

HAWAIT NEWS OF BATTLE REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE

If Villa Breaks Through Southern Guerrero, The Way Is Open For A Flight Into Southern Chihuahua

NO REASON GIVEN FOR CARRANZA TROOPS ALONG BORDER

Raider Travels As He Pleases Without Hindrance From Alleged Foes; Moves Through Territory Held By Carranzistas

El Paso, Texas—Further news of the battle reported to have been waged near Namiquipa between Carranza troops and a force of bandits led by Francisco Villa, is being impatiently awaited along the border. A strong Carranza force has been stationed at Namiquipa, forming a part of the chain of defenses which the de facto government has thrown across southern Guerrero. If Villa will be able to break past this obstacle the way is open for a flight into northern Chihuahua, or the bandit leader can proceed eastward into northern Chihuahua, or the bandit leader can proceed eastward into the fastnesses of the high range starting in the Namiquipa district.

News of the battle was received first by General Gavira, commander of the Carranza troops, stationed in Juarez. General Gavira's dispatches do not state the number of Villa men engaged, but Colonel Cano, commanding the Carranza troops, is said to have had a force of 2,000.

Carranza Troops Along Border.

The reason for the Carranza troops moving to the border remains unexplained. It is impossible even to make a fair estimate of the number of men under General Gavira at Juarez. The large number of Carranza troops is the fact that new troops are arriving daily indicates that this force is a large one. The most conservative estimate places it at 5,000 and calculations range from that point upward to 8,000. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the facts being known and most of the men keep headquarters in the town among the hills. Reports from General Prieta and Ojuna tell of Mexican reinforcements reaching those points, but nothing is known as to their numbers.

There is no question that there is serious and growing uneasiness in El Paso, which has been sharply accentuated by the problem which has arisen over the request of the United States government to General Carranza for the use of the Mexican railroads to transport supplies. Americans do not believe that Carranza dare grant this request, especially as it is understood that General Funston proposes, if it is granted, to take the lines and equipment of the American and place military guards at the stations. The presence of American soldiers on Mexican railroads, it is said, is very likely to be misunderstood by the people, and it is feared would be sure to provoke outbreaks.

Railroads Needed Badly.

On the other hand, there are many indications that the Mexican railroads are sorely needed by the American military authorities to ship supplies to the troops in the field. At the present time these supplies must go forward over a desert and mountain trail by wagons and mules. The pressure is intensified by the fact that almost all the forage for the cavalry horses must be sent from the base, as the corn and pastured mounts of the troops of the United States could not live on the diet that will support a Mexican pony. Omnibus reports have received that the transportation system is already overtaxed and it is this feature of the situation that causes the deepest anxiety and the most apprehension. This anxiety has been lessened by the news that Carranza has deferred the issue by a request for more information from the Washington government.

Desertion Brings Blindness.

El Paso, Tex.—Some of the horrors of the Villa pursuit were revealed when a Negro trooper of the Tenth cavalry, who was with Colonel Boyd, arrived at Fort Bliss hospital and was treated for blindness. He had been made blind by the glare of the Chihuahua desert. Five members of the Tenth cavalry and the engineering corps, who were in the Columbus district, also arrived to be treated for accidental injuries.

Villa Wanted to Be Dictator.

El Paso, Tex.—General Felipe Angeles, often referred to as the "true patriot of the Mexican revolution," and former chief military adviser to Francisco Villa, came out of a long retirement to explain how, in his opinion, Francisco Villa, instead of being the leader of the constitutionalists, has fallen to the status of a hunted bandit. General Angeles charged that "Villa, like Carranza, aspired to be a dictator," and that this, and not the

Washington—Every effort is being made by the administration to bring to a speedy conclusion the case into Mexico after Villa. Orders have been sent to Brigadier General Pershing to lose no time in rounding up the bandit chief. Reports of a disturbing character which have been received from the border have convinced officials that the longer the American forces are in Mexico the greater is the danger of serious trouble with the entire nation below the border.

Features of Fashion

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY



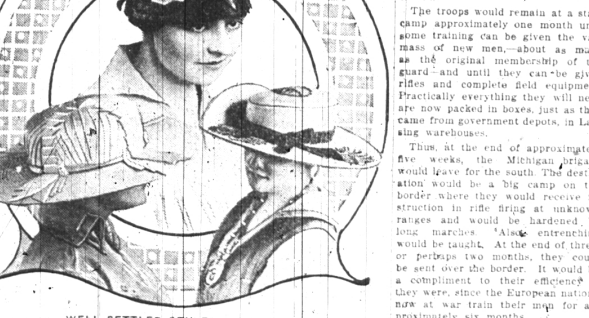
AMONG THE COATS FOR SPRING.

A candidate for favor, among the coats of spring, that needs only to be seen to provoke approving smiles, presents its plainness and its gracefulness and its modestness all at once. The charm of simplicity belongs to it, or, at any rate, it looks simple, but with a simplicity which conceals that it has been thought out by an artist.

As pictured, the coat is made in black or a very dark color with a narrow but pronounced stripe in white given the garment a virginal touch in the good graces of fashionable women. Its lines are correct, assuring one of the two accepted silhouettes, and it is distinguished by certain original touches in its finishing. All of which goes to prove that it belongs to the smart set in the world of apparel.

As pictured, the coat is made in black and white and fastens down the front with five large black buttons having varying stripes of white on them. No two are exactly alike. The coat sleeves, as plain as can be, are finished with oddly shaped cuffs that afford no intention of following the example of the sleeves in the matter of plainness. They are adorned with two buttons, like those on the front, but in a smaller size.

A slit pocket is set in at each side. And, since it would never do for pockets to be negligible this season, they make opportunity for shaped bands, applied about the slit and a perforature



WELL SETTLED STYLES IN HATS.

Flowers treated with this lacquer look as if made of the porcelain.

A fancy detached skirt yoke of sheer material is gathered to a skirt yoke which is already fast. Little shrouder and roars.

Each of the hats in the group of three pictures displays some one or another of the features mentioned above. The hats are made of a material which is well suited to the season. The first hat is a wide-brimmed hat with a veil. The second hat is a wide-brimmed hat with a veil. The third hat is a wide-brimmed hat with a veil.

LEARN THE GREAT BARRAGES NOW IN PROGRESS

HOW THE MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD WILL BE QUICKLY MOBILIZED FOR WAR.

"CALL YOUR COMPANY" CAPT.

Every Detail Arranged For Quick Action in Getting Together and Consulting For Active Service.

[By Gurd M. Hayes] Lansing—If the National Guard of Michigan were called out for service in Mexico, there would be little or no boundary confusion which followed the request for troops in 1910. The state military force, assisted by the regular army, has worked out a plan which would get the Michigan National Guard and let it into the field with little trouble and delay. Every commissioned officer of the Michigan National Guard to whom is entrusted the command of troops, has a field desk or locker for his orders and other papers and for personal supplies. In that locker is a mobilization order from the Division of Military Affairs of the war department and one from General Pershing, commanding the regular army corps. When the regular army officers inspect the National Guard annually, they ask to see these orders and if they are not to be had, they are given a reprimand for neglect. These orders cover every possible contingency from the second Washington to the second Veracruz. The militia troops reach the government camp previously selected for them.

Take the company commander. When Secretary Lansing says to him by telephone, "Call your company or whatever the code sentence may be," he gets in touch at once with his lieutenants. They notify the sergeants and corporals and the company is notified to notify and within a few minutes a stream of eager young men are on their way to the government camp. A few of the men of each company are out of the city. They are reached by telegraph or telephone. If any is reluctant to go, he is fined. The men are empowered to use government transportation and get him. At the army everybody goes into a uniform, but the Michigan National Guard is different. The Michigan National Guard is a good advertisement that something is being done and recruits are being secured. The captain sets up a couple of field desks and the company is ready for orders and starts housekeeping on the army floor.

There are 65 men per company in the Michigan National Guard. The strength of an ordinary company is 122. So recruits are needed. An officer of each company—usually the first lieutenant—has previously been detailed to the government camp. Usually he has been given the details months or years ago. With a sergeant at his elbow, either military or civilian, he goes to the government camp and examines the men who come and accept those who are fitted. They are also uniformed and their education and military training, the support foot movements and the manual of arms.

At the end of a period which is established at one week, the state mobilization board, which the troops will have their home armories for the state camp. Depending on the season, this will be either Fort Wayne, Detroit, if the call comes before the first of May, or Grayling, if it is after that date and consequently may have to live under the stars. The recruits who are not selected remain behind and send the recruits that come in until the company roster is full.

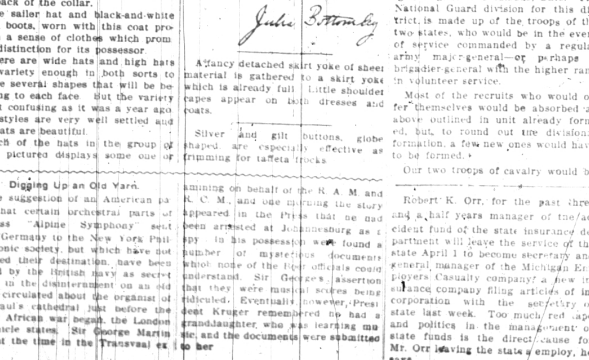
The troops would remain at a state camp approximately one month. Some training can be given the vast mass of new men,—about as many as the original membership of the state guard. They are given rifles and complete field equipment. Practically everything they will need is now packed in boxes, just as they are in the government depots, in Lansing warehouses.

Thus, at the end of approximately five weeks, the Michigan National Guard would be ready for the state border where they would receive instruction in rifle firing at unknown ranges and would be hardened by these exercises. At the end of three, or perhaps two months, they could be sent over the border. It would be the duty of their officers, if they were, since the European nations are at war, to train their men for approximately six months.

The program might be varied somewhat and send the Michigan brigade to Columbus, Ohio. The National Guard division for this district is made up of the troops of the regular army and the Michigan National Guard. The Michigan National Guard is a regular army major general—or perhaps a brigadier general—with the higher rank in military service.

Most of the recruits who would be "for themselves" would be absorbed as above outlined in unit ready formation. A few new ones would have to be formed.

Two troops of cavalry would be assigned on behalf of the R. A. M. and R. C. M. and one of the troops would be assigned to the state camp. The Michigan National Guard is a regular army major general—or perhaps a brigadier general—with the higher rank in military service.



WELL SETTLED STYLES IN HATS.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE OPENED A GENERAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE GERMANS.

DRAW GERMANS FROM WEST

Paris War Office Says Germans Made Gains and Captured More Than 3,500 Men.

Leningrad, (Continued), with the new attack by the Russians which is part of a general offensive against the Germans on the Western front. The Russian attack is not in progress of any great significance in this situation and it is evident that the Russian attack is not in progress of any great significance in this situation and it is evident that the Russian attack is not in progress of any great significance in this situation.

London experts say only an opportunity to strike the Germans who are extremely tired, and that as to drawing the Germans to the east, that is a matter for the Germans to decide. Berlin's statements as to the new attack on the Western front which was reported by the Paris war office, are not in progress of any great significance in this situation and it is evident that the Russian attack is not in progress of any great significance in this situation.

The Paris war office statement reports that the German gains were slight and that the Russian advance has been checked, the battle is continuously on a large scale. The statement from Paris says that the Russian artillery attacks have been repulsed, but that the French gas replied so vigorously that no infantry move was attempted by the enemy.

Although Berlin declares the Russians were repulsed, it is admitted that the Germans abandoned a position north of Lake Narocz to escape the encircling fire of the enemy's heavy guns.

GOVERNMENT LOST MILLIONS

Selling of Cheap Cigars and Cigarettes Without Stamp the Cause.

New York—More than a score of tobacco manufacturers have been arrested and warrants are said to be out for many others. Internal revenue collectors claim the government has lost nearly \$200,000 in the sale of cheap cigars and cigarettes without stamps.

Federal authorities describe these as "the profit so far obtained," their statement which has resulted in evidence being obtained, warranting seizure of the defendants. The New York and elsewhere, which will be accomplished at once, and offenders prosecuted criminally.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

The mangled bodies of two unknown men were found in the east yards of the Michigan Central railroad in New York City. They had been killed, but whether they were killed by a train or fell between cars no one is able to tell.

Merlin—Emperor William has bestowed the Order of Pour le Merite on Captain Haupt and Fleet Lieutenant Commander of the Twenty-fourth Brigade, for their gallant conduct during the first to enter Fort Duhamel with their companies.

Paris—Eight hundred thousand French children have been orphaned by the war, according to a statement made by Senator Jeanneret in a debate in the senate. This number is per cent of the total population of the French Republic. Half the children of France, the senator estimates, will be reared without a paternal guide.

Rio Janeiro—Dr. L. Muller, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, congratulated the American people on the occasion of the centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. He expressed his hope that the two nations would continue to be friendly and that the American people would continue to be friendly and that the American people would continue to be friendly.