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# The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News  
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## FOUR KILLED AND NINE INJURED WHEN BOILER EXPLODES

### Cruiser San Diego Has Severe Explosion Following Annual Test

### LOW WATER IN BOILER TUBE GIVEN THE BLAME

### Accident Occurred Off Coast of Mexico Last Night About Sundown

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 22.—The fatal explosion on board the United States cruiser San Diego, flagship of the Pacific fleet, off Guaymas, last night came at the end of the most severe test to which United States cruisers are subjected, it was announced here today.

The cruiser left La Paz early yesterday to begin the annual 24 hour test required of all vessels in the navy. For four hours of this test the cruiser is under forced draft, the most strenuous test possible. Under forced draft the San Diego is capable of making 22 knots.

It was during this test or soon afterward, according to naval officials here today, that the explosion on board the San Diego occurred. The wireless station here was not notified until ten o'clock last night. At that time the San Diego was making her way to Guaymas, the medical corps on board doing all in its power to care for the injured.

The details of the accident received here were forwarded at once to Washington and the order for an official investigation of the cause which led up to the accident followed.

Two of the victims of the explosion killed in San Diego, and had been serving in the navy for only a short time. Oscar J. Wyatt, whose mother, Mrs. Sadie Foster, resides in El Centro, came here from Los Angeles to collect only three weeks ago. He passed the examination for second class fireman and was at once assigned to the San Diego.

A. L. Harless of Joplin, Mo., enlisted here last September after serving with the United States marines here.

The San Diego was formerly the California. The cruiser was re-christened the San Diego last fall, when it was decided to give the name "California" to a dreadnaught.

**Early Report of Explosion.**  
Washington, Jan. 22.—Four men were killed and nine seriously injured by an explosion on board the United States cruiser San Diego, off the west coast of Mexico, at 8 o'clock last night, according to a dispatch received today by the navy department. Low water in a boiler tube caused the accident.

The San Diego is the flagship of the Pacific fleet. Few details of the disaster were given out at the navy department.

Secretary Daniels today ordered an investigation to fix responsibility for the explosion.

The accident was reported by Admiral Howland. The cruiser had just completed a speed trial when she made 21.45 knots, and it is believed that the machinery may have been put to too severe a test. It is presumed that the excitement of the test and the possible negligence of the crew may have led to the water get too low. This theory did not give the exact cause of the explosion and did not say where it occurred.

The San Diego left La Paz January 19 for Acapulco.

Captain Ashley H. Robertson is commander of the San Diego.

At noon the navy department made public the following revised list of the dead and injured:

**Dead.**  
William E. Elliott, of Brooklyn.  
Ambrose L. Harless, of Joplin, Mo.  
Clifford A. Western, of Vancouver, California.

Oscar J. Wyatt, of El Centro, Cal.  
All of the dead are second class firemen.

**Seriously Injured.**  
Second class fireman E. V. Gillen of Indianapolis; William H. Miller, of Brown, Kan.; Benjamin Tucker, of Leadmine, Mo.; Ernest A. Ledwith, of Pueblo, Colorado.

Less seriously injured: George Ohm, water tender, of Yutan, Neb.; Darrell Varnado, second class fireman, of Port Arthur, Texas; Charles W. Peterson, second class fireman of Racine, Wis.; Emanuel A. Shepard, seaman, of La Porte, Ind.; and Patrick A. Merriman, coal passer, of Wollach, Neb.

**How Fireman Died.**  
San Diego, Cal., Jan. 22.—How fireman went to their death and others faced death like real heroes yesterday when an explosion in a boiler tube on the United States cruiser San Diego in the Gulf of California shook the flagship of the United States Pacific fleet, is told in a radio message sent here today by Captain Ashley H. Robertson, in command of the San Diego.

## Russians Pushing Advance Toward Prussia With Vigor

By J. W. T. Mason  
(Former European Manager of the United Press.)

New York, Jan. 22.—The Russians are pushing their new advance vigorously toward Thorn. This has suddenly become the most important movement in any of the war-zone. The Slavs appear once more to have changed their plan of campaign to have returned to their original resolve to overthrow the German defenses on the Vistula, which are second only in strength to the defenses on the Rhine.

The absence of news of the Russian advance toward Budapest and the apparent inability of the Slavs to follow up their recent defeat of the Turks in the Caucasus suggest that, instead of sending sufficient reinforcements to support these movements, Russia regards the new offensive against the Germans along the Vistula as for the moment the dominant factor in her strategy.

There are, in fact, six different campaigns now being conducted by the Russians. The first is in East Prussia, the second toward Thorn, the third toward Warsaw, the fourth in Galicia, the fifth in Bukovina and against Budapest, and the sixth in the Caucasus.

Six campaigns require a serious division of the Slav offensive, and what is more satisfactory to the German general staff, Petrograd has been tempted into a policy of indecision.

It will require an enormous force to make the movement successful.

The difficulty of crossing an undefended portion of the Vistula river in Russia are so great that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has been unable to move from the south to the north bank of that stream. It seems, therefore, as if the problem of forcing a passage of the Vistula into Germany, which is protected by a line of modern fortifications, may be as perplexing for the Slavs to solve.

There appear to be variable cliques of strategists at Petrograd, each of whom, in turn, seems to impress its desires on the general staff.

Instead, therefore, of holding fast to one objective, in spite of all obstacles, every stumble sends the Slav off seeking an easier track.

Presumably the situation in the southeast was more puzzling than at first anticipated, so the Petrograd military authorities decided to try their troops again in the Russo-German northwestern war zone. While trying to reach Thorn early in the war the Slavs suffered their first great defeat amid the marshes of East Prussia. The experience gained, doubtless accounts for the fact that the new advance is not through the East Prussian glacial bogs but along the Russian roads a few miles to the south.

The seriousness of the Thorn offensive depends on the strength of the Slav armies.

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It is feared some of the passengers may suffer serious consequences as a result of exposure.

The Maryland will be a total loss. She caught fire when between Sandy Point and Magothy and whistled for aid. To save the passengers the captain ran her on the beach. Owing to the great draught of the steamer City of Baltimore and City of Norfolk, they could not approach close to the Maryland and were forced to run their boats a mile to the burning ship.

During the interval between the beaching of the Maryland and the arrival of the rescue boats, many of the passengers leaped into the water. Most of them were in their berths when the fire was discovered. The cause of the fire is not yet known.

## BERLIN CREDITS ZEPPELINS WITH RAID

### Says Huge Aircraft of Latest Type Responsible for Bomb-Dropping in British Cities

Copenhagen, Jan. 22.—It is generally accepted in Berlin that the airships which raided the coast of England early this week were Zeppelins, according to dispatches from the German capital today.

These airships are the latest design, having exceptional speed. They crossed the North sea flying at a great height, and as soon as they reached the coast descended to an altitude of 3000 feet. These dispatches declare that the airships flew much lower than that when they were over some of the towns in Norfolk.

It is addressed "to the press of San Diego" and says that although all the men who were killed or injured were given sufficient time to escape, they struck to their posts, seeing only duty; that the lives of many others of the engineer's crew in the compartment below might be spared. They remained to open the safety valves and to take other precautions to prevent the compartments from filling with the deadly steam. It meant death and injury to them, but if they had not stayed, said Captain Robertson, scores of lives might have been lost.

Captain Robertson reported that the over-heating and blowing out of several valves, probably caused by low water in the boiler, apparently was the cause of the accident.

Admiral Howland, he said, has appointed a commission to investigate the cause of the trouble, headed by Fleet Commander F. E. Oliver.

Watches were being changed in the engine room at the time of the explosion. Officers of the Maryland were acting as umpires of the tests when the accident happened.

## SENATE GOES TO ALBANY FOR THOMPSON FUNERAL

### Upper House Adjourns Until Monday Morning After Lively Session

Washington, Jan. 22.—The senate adjourned today at 12:30 on a special train for Albany, where they will attend the funeral of the late Rufus Thompson, father of President Laird Thompson, this afternoon.

Senators Lafayette Bagnall, J. C. Smith and Wood were appointed on the committee to investigate the Eastern Oregon Insane Asylum and, together with the committee from the house, will leave at midnight tonight to attend to that duty.

There has been a heavy lobby against the bill and the bystanders are watching with interest the senators who are opposing the bill and the reasons they present for not favoring it. "It is the first measure the favoring of which would indicate a senator was standing in with the corporations," said one of the regular members of the senate audience this morning, "and I am anxious to see how the members will line up on the proposition."

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## SUMMARY OF LATEST WAR MOVES.

England.—German submarine torpedoed and sank British steamer Durwald off British coast. Crew rescued. Believed indicates Germany inaugurating systematic attack on British merchantmen advocated by Vice Admiral Von Tirpitz.

France.—Germans bombarded Saint Die, historic city. Feared ancient buildings be damaged. No fatalities reported. Paris admits Germans checked French advancing against Metz, Germans themselves advancing. French gained slightly at Lombardeyde and Berry-au-bac.

Belgium.—Germans bombarded Nieuport. British repulsed three German night attacks near Viancy. Cannanading between Ohio and Yser.

Turkey.—Constantinople asserts Russian offensive in Caucasus "brought to a standstill," denies Turks routed.

Austria.—Petrograd declares Austrian commander at Pola committed suicide when learned his forts shelled the Austrian battleship Rabecky in error.

Germany.—Germans everywhere except that Zeppelin, not aeroplanes, bombarded Norfolk, England, Tuesday night. Declare new type airships participated.

Alsace.—Hand-to-hand fighting reported near Hartmannswiller, northwest of Muelhausen.

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## HISTORIC CITY OF SAINT DIE OBJECT OF BOMBARDMENT

### Six Shells Are Dropped In Heart of City By German Gunners

### INHABITANTS FLEE WHEN SHELLING BEGINS

### Russians and Germans Have Bloody Struggle Along Forty Mile Front

By William Philip Sims.  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
Paris, Jan. 22.—Bombardment of the historic city of Saint Die by the Germans was announced in the official statement issued this afternoon by the French war office. Six shells fell in the heart of the city, one striking near the famous cathedral built in the 11th century.

It is stated unofficially that a school which dates back to the eighth century was slightly damaged.

The war office announcement does not mention any fatalities, but declares the inhabitants fled in a wild panic when the German shells began to fall. Great indignation is expressed here over the shelling of the picturesque city.

The statement admits that the Germans continue to check the French near Saint Mihiel and those attempting an offensive against Metz. The attempt to drive a wedge into the German lines at that point has failed and the German continues the advance reported earlier in the week.

The official statement says in part: "Our forces, under a violent bombardment, have been compelled to evacuate 150 yards of trenches southeast of Saint Mihiel. The enemy also recaptured part of the trenches we took northwest of Pont-A-Mousson."

German bombardment of Nieuport has resumed, the announcement says. The French claim an advance near Lombardeyde and slight gains in the vicinity of Berry-au-bac.

A sharp German attack near Beaunjour is declared to have been repulsed with considerable loss. From the Oise to the Yser, the statement says, activity is largely confined to an artillery duel, the advantage resting with the French.

Near Hartmannswiller, northwest of Muelhausen, hand-to-hand fighting is in progress, indicating the French are pushing their offensive in Alsace with determination.

**Fighting Is Bloody.**  
Petrograd, Jan. 22.—The bloodiest engagement since the inauguration of the new Russian offensive against Germany was in progress today along a 40-mile front, the war office here announced today. Desperate fighting, in fact, was reported from everywhere.

Terrific fighting, the war office statement said, was in progress along the banks of the Muin river. The losses on both sides were heavy.

The Russians, after capturing Skump yesterday, it was stated, were marching today upon Thorn. The right wing of the Russian army was said to be only 10 miles from the Prussian border.

It was unofficially announced that the German advance on Warsaw had again been halted.

**French Defeat Complete.**  
Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, L. I., Jan. 22.—The defeat of the French forces which attempted to break through the German lines east of Saint Mihiel was complete, according to the official statement issued by the war office here this afternoon.

It was also announced that the French assayed an assault upon the crown prince's army at Verdun, but were thrown back upon their own defenses.

"Our entire front is now entirely cleared of the enemy's forces near Saint Mihiel," the announcement read. "The French have been compelled to evacuate a row of trenches and to abandon the offensive."

Artillery firing continues at Pont-A-Mousson. Referring to the situation in Alsace the statement declares the French were forced to abandon their positions in the hills at Hartmannswiller, the Germans having captured two officers and 125 men.

A galling French fire, it is declared, compelled the Germans to abandon a trench at Berry-au-bac, but it was dismantled before the French could occupy it.

Cannanading continues around Arras.

J. E. Hooser, the Silverton editor, who is charged with criminal libel, appeared in court this morning with his attorney, S. T. Richardson, and filed a demurrer in the case. Mr. Richardson stated that Mr. Hooser, who is an attorney, would also appear in his own defense and should be considered as one of the attorneys in the case.

## LARSEN IS HANGED AT SAN QUENTIN

### Alleged Wife Murderer Died on Scaffold Protesting Innocence of Crime

San Quentin, Cal., Jan. 22.—Louis A. Larsen, a harbor, was hanged in the state prison here today for the murder of his wife, Mary Larsen, in the Verdugo hills, near Los Angeles, June 23, 1913.

The trap was sprung at 10:41 o'clock. Larsen's body was cut down at 10:51. His neck was broken by the drop, and death was practically instantaneous.

Larsen went to his death bravely. He walked up the scaffold with a firm step, and there bid Warden Johnston and the other prison attendants good-bye.

Larsen protested his innocence to the very last. He claimed that his 17-year-old daughter, Luella, had given false testimony, but he freely forgave her.

Just before he dropped to his death, Larsen prepared the following statement for the newspaper men:

"There are people who testified against me and upon whose evidence I am going to die. My dear Warden Johnston and fellow men, I again say before you and before God that I am innocent. My daughter did not tell the truth, and to you, Mr. Bradford (the officer who treated the crime to Larsen), what will you say when you are the victim and God is your judge? Will it not ring in your ears that the rope of shame took Larsen's life?"

Larsen also left a letter to Miss Luella Carpenter, the woman for love of whom he was convicted of slaying his wife.

Among the papers found in his cell was the following verse:

"Head askew, neck is broken,  
Eyes are bloodshot and protrude;  
And a tongue so black and swollen  
Speaks a wordless interlude."

**Court Will Not Act.**  
San Francisco, Jan. 22.—Louis A. Larsen must hang at San Quentin prison for the murder of his wife near Los Angeles in 1913. The California supreme court here, to which Larsen's attorneys appealed, refused to interfere in his behalf.

Larsen was scheduled to hang at 10 a. m. today, but Warden Johnston at San Quentin delayed the execution, pending the supreme court's action.

**Last Effort Fails.**  
San Quentin, Cal., Jan. 22.—Immediately after receipt of the news from San Francisco that the state supreme court would not interfere with Louis Larsen's execution, Warden Johnston announced that the murdered would be sent to his death before noon.

An application for a writ of habeas corpus was filed in Los Angeles by Larsen's attorney late yesterday. This fact was telegraphed immediately to members of the supreme court in San Francisco.

The message, however, did not reach the Wells Fargo building where the court is sitting here, until 7:30 o'clock last night. The janitor of the building found the telegram and put it on Chief Justice Angelotti's desk.

Justice Angelotti found the telegram when he reached his office at 9 o'clock this morning. At 9:15 o'clock he received a telephone call from Warden Johnston, of San Quentin, saying that he was holding up the execution pending the action of the supreme court.

Johnston wanted to know what the court intended doing. Justice Angelotti then called up Governor Johnson, but refused to say what the governor had told him regarding the Larsen case.

At 10:15 o'clock Justice Angelotti denied the writ without comment, and notified Warden Johnston to this effect.

Practically without opposition the house this morning adopted the Scheibel bill, providing for an increase of about 100 per cent in the amount of annual license to be paid by the operators of fish traps, seines, fish wheels (both sweep and stationary), and fish canners in district No. 1, applying to the Columbia river and tributary streams, with the understanding that the amount of license will be increased in the same ratio as to make the state commercial fish department self-sustaining. The senate will supply such amendments regarding the increase of license when a joint committee in conference with the Washington authorities will have made its report.

House bill No. 3, Scheibel's continual appropriation repeal bill, proposing to cut off all annual appropriations for the support and maintenance of state boards, departments and institutions, which is expected to precipitate a live-fire of the unemployment situation.

"This year," said Perkins, "the steel corporation will not have any profits to divide, but the men realized we were not to blame and there has been no complaint. The depression in the steel industry, and for that matter, every other industry, is due to the present tariff bill. We have to compete with the cheap labor of Europe. Unless there is a change in the tariff the end of the war will find a greater depression than ever in the United States."

"The present tariff law is unmerciful. The fact that business men don't know where they stand in the eyes of the law is the real cause of the unemployment situation."

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## APPROPRIATION BILL IN HOUSE AGAIN TODAY

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## HENRY FORD IS LIVE WITNESS AT HEARING IN NEW YORK TODAY

### Says Justice Not Charity Is What American Workmen Require

### COULD MAKE CITIZENS OF SING SING INMATES

### No Man In Ford's Employ Receives Less Than Five Dollars Per Day

By John Edwin Nevins.  
New York, Jan. 22.—"Justice and not charity is what the American workmen require."

This was the declaration here today of Henry Ford, multi-millionaire automobile manufacturer of Detroit, while testifying before the federal industrial relations commission's investigation of the Rockefeller, Sage and Carnegie foundations. Ford made an impressive witness. He said the methods in vogue in his factory would permit the taking over of the entire population of Sing Sing prison and making good citizens of the inmates.

"All my employes have been revolutionized by our profit sharing plan," Ford said. "I have little use for charities or philanthropies, as such. My idea is to aid the men, to help themselves. Nearly all are willing to work for an adequate reward."

"We have all kinds of cripples in our employ. They are making good, too. We also have many employes who have served prison terms. They, too, are making good. And it also may be said that they are gaining in self respect and in strength of character."

Ford explained his profit sharing plan at length. He said the wages paid by his concern were 15 per cent higher than those of other automobile plants, and that, in addition, those eligible were participating in the profits.

"Not one of my employes is receiving less than \$5 for an 8-hour day," said Ford.

The plan was established, he said, in justice to his workers, without whom he would not have accomplished anything. Daily absentees from the plant, he said, had decreased from ten per cent to three tenths of one per cent since the profit sharing plan had been in operation.

"Ford said the bank accounts of his employes increased 130 per cent the first six months after the plan was established. Life insurance is 80 per cent and the value of homes owned outright by employes 87 per cent."

"Eight thousand families have moved from squalid homes to healthful and sanitary quarters," Ford said. "A Ford employe is rarely ever arrested. Hard drinking, too, has almost entirely disappeared. The company's school attendance has increased from 200 to approximately 1,100."

Ford admitted that despite his profit-sharing plan, his profits last year were either \$25,000,000 or \$28,000,000. He said the concern was a close corporation, capitalized at \$2,000,000 and owned and controlled by eight people.

The witness declared he did not think a man could bring up a family in his own home on an ordinary rate of wages. He said he did not think men were able to do good mental and physical work for more than 8 hours a day.

"If over-capitalized corporations," said Ford, "must oppress labor to make a showing, I believe it would be better and wiser to make many men comfortable than to make a few rich."

George W. Perkins, recalled to continue his