

## WOULD GUARANTEE BORDER PROTECTION

MAJOR GENERAL FUNSTON IS PLANNING REORGANIZATION OF BORDER PATROL.

5,000 MEN ALONG BORDER

Funston's Almost Compact Column on Border Would Guarantee Against Further Raids.

San Antonio, Texas.—Major General Funston began the consideration of a plan for the reorganization of the border patrol. Having under his direct control almost 50,000 men he outlined to his staff a re-distribution of forces that he believed would guarantee the protection of American residents from Mexican raiders.

Already forces at border stations have been strengthened and it was indicated that before the end of the week the greater part of the regular troops and militia that have been sent into the three border states would be prepared and in position for quick service along the international line.

It is improbable that more troops will be sent to Colonel Sibley in charge of the little expedition that crossed into Mexico near Boquillas as a result of the raid at Glenn Springs and Boquillas a week ago. Four detachments are now operating close to the lines, scouting through a limited territory south of the border, but there never has been any intention of sending forward at that point a punitive expedition that would compare in size to that of General Pershing in the State of Chihuahua.

Army officers here are deeply interested in the efforts of the Mexican troops were reported to be making to run down the bandits who raided the Big Bend district and who yet hold as a prisoner Jesse Deemer, an American storekeeper. It is regarded here as not impossible that the Mexican troops may cut off the retreat and force them back within reach of Colonel Sibley's cavalry.

DECIDE UPON ARMY OF 250,000 MEN FOR U. S.

Backed By a Federalized National Guard of 425,000 Men as Reserve.

Washington.—A standing army of 206,000 fighting men capable of being expanded in emergency to 254,000 and backed by a federalized National Guard of 425,000 as a reserve, finally was agreed on by House and Senate conferees on the army bill. The agreement will be reported to Congress at once and the measure, the first of the Administration preparedness bills, is expected to be before President Wilson for his signature soon afterward.

Advocates of adequate National defense regard the conference agreement as a triumph. The compromise between the House and Senate measures was effected after weeks of struggle against an insistent demand from House conferees for a standing army of only 140,000 men.

The minimum enlisted strength would be attained under the conference agreement within the next five years and it is stipulated that at no time shall the total be less than 160,000.

LIMBERG AND MECHANIC KILLED IN BIG AUTO RACE

New York.—Carl Limberg, an automobile racer, and R. Pallotti, his mechanic, leading the field in the fifteenth lap of the 150-mile race for the Metropolitan trophy, were killed when their machine crashed into a guard rail on the Sheepshead Bay track.

Limberg, who had been taking the turns near the very top of the high saucer track, apparently lost control of his car, while rounding the bend at a speed of more than 100 miles an hour. Both men were catapulted 100 feet over the rail and crashed to the ground about 30 feet below. The driver was impaled on an upright piece of timber and waws killed instantly. Pallotti died on the way to the Coney Island hospital.

The machine, one of three French cars imported for the race by Harry S. Harkness, crumpled under the impact and burst into flames. The blazing car clung to the rail as other drivers flashed past without slackening speed, ignorant of the fate of their fellow racer. A flash of flame and a cloud of black smoke told the spectators that an accident had happened, but as it occurred at the far turn of the two-mile saucer few realized that it marked a tragedy.

STRANGE FIRES OCCUR ON MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex.—Army posts and stations along the border were on their guard against incendiaries as a result of two fires at Fort Bliss, where flames of unknown origin destroyed a storehouse, three cavalry stables, three horses and some tents. Army officers express the opinion that an investigation will disclose that the fires could not have been of accidental origin. It was said there was no attempt on the part of the bandits.

## REORGANIZING ATLANTIC FLEET

SECRETARY DANIELS ORDERS SIX OLDER BATTLESHIPS PLACED ON RESERVE LIST.

4,200 MEN MADE AVAILABLE

The Men Thus Released Will Man New Dreadnaughts and Destroyers.—New First Line of Fleet.

Washington.—Reorganization of the first line of the Atlantic fleet was ordered by Secretary Daniels so as to place six of the older battleships in reserve and release a large part of their crews to man a destroyer division and the new dreadnaughts Oklahoma and Nevada.

The New Jersey, Virginia, Rhode Island and Nebraska were ordered in reserve at the Boston navy yard, the Connecticut at Philadelphia and the Louisiana at Norfolk. When repairs have been completed, they will be maintained with their crews reduced 60 per cent, but in shape for active service within 48 hours. These vessels will be included in the nine battleships to be used this summer for naval militia and citizen volunteer training cruises. All six of the ships are of the old turret type.

About 4,200 men made available by the change will be divided between six destroyers and the new dreadnaughts.

There will be 16 big battleships in the new first line of the fleet, including the Pennsylvania, to be delivered by the contractors on June 1. The others are the Minnesota, Vermont, Michigan, South Carolina, Delaware, Oklahoma, New York, Texas, Florida, Utah, Arkansas, New Hampshire, Nevada, Kansas and Wyoming.

With addition to 15,000 men in the Navy proposed in the pending bill before Congress, Navy officials said that it would be possible to take several ships from the reserve and return them to active service. The department is also endeavoring to work out a plan by which naval militia can be instantly assigned, for duty in case of war, to duty in manning ships in reserve.

NEW HOUSE ARMY BILL PASSES CONFEREES.

Regular Army 175,000; Increase 218,000 in Emergency.—Assure Nitrate Plant.

Washington.—Agreement of Senate and House conferees on the House Army re-organization bill has been reached, and the committee ordered a tentative print of its report. A deadlock was in prospect after a stormy morning session, but in the afternoon the conference was calm and results came quickly.

So far as could be learned the regular Army to be provided by the conference bill would aggregate 175,000 fighting men in time of peace, which may be expanded to 218,000 men in an emergency. The National Guard would aggregate 400,000 men, required to take an oath of allegiance to the National Government and to be given representation on the General Staff of the Army.

GERMANS BEGIN ATTACKS AGAINST BRITISH LINES

London.—Switching their attack from the Verdun region against the French, the Germans have begun again a sharp offensive against the British line around Hulluch.

Preceding their movements with the usual heavy bombardments, the usual heavy bombardments, the Germans launched an infantry attack against the British lines in the region of Vermelles and were successful in capturing first line trenches over a front of about 500 yards. The British admit the loss of the position, but say that part of them were retaken in a counter-attack.

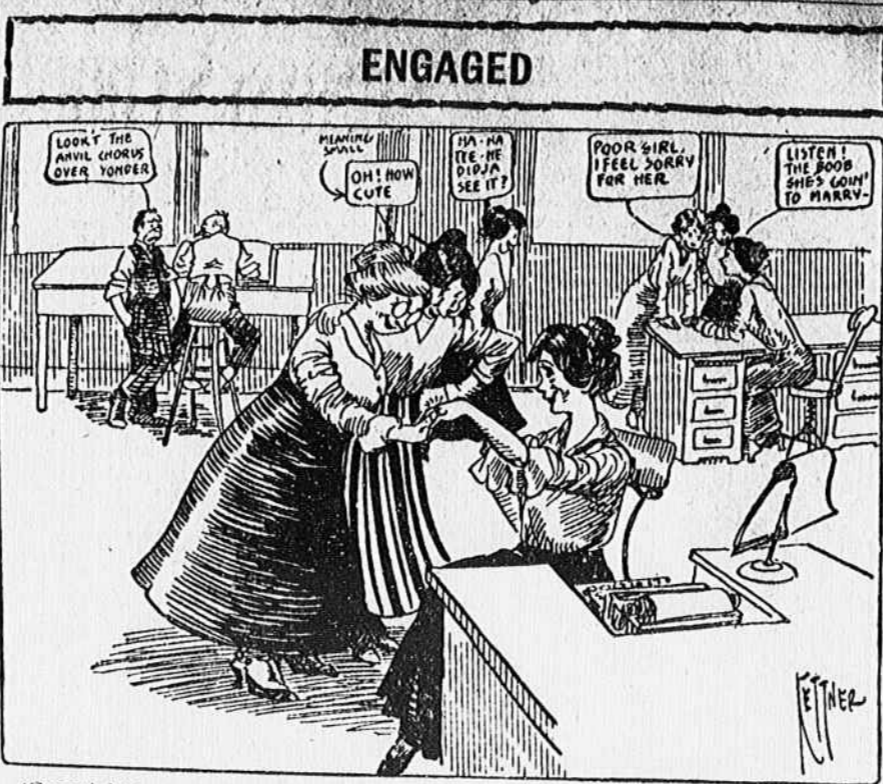
Berlin says the British suffered heavy casualties and in addition lost many prisoners and several machine guns captured.

BANDITS ARE PARLEYING FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Marathon, Tex.—Major Langhorne of the Big Bend expeditionary force, is parleying for an exchange of prisoners which will release Ross Deemer, the storekeeper captured by the Villa raiders, according to arrivals from the border. If the parleys fail Major Langhorne is expected to rush the bandits who are reported concentrated some distance south of the Rio Grande. He has sufficient supplies to make a short foray into Mexico.

BANDIT RAIDERS MAKE ESCAPE INTO MEXICO.

Brownsville, Texas.—Mexican bandits who shot and killed Curtis Bayliss, an American, near Mercedes, Texas, have escaped into Mexico, according to Lieut. F. L. Vanhorn, who returned to Fort Brown after chasing the Mexicans to the Rio Grande. Earlier reports at Fort Brown were that one of the bandits had been killed and two captured. There were three of the bandits, Lieutenant Vanhorn stated.



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## ADMITS SINKING SUSSEX MORE TROOPS TO BORDER

APOLOGIZES FOR ACT.—WILL PAY INDEMNITY TO INJURED AMERICANS.

Sub. Commander Thought He Was Dealing With Enemy Ship.—Case Is Considered Closed.

Washington.—Germany, in a note received by the state department by cable from Ambassador Gerard, admits that a German submarine torpedoed the channel steamer Sussex in violation of assurances given the United States, expressed regret for the incident, announces that the submarine commander has been "appropriately punished" and declares readiness to pay an adequate indemnity to Americans injured on the vessel.

It was indicated at the state department that the German statement that the offending commander had been punished would be accepted, and the Sussex case considered closed except for arranging for the payment of indemnities to the several citizens of the United States who were hurt. There probably will be no attempt to negotiate for these indemnities or for final settlement of the Lusitania and other cases pending, however, until sufficient times has elapsed to indicate how the last American note was received in Berlin and whether the new submarine policy is being lived up to.

Results of an investigation, based on facts supplied by the American government, the German communication says, has shown that the explosion on the Sussex was to be traced to a cause other than a German submarine attack, cannot be maintained. While asserting that the submarine commander thought he was dealing with an enemy warship. Foreign Minister von Jagow admits that he formed his judgment too hurriedly and therefore did not act fully in accordance with the strict instruction which called upon him to exercise particular care.

GERMAN LOSSES IN APRIL NUMBER 91,162.

London.—An official British estimate of German casualties in April, issued here, places the total at 91,162. The number of German casualties since the beginning of the war is given as 2,822,079. These figures were given in the following statement:

"German casualties: Exclusive of corrections, were reported during the month of April, 1916, as follows: Killed or died of wounds, 17,455; died of sickness, 2,395; prisoners, 1,921; missing, 6,217; severely wounded, 14,557; wounded, 4,001; slightly wounded, 38,979; wounded remaining with units, 5,637. Total, 91,162.

"These, added to those reported in previous months, including corrections reported in April, 1916, bring the totals reported in German official lists since the beginning of the war to:

"Killed or died of wounds, 664,552; died of sickness, 41,325; prisoners, 137,798; missing, 197,094; severely wounded, 1,023,212; wounded remaining with units, 117,056. Total 2,822,079.

"These figures include all German Nationalities—Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons and Wurttembergers. They do not include naval or colonial troops."

AMERICA AWAITS OUTCOME OF EL PASO CONFERENCE.

Washington.—Further developments in the Mexican situation await a definite outcome of the El Paso conference between Generals Scott, Funston and Obregon.

Officials here thought it unlikely President Wilson would accept any agreement that looked to withdrawal of the American troops, even with promises that a complete patrol of the Mexican side would be established by the De Facto Government. The course of General Obregon at El Paso has been puzzling to Administration officials, who believe that General Carranza has given his assent to the agreement as originally framed except in minor details. In some quarters it was thought the Mexican War Minister might be seeking political benefit from the tactics he had adopted.

## ENGAGED

## CONFERENCE ENDS WITHOUT DECISION

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT WILL CONSIDER NOTHING BUT WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

U. S. REFUSES TO WITHDRAW

Obregon Conceded Demands of Conferees and is Then Forced to Reverse His Attitude.

El Paso, Texas.—After almost two weeks of discussion the conferees of Generals Scott and Funston and General Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, over American troop disposition in Mexico came to an end without any agreement being reached.

The matter was referred back to the American and de facto Governments to be settled through diplomatic channels.

With the negotiations here ended and the discussion reverting to Washington and the direct control of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, more became known of the developments of the fortnight just passed. It is now stated positively that the Mexican Government, so far as that part represented by General Carranza is concerned, has not for one instant admitted the consideration of any other subject than withdrawal.

The situation is almost exactly where it stood before the conferences began. The Mexican Government still insists on the withdrawal of General Pershing's columns upon a certain date and wants that date to come quickly. It is known that General Obregon has been willing to make concessions in order to reach an agreement with the American conferees. He has been over-ruled, however, by the first chief, Venustiano Carranza, and his advisers. After practically conceding the demands of the American conferees he was compelled to reverse his attitude.

MEXICAN BANDITS AGAIN RAID AMERICAN SOIL. Cross Border and Attack Civilian Soldiers; Obregon Warned.

Marathon, Texas.—Mexican bandits again crossed into American territory and attacked civilians and soldiers. The raid was made four miles north of Boquillas at an ore terminal station and directly behind Major Langhorne's column which, up to that time had not crossed to Mexico. After a short skirmish the bandits fled.

The only break that can possibly come would follow an attack by Carranza troops upon American troops, it was said.

It is understood that General Obregon has been warned that such an attack will be the beginning of reprisals.

Significantly enough conditions along the border were emphasized by the receipt of dispatches from Marathon, Tex., stating that Mexican bandits again had crossed into American territory and fired on American soldiers and civilians.

According to another report a military automobile conveying messages from Maj. George T. Langhorne to Colonel Sibley, commander of the expeditionary force in the Big Bend district, has been made the target for shots fired by Mexicans.

TURKS DRIVE RUSSIANS OUT OF POSITIONS

Constantinople, via London.—In a battle in the Mount Kope sector on the Caucasian front, the Turks drove the Russians out of positions nearly 10 miles in length, capturing more than 300 men and four machine guns, according to official announcement by the Turkish War Office.

UNCLE JOE CANNON WILL ADDRESS N. C. SOCIETY.

Washington.—Uncle Joe Cannon has accepted an invitation to address the North Carolina society at Washington on the evening of May 20. Whitehead Klutz also will be in the speaking program.

AMERICA WILL ENTER PROTEST TO ENGLAND.

Washington.—The American Government is preparing to protest to Great Britain against its policy of refusing to allow the shipment of hospital supplies by the American Red Cross to Germany and her Allies. Secretary Lansing received a letter from former President Taft, chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross, urging such action and it was learned that the matter would be taken up with the British government.

CALL CONFERENCE SOON TO CONSIDER PEACE PLANS.

New York.—In response to an appeal from The Netherlands Anti-War Council, a meeting at which will be considered a proposal that President Wilson be urged to promote a conference of neutrals to offer mediation in the war, will be called soon in this country.

Hamilton Holt, chairman of the American branch of the Central Organization of Durable Peace, announced receipt of the appeal.

## CLUBS WAGE WAR UPON ILLITERACY

STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS HOLD SESSIONS IN ANDERSON.

THEY TELL OF MANY THINGS

Tell of Active Campaign Against Illiteracy—Have Banquet At Anderson College.

Anderson.—The 18th annual session of the Federation of Women's Clubs was held here, the work consisting of routine reports and addresses and many interesting features with a banquet at Anderson College.

Mrs. J. W. Allen, president, made her splendid report. Mrs. Allen stressed the importance of the clubs of the state and told of the night school work in Spartanburg by Miss Selden. She commented on the address of A. S. Johnstone of the state board of charities and stated that as the clubs had helped in the formation of this board, they were in duty bound to help the board in any way they could. In her report she gave the 15 new clubs that have been formed during the year. The legislative committee recommended two matters to the federation: make women eligible as school library trustees and that a home established for the care of the feeble minded of the state.

"No Illiteracy in South Carolina 1920" is the slogan of the education department. Mrs. Walter E. Dancy Aiken, reported the federation is giving ten scholarships. Four to Winthrop, two to Lander, two to Memminger, one to Conway, one to Coker. Reference was also made to the compulsory education laws of the state, the report saying that the law is becoming strictly enforced and the federation is pushing for its enforcement.

The report of the department of public health was read by the chairman, Dr. Rosa H. Gault of Spartanburg. An address on child welfare in South Carolina was made by Miss Mary P. Frayer. Then came the reports of four clubs of the graduate nurses' association—Columbia, Columbia, South Carolina Graduate Nurses' Association and Hospital Club of Greenwood.

Mr. T. M. Mordecai of Charleston made a statement of the model school of social and industrial conditions was made by the chairman, Mrs. John Gary Evans of Spartanburg.

An address was made by the Rev. D. E. Camak of Spartanburg, president of the Textile Industrial Institute.

Miss Louise Selden of Spartanburg addressed the federation on the moonlight school work in Spartanburg county.

She told of the establishment and operation of many night schools in which over 2,000 persons were enrolled. These night schools have helped to a wonderful degree in decreasing the illiteracy percentage of Spartanburg county.

Nurses Complete Course.

Columbia.—Programmes have been prepared and invitations are being issued for the graduation exercises at Smith Memorial chapel on the evening of May 25, when five young women will receive their diplomas from the Columbia hospital. The address will be delivered by John E. Swearingen, state superintendent of education, and diplomas and pins will be presented by William Weston, M. D. Several violin selections will be rendered by Mr. Schumacher, director of the Marvets Jubilee band. The young women to receive diplomas are: Lucile Wilson, Olivia E. Wats, Chloe Berry, Emmie Klugh and Sara Stack.

Greenville Votes Bond for Schools.

Greenville.—By a vote of 77 to 5 Greenville school district, which is Greenville city, voted to issue \$50,000 school bonds to supplement the \$75,000 voted some months ago. The \$125,000 will be used to erect a high school building and two or three new grammar school buildings.

Georgians Win State Debate.

Columbia.—The University of Georgia won the annual Tennessee-South Carolina-Georgia triangular debate held simultaneously a few nights ago. Georgia defeated Tennessee at Columbia; Georgia defeated South Carolina at Knoxville, and South Carolina defeated Tennessee at Athens, Ga. Second place in the debate therefore goes to Carolina. The query was: "Resolved, That the United States should extend its policy of subsidizing merchant marine engaged in foreign commerce."

The debate in Columbia was held in the auditorium of Chicora College for Women. The president of the State University, William Spencer Currier, presided, and made an address of welcome. The debaters from Georgia were R. M. Leavy and J. B. Mallett, and from Tennessee were E. H. Malone and J. A. Fowler. The judges were George Armstrong Wauchop, John Thomas, George McCutcheon, John Morse and Yates Snowdon. The winning team favored the negative. At Knoxville the affirmative won and at Athens the negative won. In no instance was the decision unanimous.