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MEXICANS MUST WIPE OUT EVERY BANDIT GROUP

That Caused So Much Bloodshed
Along the Border and Repeatedly
Sacrificed American Lives in
the Interior Before U. S.
Will Consent to
Withdraw.

OBREGON INSISTED UPON A WITHDRAWAL

Two Conflicting Propositions Devel-
oped Immediately at the Confer-
ence, Which Have Temporarily
at Least, Increased Gravity
of the Negotiations—Some
of Our Demands.

El Paso, Texas., April 29.—Two con-
flicting propositions developed im-
mediately after the beginning in the
Mexican customs house in Juarez late
today of the conference to decide the
future disposition of the American ex-
peditious forces in Mexico.

They are understood temporarily to
have increased the gravity of the nego-
tiations.

Fresh Reports of Villa's Death.
In addition, another factor is be-
lieved to have been injected into the
situation by the receipt of fresh re-
ports that Francisco Villa is dead.

Mexico's consul Andres Garcia said
Col. Carlos Carranza had telegraphed
him from Cuernavaca that he had
been unable to find Villa's body, but
that he had established beyond dis-
pute that the bandit leader was dead
and he hoped to recover the body in a
few days. The telegram said all the
evidence tended to confirm the death
of Villa.

This telegram is understood to have
been laid before the conference but
none would confirm or deny it.

Meeting Behind Closed Doors.
The initial meeting which lasted
two hours was held behind closed
doors in the big, green-tinted room
which Villa used as his council cham-
ber when he dominated northern
Mexico and Juarez was his headquar-
ters. Another conference will be held
April 30th, in El Paso.

Reiterate Desire for Withdrawal.

Major General Scott and Funston
represented the United States. The
Mexican conferees were General Al-
varo Obregon, Mexican Minister of
War, and General Jacinto Trevino,
military commander of the northeast
district of Mexico. The progress of
the negotiations was not divulged, but
from an authoritative source two
things were learned:
First, that the Mexican repre-
sentatives reiterated the wish expressed
in General Carranza's recent note to the
Washington Government that the
American troops should be withdrawn
from Mexican soil at an early date.
Second, that they were informed by
the American officials that the latter
were not empowered to discuss the
withdrawal of General Pershing's col-
umns.

Would Bring on a Deadlock.

It is understood the American rep-
resentatives told the Mexican officials
that if the de facto Government in-
sisted on an American withdrawal
that the conference would go into a
deadlock and the whole matter would
divert to a diplomatic discussion be-
tween Washington and Mexico City.

Must Co-operate Against Bandits.

The Mexicans, it is understood, were
further informed that the purpose of
the present conference so far as the
United States is concerned is the de-
velopment of a specific plan for the
co-operation of the American and de
facto armies in wiping out the bandit
groups that have caused so much
bloodshed along the border and have
repeatedly taken American life in the
interior of Mexico.

It is understood that General Obre-
gon, prior to the conference, openly
expressed a disinclination to discuss
any other subject than withdrawal
and that he carried his attitude into
the initial meeting.

No Intervention Likely.

In well informed quarters, however,
the opinion was freely expressed that
to lead to any definite disagreement.
It was pointed out there that the Car-
ranza Government could not afford to
take any step that would endanger its
present peaceful relations with Wash-
ington. As far as the United States
was concerned, it was argued, it was
consistently held to a "big brother"
policy toward the country south of
the Rio Grande and had repeatedly
announced itself against intervention.

Joint Policing of Territory.

This agreement, it was believed,
would provide for a joint policing of
the bandit-infested territory of Chi-
huahua, with the American army sta-
tioned some distance south of the Rio
Grande in position to act as buffer

against the repetition of bandit at-
tacks on the border.

While the instructions sent by Sec-
retary of War Baker to Generals
Scott and Funston have been zealous-
ly kept secret, it is known that the
following general conditions will be
insisted on by the American repre-
sentatives:

The American Demands.

Open and effective co-operation of the
Carranza forces with the Americans.
Extension of the American lines into
Mexico at least as far south as Casas
Grandes and probably farther.

Relegation to the American mili-
tary the duty of policing "a northern
zone," consisting of the territory di-
rectly south of the international bound-
ary.

Policing the remainder of the terri-
tory—a "southern zone"—by Car-
ranza forces.

Co-operation in the handling of
supplies for the American troops.

Granting of the use of the Mexican
railways to the expeditionary force.
Would Then Consent to Withdraw.
On the acceptance of these condi-
tions, it was believed, Americans
would agree not to penetrate farther
south than a line to be agreed on, and
that they could consent to withdrawal
just as soon as they should receive
adequate assurance that Villa follow-
ers and other bands had been eradicated.

The reception to the visiting Mexi-
cans developed into more of a mili-
tary demonstration than a mere social
affair. When General Obregon's big
touring car rolled off the international
bridge was greeted by double lines
of American soldiers planted along
Santa Fe street almost shoulder to
shoulder, and standing in attention.

On South El Paso street and along
Stanton street leading to the railway
station where the private car occupied
by General Scott and Funston was
parked, the same dispositions were
made.

Troops of Cavalry Lined Up.

Troops of cavalry were succeeded
by troops of infantry and interspersed,
here and there, were machine gun
detachments in marching equipment.
Each soldier wore two belts of
bridges.

The massed bands of the sixth, sev-
teenth and twentieth infantry regiments
were stationed at the Stanton
street depot.

Guard of Honor for Mexicans.

As the visitors drew near these
struck up "Columbia." A guard of
honor around the American generals' car
presented arms as the Mexicans
alighted and went inside.

STARTED "SAFETY FIRST."

Rev. Joseph Strong of Social Service

Fame Dead.

New York, April 28.—The Rev.
Joseph Strong, president since 1902
of the American Institute for Social
Service, president of the Social
Association of American Foreign
and Christian union, editor and author
died here today. He was born in Nap-
erville, Ill., in 1847, and was ordained
to the Congregational ministry in
1871. The "safety first" movement is
declared to have had its origin with
the efforts of Dr. Strong.

Columbia Man Awarded Carnegie

Hero Medal.

A Carnegie medal for bravery has
been awarded to William Logan, of
Columbia for saving Charles N.
Starnes, then a farmer, from an en-
raged bull on June 11, 1915. At the
time of the incident Logan was an
employee of Epworth Orphanage.

An enraged bull in a lot of the

Epworth Orphanage, had Charles M.

Starnes down and was in the act of

goring him when William Logan, an

employee of the orphanage, made a

valiant effort to rescue the boy, who

was passing by at the time, went

to the rescue. Logan drove the

bull off of Starnes and the bull pro-

ceeded to attack him. In the mean-

time a spectator who had gone after

a shot gun handed it to Starnes who

shot the bull.

An eye witness describes it as a

terrible fight, lasting fully ten min-

utes. Logan was in bed six or eight

weeks after the incident and Starnes

has not yet entirely recovered from the

effects of his experience. Starnes, who

says he has no further use for bulls,

has been in the merchandise business

on the Garner's Ferry road since ear-

ly last fall.

The only other award for South

Carolina was a medal to Ash Blanden,

of Georgetown, for attempting the

rescue of Daniel and Richard Rickett

from suffocating at Georgetown, July

21, 1911.

Negro From Laurens Electrocuted

Friday.

Stobo Bailey, a negro, from Laurens,

was electrocuted at the state peniten-

tary Friday morning in accordance

with the mandate of the court, which

found him guilty of the murder of a

negro woman and sentenced him to

die in the electric chair. The electro-

cution was carried out without inci-

dent.

FUTURE MEASURE PASSES THE TEST

ADDED TO AGRICULTURAL BILL

Ineffective Efforts Made to Delay

Lever Plan to Prevent Cotton

Gambling.

Washington, April 28.—The house

today, sitting as a committee of the

whole, adopted the Lever cotton fu-

tures bill as an amendment to the an-

annual agricultural measure after a

splintered debate. The vote was 101 to

23. The Lever bill is identical

with the former cotton futures law

which was held unconstitutional by

Federal Judge Hough of New York

on the ground that it was a revenue

bill which had improperly originated

in the senate instead of in the house.

Under the provisions of the mea-

sure a tax of 2 cents a pound would

be levied on all cotton sold for future

delivery in any exchange, board of

trade or "similar institutions or places

of business."

Adoption of this measure came af-

ter the house had passed, by a vote

of 184 to 89, a special rule providing

for consideration of the cotton fu-

ture, grain trading and federal ware-

house for agricultural products amend-

ments as a rider to the agricultural

rule a little more than five hours de-

bate on the amendment was permitted.

Adoption of the rule was denou-

ced by Representative Lenroot of Wis-

consin as "gag rule." He declared

the Democrats were forcing the amend-

ments through to please the South

because they knew they would not

control the next congress.

"Cotton is king," continued Mr.

Lenroot. "The South is in the saddle.

It is willing to destroy every

safeguard of the house where cotton

is concerned."

"The people want this legislation

and they don't care a tinker's damn

how they get it," declared Chairman

Lever of the agricultural committee

in reply to Republican protests

against the special rule.

Representative Harrison of Missis-

sippi said the Republican attacks

were in line with their usual efforts

to delay legislation. The agricultural

bill will be passed tomorrow.

WAR SUMMARY

A German attack against the Bel-

gians to the north of Dixmude is the

only infantry engagement reported at

any point along the western front.

severe to the northeast of Verdun,

have been the sole method of war-

fare on the other sectors. North of

Dixmude, the Germans, after a vio-

lent preparatory bombardment, charged

and occupied portions of three

Belgian advance posts, but the Bel-

gians, in a counter-attack, drove out

the invaders.

A German attempt to assume the

offensive against the Russians at

Ragsem near Riga, was put down,

but the Teutons continue their heavy

artillery fire against the Ikskul

bridgehead and in the lake Narocz

and Visknevoysky regions.

German aircraft have bombed sev-

eral Russian positions in the Gulf of

Riga, and a Russian air squadron has

delivered an attack against the Ger-

man naval base at Windau, Courland.

The Russians are continuing their

pursuit of the Turks in the Diarbekir

region of Asia Minor. Numbers of

Turkish infantry have been killed or

captured by Cossacks. Constanti-

nople reports the driving around in

the Black Sea by a Turkish submarine

of three Russian steamers and the

sinking of three food-laden sailing

ships.

Three steamers, one of them a neu-

tral, have been sunk, but whether

by mines or torpedoes has not been

stated. Another neutral steamer has

been damaged and is being towed in-

to port. The neutral sunk was the

Brazilian Rio Branco, and the one

damaged, the Swedish Fridland. The

Fridland and the British steamer

Hendonhall, which was sunk, were

bound from Portland, Maine, for Rotterdam

with supplies for the American

commission for relief in Belgium.

Several of the leaders of the Irish

revolt have been put to death in

London after a summary Court-

martial, and Premier Asquith has

announced to Parliament that Sir

Roger Casement, who was recent-

ly captured while trying to land

arms on the Irish coast from a

German ship, will be tried with the

most expedition. The situation in

Ireland is daily improving. Augustine

Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland,

has resigned. He has acknowledged

that he under-estimated the Sinn Feil

movement and the possibility of dis-

turbances in Ireland.

ANNOUNCE FACULTY FOR SUMMER SCHOOL

Excellent Courses to Be Offered at
University—Secure an Able
Faculty.

The faculty for the State summer
school for high school teachers, which
is held annually at the University of
South Carolina, has been announced
and is as follows:

R. C. Burtis, superintendent public
schools, Rock Hill, athletics; A. C.
Carson, University of South Carolina,
physics; L. C. Chamberlayne, Univer-
sity of South Carolina, Latin; J. B.
Coleman, University of South Caro-
lina, mathematics; W. S. Curriel, Univer-
sity of South Carolina, English lit-
erature; H. C. Davis, University of
South Carolina, English; C. A. Grae-
ser, the Citadel, French and German;
Lueco Gunter, University of South
Carolina, high school work of the rural
graded school; W. H. Hand, Univer-
sity of South Carolina, high school
administration; J. H. Mills, University
of South Carolina, chemistry; A. C.
Moore, University of South Carolina,
agriculture and physical geography;
Mrs. Mary Morris Bucker, formerly
Marion high school, manual training;
Reed Smith, University of South Caro-
lina, English; D. D. Wallace, Wofford
college, history; Patterson Wardlaw,
University of South Carolina, educa-

tion. In addition to those listed above the
Carnegie peace foundation has agreed
to furnish to the summer school a lec-
turer on international peace and ar-
bitration. The lecturer announced for
this year is Homer L. Morris, a gradu-
ate of Columbia university in political
economy. Mr. Morris succeeds Dr.
James Collett. The summer school
is in hopes of having another lecture
from the Carnegie foundation on
Spanish and South American republics
to succeed V. S. Dibble, who was a
member of the summer school faculty
last year.

STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD ON 17TH

Everybody Expected to Be Satisfied

at the Convention.

Columbia, May 2.—The State Demo-

cratic executive committee in ses-

sion here today set Wednesday, May

17, as the date for the State Demo-

cratic Convention, Chairman Evans

said some question as to this matter

having arisen and he thought it bet-

ter for the committee to issue a for-

mal call for the Convention.

Headquarters for the South Carolina

delegation to the National Demo-

cratic Convention in St. Louis will be

secured by the State chairman. He

said he had a letter from the man-

ager of the Jefferson Hotel there, who

stated he could secure them a parlor

in a hotel half way between the Jef-

erson and the Convention hall where

they could have headquarters. The

rent for this parlor will be \$30 per

day and the parlor will be rented for

four days. The committee authorized

this expenditure.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT THE WHITE HOUSE TO-NIGHT

Submarine Situation Will Be In
Question.

Washington, May 3.—President Wil-

son, Secretary Lansing and Col. E. M.

House had a long conference at the

White House tonight and it is

understood the submarine situation

was discussed. Secretary Lan-

sing said later that he had received

absolutely no word from Berlin re-

garding the character of the German

note, which press dispatches said

probably will be handed to Ambassa-

dor Gerard tomorrow.

The president and his advisers are

keeping their