

U. S. TROOPS ATTACKED BY THE MEXICANS

Parral Conflict Means Serious Trouble for Washington Government.

MANY DEAD REPORTED

Both Sides Lost in the Fighting, Which Took Place Tuesday.

Washington Report.—Serious fighting is in progress between United States troops and Carranza sympathizers at Parral, Mexico, 375 miles south of the border.

Many deaths are reported on both sides. The Carranza Government is protesting that it is powerless to stop the fighting, and late this afternoon renewed its demands for the immediate withdrawal of the American forces.

The trouble appears to have started when a detachment of 140 American cavalrymen probably the 13th, under Col. Stocum, attempted yesterday to pass through the town. The Carranza authorities, according to the version of the affair given by the Carranza Government, urged the troops to leave. As the United States commander sought to obey the request, a Mexican civilian drew a revolver and fired. One American soldier was killed. The mob is said to have at once started in pursuit of the Americans, who, it is stated, retired to Matamoros before the Carranza soldiers succeeded in stopping them. A later despatch to the Mexican Embassy states that subsequently the fighting became general, though it is not made clear if the Carranza garrison took sides with the populace.

Thus far the only detailed official information of the fight is that presented to Secretary Lansing this afternoon by Elizo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador designate, who called to present the formal note of his Government calling upon the United States to make arrangements for the withdrawal of the expedition. At the same time the Ambassador presented telegram from Foreign Minister Aguilar, Carranza, and Consul Garcia also received him in the morning, telling of the outbreak at Parral, and urging that immediate steps be taken to withdraw the United States forces from Mexico. Later this evening the department received a brief despatch from Consul Letcher, confirming the outbreak, but giving no details.

ALL EYES ON WILSON.

All eyes in Washington are on the President. Upon him alone, Secretary Lansing admitted to-night, rests the decision whether the troops are to stay or to come out. Reports were current to-night that the American troops in Mexico are to be withdrawn, although officials refused to confirm them. At a late hour no orders had been issued to withdraw the troops.

It is felt that unless the demands of Carranza are complied with the trouble will spread, with the result that a state of war will shortly exist between the two Governments.

In army circles the gravest apprehension is manifested for the safety of General Pershing's forces, scattered as they were along a line of communication more than 400 miles long, and numbering at the outset not more than 10,000 men.

CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

El Paso, April 12.—First actual entrance of United States troops in force into a Mexican town resulted in an open clash of arms and bloodshed on both sides. The trouble occurred at Parral, a mining camp southeast of Chihuahua City, and one United States soldier was killed and several wounded. Mexicans precipitated the trouble by opening fire on the Americans as they were withdrawing from the city. The Americans returned the fire. The Carranza soldiers forming the garrison did not participate, but used their best efforts to calm their own people and restore order, according to reports from Carranza sources.

The clash took place on Tuesday, as the details from General Obregon, Minister of War in the Carranza Cabinet, reached here this afternoon were sent under Tuesday's date from Queretaro, the temporary capital, and Consul Garcia, to whom the message was addressed, surmises that the message was filed late Tuesday night after receipt of the news from Parral. The despatch says the trouble occurred "at one o'clock in the afternoon."

WILL KNOW SOON.

Asquith to Speak Tuesday On Conscription.

London Cable.—Premier Asquith will make a statement in the Commons next Tuesday on the recruiting situation. He is expected to say whether or not conscription will be applied to married men.

Government statement will also be forthcoming next week on the resignation of Lord Derby and Lord Montagu from the Joint Military and Naval Board on Air Service.

Lord Milner gave notice to-day that on Tuesday he will move a resolution extending conscription to married men.

LEGATO MUST DIE.

Guelph Italian Sentenced for Murder of Verne.

Guelph Report.—For the murder of George Verne, a fellow-countryman, on the night of Sunday, October 24, 1915, Tony Legato was this afternoon found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday, July 5th. The trial started Wednesday afternoon and was completed 24 hours later, an evening session being held. The evidence was altogether of a circumstantial character, but the web of the evidence of Mrs. Verne, the widow of the murdered man, to the effect that she saw Legato at her front door shortly after midnight with a shotgun in his hands, and that he enquired on that occasion for her husband, bore all the earmarks of truth. Other witnesses testified that there had been a quarrel earlier in the evening, when Verne slapped Legato's face, and the latter had made a threat that some person would be wearing black before morning. Evidence was also presented to show that Legato's shotgun had disappeared from his room since the day before, and the shot and wads found in the remains of the murdered man corresponded exactly with those found by the police in Legato's trunk. The fact that the prisoner had run away directly after the murder also had much to do with fixing the crime on Legato.

The defence counsel, Mr. C. L. Dunbar, made an attempt to prove an alibi, with poor success.

This is the third murder trial to be held in Guelph in three years, in one of which Italians were concerned.

CHECK MERCIER.

Pope Said to Wish Belgian Prelate to Moderate.

New York Cable.—A London cable to the 'Times' says: According to reports circulating in Vatican circles, the Pope is annoyed by what is called there "Cardinal Mercier's excessive activity." He sent a fresh message of moderation to the Belgian primate, but so far the pontiff has resisted pressure from many quarters to disavow Mr. Mercier's attitude.

The pontiff does not wish to resort to action which might imperil even apparently the neutrality of the Holy See, but he firmly believes that the resurrection of Belgium is not being assisted by the hostile attitude of its population to the present occupants, which, it is held, can only delay it by hindering the efforts of those working for its attainment.

A NEW BEER.

British Brew's Only Difference is in the Headache.

London Cable.—The liquor control board has discovered a new non-alcoholic beer, the sale of which will be pushed as far as possible in the English public houses.

"It smells like beer," it looks like beer; it tastes like beer—the only difference is in the headache," says the statement issued by the board.

In a test case a workman drank twenty pint bottles without becoming intoxicated. The new drink will be placed at the disposal of Parliament, in the House of Commons bar.

VILLA FOOLED U. S. TROOPS

Victim Says Bandit's Lieutenant Was Man Shot.

Young Hero Rides Through Death to Warn Soldiers.

El Paso, Texas, Report.—An entirely new version of the story of Villa's death was brought here to-day by a Mexican cattle man, who claimed to have suffered a visitation from a band of Villa's followers on his ranch near Bochilna. This man stated that Villa was neither dead nor wounded, but that Pablo Lopez, the bandit's notorious lieutenant and executioner-in-chief, had died, and that Villa had deliberately used his death as the basis of the story of his own finish.

The Mexican who told his story is well known to several Americans here, who considered him reliable.

A HERO'S RIDE.

Pershing's Camp, at the Front in Mexico, April 5.—(By aeroplane and motor carriers to Columbus, N. M., April 11.)—The ride of Lieut. Albert Meyer, of the Seventh Cavalry, at the Guerrero fight, when Col. George A. Dodd caught the Villa forces for the first time, was described here to-day by an officer from Dodd's column, who brought despatches to the headquarters camp. Lieut. Meyer is from New York, a grandson of the former signal officer of the U. S. army.

During much of the fight Col. Dodd had a position on one side of the hills which form a bowl about the town of Guerrero. A mile and a half from this hill, Col. Dodd saw some Villa troops, numbering possibly one or two hundred, filing stealthily through a ravine. Moving in their direction, but in such a position that they might not see the Villa men, was Major Tompkins' squadron of the Seventh Cavalry. There seemed a chance for the Villa force to take the squadron on the flank, and Col. Dodd ordered Lieut. Meyer to carry word to Major Tompkins, of the bandit's movements. Meyer rode a horse conspicuously marked with white. Between him and Major Tompkins lay a mile of open field, swept by the fire of snipers. Lieut. Meyer made the distance at a run, and reached the American squadron in time to warn them of the bandit's position.

Taking out fruit stains with boiling water is an old piece of knowledge, but the use of an embroidery frame to support the article is probably a new suggestion to most housekeepers.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Serious Food Riots in Roumania—Troops Guard the Consulates.

CANADIANS'D. S. O.

Toronto Woman, Who Saw Troops Come Back From Waterloo, Dead.

Hubert George de Burgh Canning, second Marquis of Clanricarde, died in London.

The Berlin sugar ration has been fixed at one kilogram (2.20 pounds) per person per month, according to the Overseas News Agency.

Mrs. William Stuart, aged 31, Mitchell, Ont., has just completed her 160th pair of socks for the soldiers.

The recommended graft for Luke St. Clair for the opening trip, is 19 feet, which is the same as last year.

Mrs. Lillie Baker, wife of City Clerk Samuel Baker, died at London, Ont., after a lengthy illness.

The death occurred in St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, of Mr. Ephraim Pountney, a veteran of the Indian mutiny.

Citizens of Walkerville will campaign Tuesday and Wednesday of next week for \$50,000 in aid of the National Patriotic Fund.

The King conferred the D. S. O. on Col. Kemmisbetty, Royal Canadians; Col. William Simons, Army Service; Major Frederick Lister, Royal Canadians; Major Clark Kennedy, 13th.

Thomas Moxon, Toronto, who was burned in a fire which broke out in the sheds of the Polson iron works, died in St. Michael's Hospital.

Herbert Geddes Paine, 30 years old, is dead, and Stephen Gibson, of Gibson Bros., cigar merchants, Windsor, will lose one eye as a result of an automobile accident near Sandwich.

William Lavigne, for breaking out of jail at Sherbrooke, Que., on the afternoon of April 4, was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. He was serving a term of six months for shoplifting at the time of his escape.

Serious food riots have broken out in Roumania, says a Rome wireless service despatch to London. Disturbances have occurred in Brazil, Sulina and Constanza. Troops are guarding the consulates.

Mrs. Martha Frogley, a link between Waterloo and Ypres, died at Toronto at the age of 105 years. She remembered under the victorious Wellington back with Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815.

As the result of a meeting of the commanding officers of all overseas battalions now actively recruiting in Toronto, held at the headquarters of the Battalion, it was determined that a systematic effort to canvass the entire city should be made jointly by all the units.

Pte. James Kane, of the 33rd Battalion, was found guilty of manslaughter by the jury in the criminal court at Quebec for having shot and killed George Perganter, a Greek restaurant keeper, early New Year's morning. Sentence will be pronounced at the close of the term.

Although there was another day to accomplish the object set, the patriotic fund of Stratford had reached the first aim of \$40,000, and high hopes are entertained of reaching the \$50,000 mark. Along with the city's grant of \$30,000, Stratford will contribute about \$100,000 to the general fund this year.

ITALIANS ARE MAKING GAINS

Austrians Took Trenches, Lost Them and More.

Italians Helped French, Keeping Huns Busy.

London Cable.—The new Austrian offensive on the Italian front has made no progress. In the Ledro valley a surprise attack gained the enemy a footing in some of the Italian trenches on Monte Sperone, but on the following night the Italians counter-attacked and succeeded in not only recapturing the trenches, but making fresh advances on the mountain. In the Plezzo basin three desperate Austrian attacks were repulsed. Many Austrian trenches on the Carso between San Michele and San Martino have been wrecked by Italian bombs and explosive tubes.

An Italian general staff statement reads: "When the operations against Verdun began the Italian general staff decided to bring energetic pressure to bear upon their own front in order to prevent the Austrians sending troops to the French front. This plan was successfully carried out by means of continued attacks which were begun on March 8, and which resulted in gains to us in nearly all sectors. About 400 prisoners, also machine guns and other arms and ammunition were captured.

"The Austrians hastily brought reinforcements and endeavored to direct an offensive against Pail Piccolo and also in front of Gorizia. Italian troops, however, promptly counter-attacked and succeeded in completely throwing the enemy back, capturing about 700 prisoners, including many officers and quantities of arms and munitions and other war material.

"SUB VICTIMS. Spanish and Two British Ships Were Sunk.

London Cable.—The Spanish steamer Santanderno is reported to have been sunk by a torpedo, according to an announcement made by Lloyd's to-night.

The same agency says that the British steamer Margam Abbey has been sunk, and that her crew is aboard a steam trawler which passed the Lizard bound for Falmouth. No report has been received concerning the crew of the Santanderno.

A Lloyd's despatch from Cardiff, Wales, says the British steamship Libra has landed the captain and crew of the Norwegian steamer Eglyst, 997 tons, which was sunk without warning by a torpedo from a German submarine at a point 25 miles north of the island of Ouessant, off the French coast, north-west of Brest.

8, 597 CANADIAN TROOPS ACROSS

Three Transports Land Their Quota in England.

Men From Last Fall's Trek Among Them.

Ottawa Report.—The safe arrival in England of three Canadian troopships with a total of 8,597 officers and men of the Canadian expeditionary forces aboard is officially announced through the chief press censor's office.

The Adriatic, which sailed from Canada on March 31, had on board the following troops: 64th battalion, 38 officers and 1,088 men; 73rd battalion, 36 officers and 1,023 men; No. 8 Field Ambulance, 10 officers and 181 men; draft heavy artillery, 1 officer and 50 men—total, 2,437 of all ranks.

The Baltic, which sailed on March 23, had on board the following troops: 56th battalion (Calgary), 40 officers and 1,973 men; 62nd battalion (Vancouver), 36 officers and 1,050 men; No. 6 Lava University General Hospital, 38 officers, 45 nurses and 196 regular commissions, 45; naval ratings, 3 officers and 89 men; civilian doctors for army, 3; details, 3 officers and 2 men—total, 2,623 of all ranks.

The Empress of Britain, which sailed on March 29, had on board the following troops: 53rd battalion, 35 officers and 1,062 men; 74th battalion, 34 officers and 1,046 men; 75th battalion, 36 officers and 1,114 men; draft field heavy artillery, 1 officer and 61 men; medical corps reinforcements, 4 officers and 144 men—total, 3,537 of all ranks.

Even in stories of individual gallantry at Verdun poilus' names are not permitted, so the four heroes of the latest anecdote being narrated in Paris cannot be identified, except as intantrymen of the line.

They were with their battalion in a specially hot corner of the Callette woods a few days ago, when, on a particularly dark night, after the usual frightful bombardment, they duly perceived compact masses of Germans rising toward them from trenches 40 yards away.

The command to fall back to the second line was unheard by the four soldiers, who, instead, encircled them, and, selves in an observation post, and, first with two rifles apiece, then with a copious store of hand grenades, held back successfully for several minutes an entire regiment of Germans.

Apparently amazed at such unexpected resistance, the German commander ordered his men to seek shelter, while he dispatched two patrols of six men each to reconnoitre on either wing.

One of the patrols approached within a few feet of the hidden Frenchmen before the latter let fly a fusillade of bombs. Five of the six were slain instantly, and the sixth begged for mercy.

The other patrol, coming from another direction, saw the lone survivor standing with his hands above his head, and promptly surrendered in their turn.

Unwounded, and without great difficulty, the four infantrymen marched their seven prisoners rearward, and reformed the main body of their unit in time to participate in a counter-attack which flung the Germans far backward from the positions they occupied before that astonishing quartette stopped the advance of a whole regiment.

A pessimist is a man who can't forget even the mean things he knows about himself.

MORE ARRESTS IN BOMB PLOTS

Three More Held in Fire Plots On Ships From U.S.

Widespread Conspiracy—Leaders Still Free.

New York Report.—Three more arrests were made to-night in connection with the alleged conspiracy to destroy ships carrying war munitions to the Entente allies by placing "fire bombs" in their cargoes. Warrants, it was announced, are out for two others, thus involving nine persons altogether.

The arrests to-night closely followed the arraignment before United States Commissioner Houghton of the four men taken in custody last night. The three additional prisoners are Carl Schmidt, chief engineer of the steamer Friedrich der Grosse, of the North German-Lloyd Line, and Frederick Praedle and Carl Parada, asseric assistants to Schmidt. The authorities still are looking for Charles Karbade, also an assistant engineer aboard the big German vessel interned here, and Walter T. Scheele, president of the New Jersey Agriculture and Chemical Company, of Hoboken, where the bombs are alleged to have been manufactured.

Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood, in charge of the prosecution, declares that the evidence thus far obtained indicates a conspiracy with far-reaching ramifications, including not only the shipment of bombs to all parts of this country, but to South America. He said the men under arrest and those for whom warrants are out probably were not the ringleaders in the plot.

The four prisoners arraigned to-day waived the formal reading of the complaint.

Bode and Wolpert were released on bond. The others, however, were unable to obtain bail and were paroled into the custody of Captain William M. O'Leary, in charge of the local bureau of the Department of Justice. A further examination was set for April 27th.

Another Note by President

Wilson Has Made Up His Mind in Sussex Case.

Think Huns Will Later Admit Offense.

Washington Report.—President Wilson has made up his mind as to the course of action he will pursue in dealing with the latest developments of the submarine issue with Germany. He will write another note to the Berlin Foreign Office. The note or communication, as it is officially called—is already in the course of preparation and probably will be in the hands of the State Department by the latest developments of the submarine issue with Germany. He will write another note to the Berlin Foreign Office. The note or communication, as it is officially called—is already in the course of preparation and probably will be in the hands of the State Department by the latest developments of the submarine issue with Germany.

Polished form by Sunday evening. Disposition regarding the crisis as already over and President's decision became known shortly after a summary of the content of the note which the German Foreign Office handed to Ambassador Gerard in response to the President's representations in the latest cases of submarine attacks on Americans, was cabled from Berlin.

Berlin's statement that a German submarine commander torpedoed a steamship near the place where the Sussex was damaged, has led to the belief that Germany may later admit attacking this ship in case the United States is able to prove it. Meanwhile, Germany's statement that drawing the captain made of the ship did not look like a photograph of the Sussex, appears to officials here as weak evidence for Berlin to rest here an official disclaimer upon. The incident may be touched upon in the President's note along with accumulative instances of renewed submarine attacks which disregard the high moral principles of humanity for which the President is contending.

The tendency to regard the German reply pertaining to the Sussex lightly is prompted by the anti-climax which President Wilson's prospective note has produced in diplomatic circles. But underlying it all is a feeling among officials that the President's note may be regarded as a repetition of the fruitless communications he has so repeatedly addressed to Berlin on the same subject.

In well informed circles there is a tendency to reserve judgment until the President's note is made public. There are veiled hints from authoritative quarters that the President may surprise the country by demanding an accurate account of Germany, but all evidence clearly indicates a resumption of the long-drawn-out diplomatic negotiations.

A significant statement from official quarters that the communication to Berlin will not be in the form of an ultimatum indicates that Germany will be permitted to take its time in replying. Friends of the President say he will conclude a negative company in diplomatic language that further attacks on ships carrying Americans will be followed by a severance of diplomatic relations.

U-BOAT VICTIMS.

Germans Claim 81,000 Tons Sunk This Month.

Berlin, Cable.—The Growth in Germany's submarine warfare is shown, according to estimates published here, by the fact that 81,000 tons of merchantmen were destroyed since April 1, as compared with 20,000 tons for the month of January, 40,000 tons for February, and 10,000 for March.

London, April 12.—The Dutch steamer Eendijk, which sailed from Baltimore March 15 for Rotterdam, has been taken in tow into Southampton, damaged, where she is discharging her cargo. The steamer reported last Friday off the Isle of Wight that she had been damaged, but that her crew was safe.

Lloyd's reports that the British steamship Elliston is missing and presumably has been sunk. All hands have been picked up. The Elliston was unarmored. The Italian steamship Unione is reported by Lloyd's to have been torpedoed.

There are three Italian steamships in the largest, 2,397 tons, was engaged in trade between Italy and South America.

TURKS LIED.

Reports of British Loss Greatly Exaggerated.

London Cable.—Replying on behalf of the Foreign Office to a question asked in the House of Lords concerning the Turkish report that some 3,000 British dead had been collected in front of the Turkish trench after the attack on the 9th, Baron Sandhurst, Lord Chamberlain, said:

"Gen. Lake reports that our total casualties were much below the figure. An enquiry among the wounded themselves showed that the medical arrangements generally had been satisfactory. He also reports that the weather was very bad, and that on the 9th there was a hurricane, accompanied by torrents of rain. The floods on both banks of the Tigris were increasing."

TRULY ROYAL

Belgian Sovereigns Show Their Noble Spirit.

Paris Cable.—(New York Sun cable)—On the occasion of St. Albert's Day, Le Journal, in a special article, describes something in the way in which the Belgian monarch lives, in a little Belgian town, which the King has not left for the past eighteen months, except for two short visits to the French front with President Poincaré.

The Belgian Queen left the town for only four days, when she took her children to London. The King's suite consists of four officers only, and the Queen only keeps one lady-in-waiting, her friend, the Comtesse Caramanchi. Many German aeroplanes fly over the town regularly. Belgian cannon generally drive them off, but several times bombs have been dropped in the vicinity of the royal villa. On a recent Sunday a bomb fell, touching the exterior of the church which the royal family attends. The damage was unimportant. The King's calmness aided in checking a panic among the congregation.

As the King was returning to his villa after the service another bomb fell near his carriage. There were several victims. The King remained and organized first aid for them, the Queen joining him. Both visited the hospital to which the injured were taken, as well as the homes of the victims' families.

When it was suggested to the King that a special Belgian aeroplane squadron be detailed to protect his villa, he replied:

"Our aviators have other work to do."

King Albert's son, Leopold, arrived for the birthday, but he was not troubled by aeroplanes, as there was a storm.

CANADIANS DECORATED

Long List of Soldiers Honored Tabled in Commons.

Five Won the Most Coveted Victoria Cross.

Ottawa Report.—A return giving the list of Canada's soldiers who had received decorations or medals, or who had been mentioned in despatches up to March 17 last, was tabled in the Commons this afternoon. The list is a long one.

The most coveted honor of all, the Victoria Cross, has been won by five Canadians. They are: Major R. D. McCuaig, 13th Battalion; Capt. F. A. C. Scrimger, 14th Battalion; Lieut. F. W. Campbell, 1st Battalion; Lance-Corps. F. Fisher, 13th Battalion; and Color-Sergeant F. W. Hall, 8th Battalion.

The decoration of Knight Commander of the Bath has been bestowed upon Canada's war leaders in the field and at home, Major-General Sir E. A. H. Alderson and Major-General Sir Sam Hughes.

The Order of Companion of the Bath has been given to eight Generals and one Colonel—namely, Major-Generals Carson and Gwatkin, Brig-Generals Burstall, Currie, Mercer, Turner, Watson and Seely, and Col. G. L. Foster.

The Order of Knight Bachelor was conferred on one Canadian only—namely, Brig-Gen. Sir Alexander Bertram, Chairman of the defunct Shell Committee.

Fourteen officers have been made Companions of St. Michael and St. George; sixty-one officers and men have won the Distinguished Service Order, fifty-one the Military Cross, one hundred and thirty the Distinguished Conduct Medal, four hundred and ninety-four have been mentioned in despatches, and five nursing sisters have been decorated with the Royal Red Cross Medal.

In addition to these British decorations France has bestowed the Order of the Legion of Honor on six Canadians, the Croix de Guerre on four and the French Military Medal on two. Russia has given the Medal of St. George to twenty-four Canadians, the Cross of St. George to fifteen, and has bestowed the Order of St. Anne on two, the Order of St. Stanislas on one and the Order of St. Vladimir on one. The last mentioned order went to Major A. Hamilton Gault of the Princess Patricia's Own Canadian Light Infantry.

An enlightened Barnard College girl declares that no education is complete without a kiss or two. This academic theory ought to be rushed by special delivery to those forty-three unlicked Princeton Seniors.—Providence Journal.