statement says two engagements occurred Saturday in the Quatia district. The British repulsed one attack at Dueidar. The force holding the village of Quatia was compelled to withdraw after a sharp fight.

GERMANY STEERS MIDDLE COURSE

Wants To Placate America and at Same Time Satisfy Demands of People.

SOME CONCESSION TO U.S. EXPECTED

Chancelor Returns To Berlin After Conference With the Kaiser at Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—Confidential dispatches from ambassador Gerard at Berlin indicate that Germany will make certain concessions to the United States in response to the note demanding the immediate abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare.

Whether the concessions will be sufficiently broad to meet the American demands appears uncertain. However, officials reflected an air of hopefulness for amicable settlement of the issue.

Must Please Both Sides.

It is understood ambassador Gerard has received broad intimations that the German government will go to great lengths to preserve friendly relations with the United States. He is understood to have gained his impressions from officials of the Berlin foreign office, including foreign minister von Jagow.

The Berlin government is confronted with finding a way to satisfy the United States without arousing the element which insists upon a relentless submarine campaign.

Mr. Gerard's dispatch, of a highly confidential nature, was received during the night.

Reply Is Coming Soon.

The reply itself, it is believed, will be presented to the ambassador by Wednesday or Thursday at the latest and be laid before president Wilson by Saturday. This belief was further strengthened by the receipt of unofficial advices from Berlin indicating that the German government had decided upon its reply to the American note. It was added, however, that the nature of the forth coming communication was known only to the highest officials.

Germany Has Reached Decision.

Berlin, Germany, April 23 (via Copenhagen to London, April 24.)—The imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, returned to Berlin this afternoon, which would seem to justify the assumption that the empire's responsible leaders at headquarters have finished consideration of the American note and reached the decision concerning Germany's reply. What this reply will be is naturally unknown to any but the highest officials.

Germany Won't Weaken Campaign.

Germans of all parties, even those to whom the idea of a rupture between Germany and the United States is most distasteful, agree in feeling that the government must refuse to weaken its means of warring against Great Britain, although this should mean a breach with the United States.

A faint note of optimism is sounded by the Vorwaerts, the organ of the Social Democratic party, but other papers speak openly of "an unavoidable breach."

Think U. S. Doesn't Support Wilson.

A striking feature in connection with the whole matter is the fact that the press almost unanimously speaks of "Wilson's note" and only in exceptional cases of "the American note."

Most of the papers disregard reports showing that congress is supporting president Wilson and the Post declares that Mr. Wilson by no means "has a safe majority behind him."

"Wants Victory of Might."

The Lokal Anzieger speaks of President Wilson as "a short-sighted man, desirous of the victory of might, which will be American's greatest enemy in the future," and declares that he is "trying to place a false halo on his own head."

The Taglische Rundschau passes even the Ages Zeitung's customary bitterness in its attack on president Wilson and the United States and speaks of a breach between the two countries as "a virtually accomplished fact."

"U. S. Is England's Ally."

"President Wilson's ultimatum," it says, "shows that America has decided now is the time to openly go in the ranks of Germany's opponents, and America's demands seek to prevent Germany from striking England, whose pro-ally America is."

"Merely Bracing the Entente."

The Tages Zeitung, in another typican Reventlow editorial, declares:

"It is significant that the American note came coincidentally with the English cabinet crises, the French depression because of losses at Verdun and frustrated Italian and Russian offensives.

"America could, if it had wished, have sent just such a note at any other time. Its arrival at this time has the appearance that Washington decided because of England's political state and the military situation on the continent, that it must now come into help and cheer them up. We fear that its suc-

(Continued on page 12, Col. 1.)

The Size of England's Navy Is Sufficient Answer To Protesting Neutrals