

GENERAL OBREGON TO REACH BORDER THURSDAY NIGHT

General Scott Will Be Attended at Conference by General Funston.

NO DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SITUATION

Situation Quiet But Presence of Americans Depresses Exchange.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—General Alvaro Obregon, minister of war of the Mexican de facto government is expected to arrive at the border for his conference with Major General Scott by Thursday night at the latest.

There were no developments here today either in the military or diplomatic aspects of the Mexican situation.

The state department had reports of continued quiet in various parts of Mexico and also messages indicating that the presence of the American troops beyond the border might be influencing the price of Carranza currency adversely.

It was announced officially today that the forces in Mexico have provisions on hand to carry them up to May 15 at least.

U. S. SENATORS RECEIVE THOUSANDS OF MESSAGES; PROTEST AGAINST WAR

German-American National Bund Paying Telegraph Tolls is Said.

IS LARGE CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, April 25.—More than twenty-five thousand telegrams were delivered last night and today at the senate office building, all protesting against any action which might mean war with Germany.

The telegrams were signed by individuals but they followed prepared forms and were all prepaid.

PAID BY GERMAN SOCIETY. AURORA, Ill., April 25.—Telegrams sent to senators in Washington today protesting against breaking off relations with Germany were paid for by the German-American National Bund, of which Dr. C. J. Hexamer, of Philadelphia is president.

GERMAN CRUISERS RAID NORTH COAST OF BRITAIN AND MAKE SPEEDY ESCAPE

Two Men, a Woman and a Child Constitute Day's Haul for German Gunners—British Light Cruiser Squadron Engages the Enemy's Fleet.

LONDON, April 25.—The British war office today announced that "about 4:30 o'clock this morning the German cruiser squadron accompanied by light cruisers and destroyers, appeared off Lowestoft.

"On shore two men, one woman and a child were killed," said the statement. "The material damage seems to have been insignificant, so far as is known at present.

On the Coast. Lowestoft is on the north coast about 100 miles to the northeast of London. It is almost opposite The Hague.

On previous occasions attacks have been made on the English coast during the war by German warships. The most important of these was December 16, 1914. The towns of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool, about fifty miles north of Lowestoft, were bombarded and about 130 persons were killed.

On January 24, 1915, a further attempt of this kind was made but the German squadron was met off Doggerbank by British battleships with Vice Admiral Beatty. On being sighted the Germans made for home at high speed.

The British flagship Lyon was disabled by a shot in one of her feed tanks and was towed home.

The first German naval raid on the British coast was made on November 3, 1914. Three battle cruisers, the Seydlitz, Moltke and Von der Tann, cruisers Blucher and York and the protected cruisers Kolberg, Graudenz and Strassburg, left port on the evening of November 2 and at dawn appeared off Yarmouth. They bombarded Yarmouth

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FIRST SECRET SESSION OF PARLIAMENT SINCE START OF WAR IS HELD

Confidential Information Regarding Enlistments is Received

NOTHING PUBLISHED

LONDON, April 25.—The most crowded house since the war began was drawn to Westminster palace today by the excitement attending the first secret session of parliament since the war began, coupled with the news of various stirring incidents.

Nothing will be published concerning the proceedings of the secret session except what may be issued officially. This was provided for in a recent order in council.

In the house of commons little attention was paid to questions. After Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, had made his statement in regard to the disturbances in Dublin, Premier Asquith made a motion for a secret session which was carried.

MAY ASK CONFERENCE BE HELD AT SOME POINT NOT SO CLOSE TO THE BORDER

Mexican Officials at Juarez Fear Influence of the Interventionists.

SENTIMENT STRONG

EL PASO, Texas, April 25.—Mexican officials in Juarez, it was learned tonight make recommendations to General Carranza asking that the conference between Brigadier General Scott and General Obregon be held at some other point than Juarez or El Paso.

This move if it is made, will be based on the strong interventionist feeling which exists here and in the fear that influences adverse to the de facto government might be brought to bear on the conference.

There is no question that the interventionists are strong in El Paso. The feeling is intensified by the presence here of a large number of American refugees who have been reduced to poverty through being forced to abandon the business they had built up in Mexico.

Blind Man's Bluff



LATEST BRITISH NOTE IN ANSWER TO AMERICAN PROTESTS CONTENDS THAT BLOCKADE PRACTICES ARE LEGITIMATE

Practices Are "Judicially Sound and Valid" and Declares That the Blockade Is Carried Out in Accordance With the Principles of International Law—Reiterates the Military Necessity of Regulating Commerce to Neutrals Contiguous to Germany.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The latest British note in answer to American protests against allied interferences with neutral trade, made public tonight at the state department, contends that the practice complained of is "judicially sound and valid" and that the relief which neutrals seek is rather to be obtained by the mitigation of necessary hardships than by "an abrupt change either in the theory or application of a policy based upon admitted principles of international law carefully adjusted to the altered conditions of modern warfare."

It discloses that "an impartial and influential commission" has been appointed to find ways to minimize the loss and please the allies to make their restraints on trade as little burdensome to neutrals as possible.

Military Necessity. The note, in which the French government concurs, reiterates the military necessity of regulating commerce to neutrals contiguous to Germany and justifies the effectiveness of the blockade which was challenged by the last American note.

More diplomatic correspondence over the issue is expected to follow.

The unanimity of sentiment among the world's neutrals for the protection of neutral rights is recognized in the British note, which refers to the subject in terms embracing not the rights of trade alone. It says in conclusion:

"His majesty's government has noted with sincere satisfaction the intimation contained in the concluding passages of the United States note, of the intention of the United States to undertake the task of championing the integrity of neutral rights."

"The first act of this war was the unprovoked invasion by the enemy of neutral territory—that of Belgium which he was solemnly pledged by treaty to protect. . . . The disregard of neutral rights has since been extended to naval warfare by the wanton destruction of neutral merchant ships on the high seas regardless of the lives of those on board."

At the outset the note suggests that the American complaint is not so much that shipments intercepted really were intended for use in the European neutral countries to which they were dispatched as that the dispatch of goods to Great Britain's enemies had been frustrated by methods not hitherto employed by belligerents.

At the same time both sides express the greatest satisfaction over the conference. The interventionists are convinced that General Scott will be the bearer of an ultimatum to the de facto government, the Mexicans and those Americans who have no material interests in Mexico are equally positive that the American government is simply seeking adequate guarantees that General Carranza is in position to protect the border and cope with the bandits as a preliminary step to the withdrawal of the American troops.

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Discussions at great length the question of proofs of the destination of contraband it says: "What is essential is to demand whether or not the goods were on their way to the enemy. If they were, a belligerent is entitled to detain them and having regard to the nature of the struggle in which the allies are engaged, they are compelled to take the most effectual steps to exercise that right."

In a long discussion of prize court procedure, the note gives assurances that the orders in council do not override international law and that the prize court has full power to decide that any given act under those orders is illegal and to entertain any claim for compensation on that basis.

As a previous note, in answer to the contention that commerce of the United States is being destroyed by the British interferences, figures issued by the United States department of commerce are quoted to show that exports to the Scandinavian countries and Holland increased from \$97,000,000 in 1913 to \$235,000,000 in 1915.

"The inference is suggested," says the note, "that if complaints have been made to the administration at Washington by would-be exporters they emanated not from persons who desired to engage in the commerce with neutral countries, but from those who desired to dispatch contraband."

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ANOTHER CONTINGENT OF RUSSIANS LANDS IN WEST

Tremendous Enthusiasm is Shown at Marseilles, Welcoming the Troops.

MARSEILLES, April 25.—Marseilles was again the center of tremendous enthusiasm today, as another contingent of Russian troops arrived unexpectedly. Great crowds gathered at the quay to witness their disembarkation.

Russians lined the decks of the transports, returning the cheers from the crowds massed along the shore, while the flotilla of warships and merchantmen in the harbor saluted with flags and shots of booming cannon.

OFFICIALS WILL EXHUME BODY OF WEALTHY WOMAN

Will Seek for Marks of Violence on the Body of Mrs. J. Berlin Achor.

TAMPA, Fla., April 25.—States Attorney Gordon announced here today that he would take steps tomorrow to have the body of Mrs. J. Merlin Achor exhumed for examination of wounds on her head, to ascertain whether they were inflicted when an automobile in which she was riding collided with a tree near here last Sunday night or by a heavy weapon.

Mrs. Achor was found in an unconscious condition, lying across the windshield of the wrecked automobile. She bled to death from a cut in her throat. Dr. Achor told the authorities that his wife was thrown across the windshield in such a manner that the glass cut her throat.

Dr. Achor in reporting the accident is alleged to have told authorities that \$4,500 which his wife had in her handbag when they started for a ride was missing. Mrs. Achor was reputed to be wealthy. They had been married about six months.

PRESIDENT WILSON GOES TO PRINCETON TO VOTE

Plants Tree in Honor of Abraham Lincoln and Delivers Address.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—President Wilson returned to Washington tonight after a day's trip to Princeton, N. J., where he voted in the presidential primaries, planted a tree in honor of Abraham Lincoln, and delivered a brief address extolling the martyred president.

After the name of each candidate for delegate to the St. Louis convention on the ballot handed the president in the polling booth were the words "Choice for President, Woodrow Wilson." The polls opened only a minute before his arrival and therefore Mr. Wilson was the first to vote for himself.

MILITARY GUARD PLACED. SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 25.—A military guard has been placed on the United States wireless station here for reasons the authorities refuse to divulge. A report that dynamite had been found at the station was denied.

U. S. AMBASSADOR TO CONFER AGAIN WITH CHANCELLOR

Main Purpose of Chancellor's Visit to Berlin is to Secure Information.

WANTS TO KNOW OF AMERICA'S DEMANDS

Would Assure Himself as to Exact Wishes of the United States.

BERLIN, April 25 (Via London).—The American ambassador, James W. Gerard, is to have another conference with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg this evening prior to the imperial chancellor's departure for great headquarters.

At the foreign office the correspondents were informed that the chancellor was devoting the holidays to conferences on the submarine with the departments concerned. They have not yet been concluded.

The main purpose of the imperial chancellor's flying trip to Berlin has been, as is evident from his protracted conference with Ambassador Gerard on Monday, the desire to obtain as clear an idea as possible of the attitude and policy of the American government, what if anything lies behind and beyond the American note, and what measures are necessary to satisfy the American demand, before the momentous decision is taken by the emperor and his advisers at headquarters.

The crisis has come to a head in the midst of the Easter holidays—a season playing a highly important role in German life, when public men are widely scattered from Berlin, and their views, which the emperor would naturally wish to ascertain before reaching a decision, not quickly assembled. Thus, the formulation of a reply to the American note, which presumably would spell peace or war, cannot be rushed.

Hope Not Abandoned. So far as Germany is concerned, there is still a possibility of a settlement.

IRISH REVOLUTIONISTS IN SERIOUS OUTBREAK AT THE IRISH CAPITAL

Dublin Scene of Fighting Between Troops and Sinn Fein Society.

SITUATION IN HAND

LONDON, April 25.—Almost coincidental with the capture of Sir Roger Casement, leader of the separatist faction in Ireland, while he was attempting to land arms from Germany on the coast of Ireland, there has occurred in Ireland a revolutionary outbreak of considerable proportions.

So far as has been announced by the British government only Dublin is affected. Here serious fighting took place Monday between regular troops, volunteers and policemen, against members of the Sinn Fein society, who had captured the post-office and Stephens Green and numerous houses in various parts of the city.

Three of the officers of the troops, four or five soldiers, two volunteers and two policemen were killed, and about a score of others injured. The losses of the revolutionists have not been made known.

The government reports that the military authorities now have the situation well in hand.

The official communication issued this afternoon concerning the situation in Dublin says: "At noon yesterday serious disturbances broke out in Dublin. A large party of men identified with the Sinn Fein party, mostly armed, occupied Stephens Green and took possession forcibly of the postoffice, where they cut the telegraphic and telephonic wires. Houses also were occupied in Stephens Green, Sackville street, Abbey street and along the quay."

"In the course of the day soldiers arrived from the Curragh and the situation is now well in hand. So far as is known here, three military officers, four or five soldiers, two loyal volunteers and two policemen have been killed and four or five military officers and seven or eight soldiers and six volunteers wounded. No exact information has been received of the casualties on the side of the Sinn Feiners."

Reports received from Cork, Limerick, Ennis, Tralee and both Ridings and Tipperary show that no disturbances of any kind have occurred in these localities.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, April 25.—Forecast for North Carolina: Probably fair Wednesday and Thursday.