

SITUATION IN THE EAST PIVOTS ON UZSOK PASS GERMAN TAKE CHARGE

Two Gateways to Hungary Yet Remain in Control of the Forces of Austria.

REINFORCEMENTS COME German Troops by the Thousand Pouring Into Mountains for Their Defense.

Little Action on Other Fronts in Europe.

London, April 13.—Two gateways into Hungary still remain barred, despite the tremendous Russian hammering, and, as the Beskid Pass is the less important of the two, strategically, a further advance into Hungary hangs on the possession of Uzsook Pass, where the invaders are meeting with stubborn opposition.

Several days ago the Russians captured a position which gave them command of a road leading to the rear of Uzsook Pass, but since then the Teutonic allies have checked the movement. The importance of the Carpathian operations is indicated by the half-hearted actions along the rest of the long eastern front.

The people of the dual monarchy are said to be greatly cheered by the number of German reinforcements pouring through Budapest on the way to the Carpathians front to take part in the operations, which are now believed to be in charge of the German general staff.

The whole situation in the East pivots on Uzsook Pass, where the Austro-German forces are in such great strength that the efforts of the Russians to reach the Hungarian plains are likely to be prolonged.

In the West the French apparently are satisfied with their recent successes between the Meuse and the Lorraine frontier and claim only to have come in contact with the German entanglements in this region. Official German reports assert that determined acts by the French have been repulsed along this sector.

A dry season of the British parliament since the opening of the war has been awaited with keener interest than the sitting which will begin tomorrow.

A dry England, unknown except for a period of two years 150 years ago, is not beyond the possibilities, but the government has given no official hint as to what action may be expected.

Probably no session of the British parliament since the opening of the war has been awaited with keener interest than the sitting which will begin tomorrow.

State Department Gives No Hint as to How Reply Will Be Made.

Washington, April 13.—State Department officials were considering today the recent memorandum of the German ambassador Count Von Bernstorff, on the question of the shipment of foodstuffs and the exportation of arms but no intimation was given as to the character of the reply to be made.

The attitude of the Washington government on the exportation of arms has been set forth in various statements from the State Department since the outbreak of the war. The position assumed is that firms of the United States sell on an equality to all belligerents, foodstuffs, arms, ammunition and all classes of contraband but do not undertake to deliver these products. Responsibility for delivery or failure to deliver rests with the naval forces of the belligerents. The proposal to forbid the exportation of arms is viewed by the Washington government as likely to embarrass the United States in the future, for in the event of war it might find six hundred thousand men in other lands because of any action taken by the United States during the present struggle.

WOMEN TO THE FRONT.

Thirty-Three Thousand Sign Up for Special War Service in England. London, April 13.—Thirty-three thousand women had registered themselves for special war service up to the end of March, Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, tonight told a deputation representing various London women's societies. Six thousand of the women, Mr. Runciman said, had declared themselves willing to work in munitions factories, 4,000 in clothing factories, 1,700 in dairy work, 500 as gardeners, 2,000 in various branches of agricultural work, 1,100 as clerical assistants, 500 as leather workers, and 5,000 in clerical work. Six hundred women had been given employment at the board of trade, Mr. Runciman announced.

WANTS MORE DATA FROM BATTLE LINE

State Department Wires Consular Agents in Mexico.

MATAMORAS ATTACKED

Sortie of Carranza Garrison Inflicts Heavy Blow Upon Villa Forces—Second in Command Badly Wounded—Town Is Shelled

Washington, April 13.—The State Department telegraphed tonight to its consular agents in the vicinity of Celaya and Irapuato for more definite information on the military situation. Interest in the outcome of the impending battle between Villa and Obregon is keen here, as the question of communication with Mexico City from the border and the relief of many interior towns short of food is at stake.

Early reports from George C. Carothers, consular agent at Villa's headquarters said that the Villa forces had withdrawn after the opening skirmishes. This was taken generally to mean in official quarters that the Carranza claims of victory in the opening struggle were confirmed.

A reported dated April 12th from Irapuato, the department's summary says, "stated that General Villa was still at the front and that the battle would begin again after the troops had had a good rest."

The department is advised that on the night of the 11, Tuxpan was attacked by a force of Villa troops under General Galea. It appears that these troops captured the town in the morning of the 12th and that it was later recaptured by the Carranza forces. The fighting however, continues."

GARRISON STRIKES BLOW

Carranza Forces Inflict Heavy Loss on Villa Forces Around City of Brownsville, Texas, April 13.—In a sortie today the Carranza garrison defeated Matamoros inflicting a heavy blow upon the Villa army besieging the town. General Saulo Navarre, second in command of the Villa troops, was killed and Brownsville tonight dangerously wounded and the Carranza consulate here claimed the Villa dead numbered 300. The sortie drew from the Villa forces their long-promised shells for the bombardment of Matamoros and the shelling stopped when the Carranza garrison returned to the trenches and tonight firing had ceased, with the positions of the armies practically unchanged.

During the bombardment eight shells passed completely over Matamoros and four others dropped in the city but did little damage. None of the shells fell on the American side of the Rio Grande.

Both factions tonight claimed to (Continued on Page Eight)

AMERICAN VESSEL AND CARGO IN PRIZE COURT

Joseph W. Fordney, From New York to Sweden.

Other Neutral Ships Carried Into British Ports—England Will Pay For Cargo on the Wilhelmina and for Delay to Vessel

London, April 13.—The American steamer Joseph W. Fordney and her cargo have been thrown into the prize court at Kirkwall. The admiralty charges the steamer attempted to evade search while bound with a cargo of forage for Malmö, Sweden. The Fordney sailed from New York March 29 and was taken into Kirkwall April 8. The Swedish steamer Hilding, from New York March 10th, for Copenhagen and detained at Kirkwall March 31st was taken to Leith April 9th. The admiralty alleges that the vessel carried copper not on her manifest.

The Norwegian steamer Sorland, from New York, March 17 for Gothenberg, Sweden, was detained at Kirkwall April 7th and taken to Hartlepool Sunday. The steamer will discharge several shipments in her cargo for investigation.

The British government definitely has agreed to purchase the cargo of an American steamer Wilhelmina and to compensate the owners for loss. An agreement to this effect was reached today between the W. L. Green Commission Company of St. Louis and the Government.

The Wilhelmina left New York for Hamburg January 22 with food products and was taken into custody by the British marine authorities. The British government agrees to pay the price the owners would have realized on the cargo had it gone to Hamburg, and the additional loss sustained in consequence of the ship being stopped. A referee to be named by American Ambassador Page and Sir Edward Grey will determine the total amount due the owners.

MANY WITNESSES HEARD AT CHICAGO

At Inquiry Into Telegraph Business in America.

REVIEW 1907 STRIKE

Officials of Great Telegraph Companies, Heads of Telegraphers' Unions and Others Heard by Federal Commission.

Chicago, April 13.—Views on the American telegraph business under inquiry by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations were presented today from widely divergent angles. The witnesses included S. J. Koenekamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America; Belvidere Brooks, vice president and former general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Henry Lynch, an operator who claimed his unionism forced him into exile in Winnipeg, Canada, to find work; H. E. Berham, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; Edward G. Barrett, a Western Union employee who confessed himself a former special agent, or "spotter," and Edward G. Reynolds, general manager of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company.

Mr. Brooks made plain his opposition to the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, as at present constituted.

Review of 1907 Strike. "I will not say that we object to the present officials but that inference may be drawn," he remarked. "Thirty years ago our company opposed the union, but just prior to 1907, when the agreement was called which cost us \$5,000,000, the union became rejuvenated and we made no protest. Then came strike talk and we offered arbitration. On June 26, 1907, through the instrumentality of Dr. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, and participated in by Mr. Perham and Mr. Koenekamp, then a member of the executive committee of the union, S. J. Small was president. An agreement was reached. The very next day a strike was called in San Francisco which eventually spread all over the country. Since then we have not cared to employ men in this union."

"We saw no deal with the union. It was like that as we could do with one headed by a man like Mr. Perham or Commissioner Garretton," he said. The witness added he did not consider the union a labor union.

Mr. Perham took the stand to explain that when the strike was called S. J. Small was on the Pacific coast and could not be reached. The agreement was made and the men in San Francisco walked out in ignorance of it.

Mr. Reynolds said the welfare of the Postal company employees was his personal and special consideration. There is a union within the company, he said, officers of which take up grievances with the head of the company. Vacations with pay are allowed and there is a merit system.

"In 1907 members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union were employed by us, but the strike was foreshadowed when the union men began coercive tactics. They made errors in the purpose of placing their non-union companions in a bad light and when they struck they did so without having made any complaint or demand on the company's side."

"We were merely informed that they had been ordered out. It damaged the company greatly and would have wrecked it had not some of our timers (the men) been able to still send the Morse alphabet."

Mr. Reynolds disagreed with the Western Union witnesses on the wage question.

"The men are paid as much now as they would be able to earn in any other line of endeavor," he said. "He added that he had led in fighting loan sharks, some of whom were chronic sufferers and had provided sanitary working quarters for employees.

"Our men are satisfied absolutely," he concluded.

Barrett said that while engaged as a sorter he visited various cities but Oklahoma City was the only place where he found union men and so reported to the company's chief special agent. To get the information he joined the union.

"I used honest methods to get the information," he asserted. Commissioner O'Connell then read to him his application for membership in the United States Keap with fellow members, to do nothing to injure them and contained other pledges of loyalty.

"I did not read all that stuff. A blank was shoved at me and I signed it without reading," said Barrett.

Mr. Lynch said he was dismissed by the Postal Telegraph Company, where he had an unblemished record, for attending an open union meeting. He applied again and again for work with the Western Union where he said he had a previous good record, but was put off until he concluded employment in the United States was impossible.

ASKS FOR TIME TO REPAIR HIS SHIP

Commander of Kronprinz Wilhelm Wants Three Weeks.

IS THE CURRENT REPORT A BRILLIANT CAREER

Only Wants to Make Temporary Repairs at Newport News—Vessel Needs Complete Overhauling—Will Not Intervene

Newport News, Va., April 13.—Lieutenant Captain Thierfelder, commander of the German converted cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm delivered to Collector of Customs Hamilton late today his formal request of the Washington government for time to remain in this neutral port for temporary repairs to his ship. The request was made in two letters, one amplifying the other, which were forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury and their contents not divulged. It is understood that the German commander asked for three weeks time as a maximum in which to make the Kronprinz Wilhelm seaworthy but he said he would make every effort to complete temporary repairs and leave port before that time.

It was learned that the stipulations related only to temporary repairs because of necessity for thorough overhauling of the Wilhelm, which would require months were all needed repairs undertaken at this time.

The request included, however, a provision that did not make a request for coal and provisions explaining that he would do this when the Washington government decided how long he may remain in this port.

The commander said he did not wish to take on permanent supplies which might partly be consumed during his stay for repairs. It is understood that his request includes, however, a petition for permission to go into dry dock immediately. Until the Washington authorities grant this permission the German raider must remain at anchor in the James river. Unofficially the captain of the Kronprinz Wilhelm urged that action regarding his ship be expedited as much as possible and in this connection he requested the State Department to send an ambassador to have the naval board make an examination of his ship at once. This may be done tomorrow if permission is given to take the ship into dry-dock.

Experts Decide on Repairs

The shipyard experts estimates of repairs necessary were included in the captain's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury. One letter, it is understood, refers to repairs to machinery and the other to exterior plates which have been warped by coaling at sea and ransacked by the sea.

"While opinion continues to prevail that the Wilhelm will never leave this port until the close of the war, commander Thierfelder is much more determined than was Captain Thier, the merchant raider must return to the high seas even if she must run the gauntlet of Allied warships today, emphasizing his statement by pounding a table in his cabin. "We got in and we can get out. The fact that the ship is in the hands of the enemy must not deter us. The ships might sink us, but that has no fears for me."

The young captain stroked his forehead as he spoke and continued: "Who am I? I am as nothing, nil. These men are nil if we can do anything to help our country."

Later in discussing the repairs of the ship with the civil engineering experts surveyed her he impressed them with the necessity for quick action because he must get away.

Dr. Joseph Goldberger, of Washington, the health expert, of Surgeon General Rupert Blue, of the public health service made an examination on board ship today of the beri-beri patients. Few opportunities have been afforded the United States health authorities to study this disease. Dr. Goldberger found about 95 cases, several having improved considerably since Sunday. He was assisted in his examination by Dr. Wand E. MacCarty, quarantine officer at Old Point Comfort. He returned to Washington tonight with his observations.

Warships Off the Cape

One French warship and one British cruiser were sighted today off the Virginia Capes by pilots who brought ships into port. The French warship had four funnels and was believed to be the Conde. She was lying about five miles out when sighted this morning. Later in the day a British cruiser believed to be the converted Coronia was sighted. The pilots brought with them a report which they received from merchant men that the British knew that the Kronprinz Wilhelm had (Continued on Page Two.)

ATTACK ON HUERTA.

Both Factions in Mexico Are Against Him Says Villa's Consul General.

New York, April 13.—General Victoriano Huerta, who arrived here last night from Spain, was attacked tonight in a statement issued by Francisco Uquidi, Villa's consul general in New York, who declared that both factions in Mexico were united in opposition to Huerta.

PRISONERS ARE EXECUTED.

Word Reached Border That 250 Villa Soldiers Were Executed. Laredo, Texas, April 13.—Information from Carranza officers and soldiers in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, indicate that 250 Villa troops who surrendered after yesterday's battle near Huisocote, 30 miles south of the border, were summarily executed by the Carranza forces.

WILLIAM R. NELSON PASSES OVER RIVER

Founder, Owner and Editor of Kansas City Star.

A BRILLIANT CAREER

His Great Ambition Was to Bring About Better Election Conditions. The Star Will Follow Path Marked by Him.

Kansas City, Mo., April 13.—William Rockhill Nelson, editor of The Star, died early today after being unconscious since Thursday. Death was due to uraemic poisoning. Mr. Nelson's last conference with his associates took place in his bed room the day before he became unconscious. It pertained to the necessity of keeping up the fight for honest elections.

"That is fundamental for democratic government," he said. "I may not be here to see the fight won, but The Star will fight on with all its resources until the present rotten system is broken down."

As Mr. Nelson became weaker artificial means were used to prolong his life. To this he objected vigorously. Thursday afternoon he sank into a coma from which he did not rally.

Throughout his illness the problem of the Star was of intense concern to him. He made large gifts to local charitable institutions and was absorbed in the work of a soup kitchen which his daughter, Mrs. Kirkwood, inaugurated in 1910.

It was announced that, as far as is humanly possible, The Star will be conducted in accordance with the aims and ideas of Mr. Nelson.

Lieut. of Colonel Nelson.

William Rockhill Nelson was founder, owner and editor of the Kansas City Star. Although he did not enter the newspaper business until he was nearly 40 years old, he proved to it such originality, ability and energy that he built up one of the greatest newspapers of the country.

Mr. Nelson was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., March 7, 1841. He came of two centuries of American ancestors. His maternal grandfather, William Rockhill, settled in Indiana when that state was a wilderness in 1819, and was the first farmer to grow corn in that state. Isaac DeGross Nelson, was identified with the upbuilding of the state and took an active hand in its political life.

William Rockhill Nelson was educated at Notre Dame University. After a short experience as a youngster in cotton growing in Georgia just after the war, he returned to Indiana and became a general contractor. He engaged in the building of roads, pavements and bridges, and was associated in a contract for the construction of the Western Illinois state penitentiary.

Intense admiration for the reform work of Samuel J. Tilden brought him into contact with that great Democrat and when only 34 years old, he became Tilden's Indiana campaign manager. He interested himself in politics and made his first newspaper work as the best way to influence men in the masses.

He bought an interest in the Fort Wayne Sentinel and a business reverse determined him to devote all his time to journalism.

His soon became convinced that the opportunities in Fort Wayne were too small and after looking for a better field he decided on Kansas City as the most promising city of the country. He persuaded his Fort Wayne partner, Samuel E. Morris to make the venture with him.

Their first Fort Wayne interests, went to Kansas City and started the Evening Star as a little four-page afternoon newspaper, on September 19, 1889. Mr. Morris withdrew from the enterprise after a few months on account of ill health, and Mr. Nelson continued as sole owner and editor-in-chief.

Fought for City Betterment.

Essentially a builder, he took an intense interest in the development of the city. Almost from the first issue The Star urged the necessity of paving the streets, of getting a park system, of building attractive houses, of planting shrubbery and trees. Mr. Nelson himself had the trees set along the first Kansas City boulevard. He was constantly investigating movements for city betterment.

One of his achievements was the residence district which he laid out near his home as an example of what could be done toward city beautification. He built nearly a hundred modest houses, a long row of which he lined with stone walls covered with honeysuckle and crimson ramblers. He was intensely interested in fine pictures and he made a collection of reproductions of European masterpieces done by the best artists who could be found, which he gave to Kansas City.

In politics he was, as he often said, "independent but never neutral." But he would never consider any elective or appointive position. Early in President Taft's administration the suggestion was made in newspaper reports that he might be appointed ambassador to France. He commented editorially as follows: "The editor of The Star is amply occupied, sustained and satisfied with his present job. He regards himself as holding a place of greater responsibility and usefulness than any within the gift of the President, or the electorate. Not only has he never been a candidate, active or receptive, for any office, but he never has asked for the appointment of any one else."

In 1881 Mr. Nelson married Miss Ida Houston. Their one child, a daughter, Mrs. Irwin R. Kirkwood, lives in Kansas City.

Wilson, N. C., April 13.—Officials from the sheriff's office are searching the swamps around Black Creek for James Roberts, who is wanted for shooting Henry Ford. Both men live in Black Creek township and the shooting followed a spree. The load penetrated Ford's side. The wounded man is in a critical condition.

GOVERNMENT TO BACK M'ADOO AND WILLIAMS IN RIGGS BANK SUIT

CHINA HOLDS FIRM JAPAN THREATENS DEADLOCK IN NEGOTIATIONS AS PEKING STILL UNBROKEN. SITUATION IS SERIOUS

Japanese Minister Threatens to Discontinue Negotiations if Group Five Not Discussed—No Answer as to Manchuria.

FEAR GRAVE RESULTS.

Missionary Says if Japanese Demands Are as Stated, Matter Serious.

Honolulu, April 13.—Rev. Dr. James W. Washford, resident bishop in China of the Methodist Episcopal church, who arrived here today on his way to the United States, said he feared demands made upon China by Japan would have grave results if the demands are in respect to the railway concessions and other matters. "Missionaries depend upon the newspapers for their information as to the nature of the Japanese demands," he said.

"If these demands threaten the integrity of China, judging from wide experience of the Chinese people, I fear (Continued on Page Eight)

UNVEIL BRONZ STATUE TO THOMAS JEFFERSON

University of Virginia Celebrates Founders' Day.

Charlottesville, Va., April 13.—Founders' Day was celebrated at the University of Virginia today by the unveiling of a bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson, done by Karl Bitter and presented to the University by Charles R. Crane, of Chicago.

President Alderman announced a gift of \$100,000 for a new laboratory, half from John Blackwell Cobb, of New York, and half from a donor whose name was withheld. Mrs. Charles H. Sewell, of New York, has given \$10,000 to improve the University grounds.

Dr. Alderman was congratulated by the speakers on completion of the first decade of his presidency.

Secretary Houston paid tribute to Jefferson as the one man of a century ago who more completely than any other, would if he were alive, comprehend the present day and feel at home in it.

"Certainly the present desperate situation of the world would seem very familiar to him," said Mr. Houston, "for from the beginning of his official career until its close, Europe was ablaze, as it is now, and our nation was laboring under many handicaps. In the trying and threatening circumstances of his day, he and his great chief, Washington, were determined that this nation should not step into the 'bloody' arena, but they were equally bent on preserving the sovereignty and independence of the nation, preferring every consequence to insult and abject wrong."

"His plea for strict neutrality," said Mr. Houston, "has a singularly modern character."

Louis M. Brandeis, of Boston, Engaged by Department of Justice in the Case.

JESSE C. ADKINS ALSO

Bank Charges Systematic and Long-Continued Persecution by These Officials.

Department of Justice and the Treasury in Accord.

Washington, April 13.—Developments today indicated that the government intends to do its utmost to back up Secretary McAdoo, of the Treasury, and Comptroller of the Currency Williams in the legal fight precipitated by the Riggs National Bank, complainant in equity proceedings to enjoin these officials from alleged attempts to drive that institution out of business through systematic and long continued persecution.

Attorney General Gregory announced tonight that the Department of Justice had employed Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, to defend Messrs. Williams and McAdoo in the injunction proceedings. He declared his department and the Treasury were co-operating in these proceedings. It became known also that Jesse C. Adkins, former assistant Attorney General, also had been retained in the case.

Officials declined to say whether the government at this time contemplates any affirmative proceedings in addition to the defense of Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Williams in the injunction case. It was denied, however, that the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice had undertaken any investigation of affairs in the Riggs bank.

Power of Comptroller.

Lawyers in the case gave attention today to the question of whether the Comptroller had exceeded his powers in certain acts which the bank complains and it was maintained that for the sake of precedent to be established this alone would be sufficient to insure a strong defense by the government.

It was recalled that the bank has disclosed irregularities and that the Department of Justice had engaged the services of Louis D. Brandeis some weeks ago, as a special counsel in this case. The statement recited that at noon today Attorney General Gregory stated that Mr. Brandeis had not been engaged by the Department of Justice in this case and that the bank had been retained, was incorrect at the time it was made.

Mr. Gregory's Statement.

Mr. Gregory's own statement in regard to the employment of Mr. Brandeis given before that of the bank follows:

"The Department of Justice has employed Mr. Brandeis as special counsel to assist in the defense of the injunction proceedings brought by the Riggs National Bank. Up to the filing of the suit yesterday the Department of Justice had not had before it for official investigation the controversy between the Treasury Department and the Riggs National Bank, but knew a general way that these existed and might result in some character of litigation. The Department of Justice and the Treasury Department are in accord and heartily co-operating in this suit."

The bank, in its statement, declares that Mr. Williams takes credit to himself for the fact that the bank is solvent, when in fact, he caused the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of dollars during the summer and fall of 1914, "at a time when financial conditions were exceedingly uncertain in this country because of the great war in Europe."

The statement answers Mr. Williams' charge made in letters to the bank, that it loaned large sums to women for speculation purposes, by saying that Washington has probably more women than any other city of its size in the world who have fortunes and adds that its losses through loans to such clients has been negligible.

The bank declares that Mr. Williams has no foundation for the allegation also made in letters that it has tempted young men and women to ruin through speculation.

"The fact is," says the statement, "that the officers of this bank have never advised or encouraged any person, man or woman, young or old, to speculate in stocks or bonds for investment, and the comptroller's insinuation to the contrary is a gross perversion of the truth of which no officer of the government ought to be guilty with respect to any matter and especially the comptroller of the currency be guilty of it for the purpose of injuring a bank in the public estimation."

The statement points out that officers of the bank who held seats on the Washington stock exchange voluntarily gave them up in 1914 because they believed the Federal Reserve Act would forbid an officer of a bank acting as a broker on a stock exchange.