BRITON SAYS FOE BLOCKADED FIRST

Denial Made That Germany's Submarine Policy Was Justified as Reprisal.

DATES GIVEN IN REPLY

Official View of Berlin Note Regarding Baralong Case Is Given Out—Demand for Investigation Not Ignored.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The British official view of the German note regarding the Baralong case was given out tonight as follows:

"The Germans claim that their army and navy have observed during the present war the principles of international law and humanity and that the German authorities take care that all violations will be carefully investigated and punished.

"Some surprise is expressed that the nation whose armed forces have been responsible for the sacrifice of Louvain, the murder of hundreds of unoffending men, women and children on the Lusitania and other ships, the execution of Edith Cavell, the introduction of poisonous gases, the poisoning of wells, attempted torpedoing of hospital ships and countless other atrocities should describe their methods of warfare as humane.

Data as to Punishment Asked.

"It is further pointed out that it would be interesting to know how many German subjects, if any, have been punished for these atrocities. The Germans claim that the Arabic was torpedoed because the commander of the submarine had the conviction that the Arabic was about to ram the submarine. The true facts are that the Arabic was deliberately sunk by a German submarine without warning and that she neither attempted to attack the submarine nor escape from it.

"With regard to the destruction of the British submarine E-13 in Danish waters by a German torpedo-boat destroyer, it is claimed that it came to a fight between the war vessels and that the submarine defended itself with gunfire. The true facts are as follows: The Germans found the submarine stranded in neutral waters and incapable of either offensive or defensive. The German destroyer fired a torpedo at the E-13. The torpedo exploded close to her. At the same moment the German destroyer fired with all her guns, and the commander of the E-13, whose submarine was afire fore and aft and was unable to defend himself owing to being aground, gave orders to the crew to abandon her. While the men were in the water they were fired on by machine guns and with shrapnel.

Trade "Reprisals" Discussed.

"The Germans defend their action in the case of the Ruel on the ground that it was a measure of reprisal in accordance with measures announced by the German government in February, 1915.

"It is claimed that these reprisals are legitimate, owing to the action of England in attempting to cut off from Germany all imports and starve the German people. The Germans thus maintain their submarine policy in consequence of the British measures against German trade.

"This is, of course, quite untrue, the exact opposite being the case. As far back as December, 1914, Admiral von Tirpitz foreshadowed the submarine blockade of Great Britain, and submarine attacks were made on a merchant ship and a hospital ship on January 30 and February 1, respectively. Moreover, as far back as September, 1914, a Dutch ship with a cargo of grain for Dublin and Belfast was sunk by the Karlsruhe, and the American ship W. P. Frye was similarly sunk on January 28.

Germans Declare Blockade.

"Further, on February 14 the German government declared their intention of instituting a general submarine blockade of Great Britain and Ireland with the avowed purpose of cutting off all supplies from these islands, and this blockade was put into effect on February 18.

"It was on March 11 that the British government put into force as a means of reprisal measures against German trade, which the German government now try to maintain were the cause of their submarine policy.

"The Germans maintain that in the cases of the Arabic, the E-13 and the Ruel they were only aiming at the destruction of hostile ships and in no wise the destruction of helpless persons. The death roll of the Arabic, the shelling of British sailors as they were swimming ashore after abandoning the E-13 and the firing on the crew of the Ruel, who were attempting to save themselves in the boats, sufficiently answers their claims.

"With regard to the German refusal to submit the Baralong case and the three cases put forward by the British government for investigation by an impartial neutral tribunal, this action seems hard to explain if the Germans are really so convinced, as they say, of the guilt of the British commander and the innocence of the perpetrators of three outrages cited by the British government.

"So far as the British government is concerned, it is entirely untrue to say that the British government have left unfilled a just demand for investigation. They have proposed it, and it is the Germans who have rejected it, doubtless because they know full well that the cases in which they are defendants would be decided against them by an impartial tribunal."

To Fortify the System Against Grip.

When Grip is prevalent LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE should be taken, as this combination of Quinine with other ingredients, destroys germs, acts as a Tonic and Laxative and thus keeps the system in condition to withstand Colds, Grip and Influenza. There is only one "BROMO QUININE." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 25c.

POSLAM SOOTHES MOST FIERY SKIN

No Risk in Trying It—Cannot Possibly Harm.

You take no risk in trying Poslam, the skin remedy, as an experiment, to see what it can do. It is absolutely harmless. And the burden of proof is on Poslam—it must show results, visibly, or you will not continue to use it, much less recommend it to others as thousands are doing.

That Poslam possesses a merit most unusual in healing skin diseases is apparent from first application when itching stops and in improvement day by day, until the skin is clear.

Poslam Soap never irritates. Leaves an after "feel" of pleasant wholesomeness.

For samples, send 4c stamps to Emergency Laboratories, 32 West 25th St., New York City. Sold by all Druggists.

TOWN IN MESOPOTAMIA WHERE BRITISH HAVE REVERSED DEFEAT AT HANDS OF TURKS.

—Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

WHARF SCENE AT KUT-EL-AMARA.

Kut-el-Amara is an important port on the Tigris in Mesopotamia, where the British army recently was reported surrounded by a victorious Turkish army. The British, however, reported a victory at this place during last week.

MRS. MOHR WEEPS

Composure Wavers at Sight of Husband's Clothing.

ROBBERY THEORY SCOUTED

State Exhibits Money Found in Dead Man's Pocket and Says Important Letters Relating to Women Will Be Offered Later.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18.—The introduction by the prosecution today of the bloodstained garments worn by her husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, on the night that he was killed almost broke the self-control which his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, who is accused of instigating two negroes to murder him, has exhibited ever since the trial began. Although she kept her gaze averted after one hasty glance at the bullet-pierced hat and other clothing and one of her attorneys attempted to divert her attention by talking to her while the various exhibits were being offered, she constantly wiped tears from her eyes and it was evident that she was deeply affected.

Aside from the introduction of the exhibit, a feature of the day's proceedings was the testimony of Constable Wallace, who quoted Mrs. Mohr as having told him that Dr. Mohr was a dangerous man and that if some people had gone through what she had they would have killed the doctor long ago.

Constable Wallace on cross-examination admitted that Mrs. Mohr told him that she loved her husband. He denied that he told her that the doctor was a scoundrel and ought to be shot and that he knew "two men around Barrington who had it in for the doctor because of his professional treatment of their daughters."

The state introduced testimony to show what personal effects were found in Dr. Mohr's clothing when physicians searched his pockets after he was shot. Each article was identified, including letters and envelopes and money. This was necessary, the prosecution believed, to rebut any possible theory of robbery.

Two of the letters found in Dr. Mohr's pockets were directed to one of the negro defendants, "Victor Brown, care of Dr. Mohr," but inasmuch as the state conceded that they were introduced just to show their external appearance, the contents were ordered sealed up by the court, and the jury will not know what is in them.

The prosecution says it has other letters, taken from Brown's locker in the garage in Newport, which will be shown later to be of importance as related to the case of Mrs. Mohr.

OLD WOUNDS ARE CURED

FRENCHMAN DISCOVERS AUTOMATIC CLEANSER.

Infection Is Revived, Causing Abscesses, Which Burst and Eliminate Foreign Matter, Healing Resulting.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Dr. Pierre Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute, announced to the Academy of Sciences last night that a remarkable advance in serumtherapy had been made as the result of a discovery by Dr. Bassuet of a method of cleaning automatically wounds that had resisted treatment.

Dr. Bassuet employs the rolyvalent serum discovered last year by Drs. Leclainche and Valle. Dr. Roux said 420 wounded men who have been in hospitals from six to 14 months were treated by Dr. Bassuet's method. As a result the infection seemed to revive. Abscesses formed and burst spontaneously, eliminating bits of bone, splinters, bullets, pieces of clothing and even drains and silver threads left in the incisions by mistake.

After this had happened, Dr. Roux said, the wounds healed quickly in most cases, and men who had been lying helpless for months were discharged, cured.

LINERS FIGHT SUBMARINES

Two Passenger Vessels Fire and Hit U-Boats, Berlin Hears.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"Berlin papers," says the Overseas News Agency, quoting the Pioneer Mail, of Allahabad, and the Times, of India, "say they report that a Peninsular & Oriental Liner steamer, the Kashgar, sighted a submarine in the Mediterranean and opened fire at it, although the Kashgar had 150 passengers on board, among whom were a large number of women. The reports add that the second projectile fired by the Kashgar apparently hit the submarine, which disappeared and probably sank.

"Likewise, these British papers report an encounter between the steamer City of Marseilles and a submarine in the Mediterranean, the steamer firing eight shots, and that passengers traveling aboard her report that the submarine was probably hit."

2200 EAGLES TO BE TRIED

Entire Membership of Cincinnati Aerie Faces Charges.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—With the arrival here today of the trial officers it became known that the entire membership of the Cincinnati Aerie of Eagles, numbering more than 2200, will be placed on trial tonight, charged collectively with conduct unbecoming Eagles.

The trials are the outgrowth of differences that originated in the local lodge some time ago relative to the expenditure of money on a trip to one of the annual reunions of Eagles.

Tuesday's War Moves

THE offensive which the Russians launched against the Austro-Hungarian forces in East Galicia and along the Bessarabian frontier Christmas eve, described as the "New Year's battle," came to an end January 15, according to the Austro-Hungarian War Office, with the Teutons holding all their lines in the 80-mile front, having inflicted losses on the Russians estimated at 70,000 men killed or wounded and 6000 captured.

That this ends only one phase of the offensive, however, is indicated by the Austrian official statement that Russian reinforcements are being thrown into East Galicia. The Austrians all along have considered that the big Russian offensive was undertaken with important military and political objects in view. To it has been attributed the dual purpose of lessening the strain on the entente allies in the Balkans and possibly of causing Roumania to enter the war on the side of the entente allies.

Unofficial advices from Kiev are that the Germans are evacuating Lusk, one of the triangle of fortresses in Volhynia, around which there was sanguinary fighting in the Teutonic drive of the Russians last Fall.

Still farther north, to the southeast of Riga, and south of Widsy, the Russians, during a snow storm, made surprise attacks against German posts and destroyed them.

From a political point of view Greece has again become a center of great interest. In addition to the report that the entente allies have ordered Greece to hand passports to the representatives of the central powers and their allies in the kingdom, comes an assertion that British and French troops have been landed at Corinth, 48 miles west of Athens. Should the latter report prove true, the entente allies would have a line of bases almost surrounding Greece—at Saloniki on the east, at Corinth on the south and at Corfu on the west.

With the ending of the Montenegrin campaign by the capitulation of the Montenegrins to the Austrians, hostilities for the moment have ceased in the Balkans, although a dispatch from Athens reports the dropping of bombs by 25 French aeroplanes on a Bulgarian position northeast of Saloniki. Hundreds of Bulgarians are declared to have been killed in this attack and a large number wounded.

The British and French on the western line continue their artillery duels with the Germans. Paris reports the shattering of German trenches in the region of Moulin-Sous-Toutvent and the damaging of a German battery in the Vosges, while the British record the destruction of a large portion of the parapets of German trenches with the explosion of a mine near Fricourt. The Germans are declared to have suffered considerably from the effects of the explosion and the shells of the British guns which followed the detonation of the mine. One French and two British aeroplanes have been brought down by the Germans in the western theater.

The usual artillery engagements continue along the Austro-Italian front.

Violent snow storms in the Caucasus have not ended the Russian offensive against the Turks, who are declared by Constantinople to be battling hard against the superior forces of the invaders. Petrograd reports the capture of 24 Turkish officers and more than 200 men and quantities of rifles, war materials, tents and provisions in this region.

Nothing additional has come through concerning the situation in Mesopotamia, where last accounts had the British forging ahead against the Turks in an endeavor to bring aid to the British force beleaguered in Kut-El-Amara.

SOCIALIST IS LOYAL

Party Would Defend America, Says Its Representative.

HOUSE APPLAUDS SPEECH

Attempts to Limit Talk of Mr. London Are Shouted Down—Resistance of Attack Promised in Opposing Preparedness.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Every Socialist in the United States would defend this country if attacked by a foreign foe, Representative London, the only Socialist in Congress, told the House today in an address against preparedness.

The House shouted down attempts to limit London's time and spurred him on with questions. His declaration that the Socialists would fight was greeted with thunderous applause. Representative O'Shaughnessy, of Rhode Island, demanded of London what would be the attitude of the Socialists in case the American flag was attacked.

"I desire to say that if the people of the United States were attacked every Socialist would fight," London said.

"What is the distinction between the flag and the people?" a dozen Representatives immediately asked, in as many different ways, while London smiled and fenced the question.

"The people throb with life," he said, "while a flag is an emblem only. Any lunatic from an insane asylum can attack the flag and trample on it, but it is a vastly different thing for an attack to be made on the people."

London then was asked if he supported a Socialist pledge against enlistment.

"As for me," he answered, "if we were attacked nothing would prevent me from sacrificing my life."

"The social democracy of the world is opposed to war," explained Mr. London. "If the territory of the United States were invaded by soldiers from Canada or Mexico, every Socialist would consider it his obligation to defend his country.

"In the European war the Socialists are performing a difficult task. They were for peace until the last moment. In Germany they were told that it was for defense. They took that attitude. In the German Reichstag and the Austrian Raichrath, in England everywhere they are now advocating peace negotiations, and I have no hesitancy in predicting that if the war is not terminated within a few months the world will witness one of the greatest revolutions in the history of mankind."

Mr. London argued that a large army and navy were unnecessary unless the United States planned extended conquest of foreign lands.

FILIPINO CURB PROPOSED

LIQUOR IMPORT PROHIBITION WRITTEN IN MEASURE.

Habit-Forming Drugs Also Barred by Provision, Independence Date Amendment Up for Vote Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Prohibition of the manufacture, importation or sale of all intoxicating drinks or habit-forming drugs in the Philippine Islands, excepting native beverages, was written into the Philippine self-government bill by the Senate late today by a vote of 35 to 23.

The prohibition amendment as originally introduced by Senator Gronna made no exceptions, but before the vote it was modified, at the urgent suggestion of Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Philippines committee. It precipitated lively debate, Senator Hitchcock insisting that Congress in a measure designed to extend self-government to the Filipinos should not undertake to legislate for them in matters pertaining to their personal liberty.

He declared also that such legislation would arouse a storm of disapproval among the natives and precipitate disorder.

Senators Gronna and Vardaman led the champions of the amendment, who were undeterred by Mr. Hitchcock's opposition or statements that prohibition would greatly reduce the revenue of the government.

Tomorrow Senator Clarke's amendment proposing that the President recognize the independence of the Philippines within two years after passage of the act will be before the Senate for a vote.

BELL-ANS

Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Three Sentenced at Roseburg.

ROSEBURG, Or., Jan. 18.—(Special.)—Earl Baird, arrested recently at Elkton on a charge of larceny, was sentenced yesterday to pay a fine of $40. Ed Stene and Mat Lumber, of Gardiner, who were accused of violating the fish laws, were fined $50 each. Stene and Lumber were arrested by the game warden after a fistic encounter in the center of the North Umpqua River.

OIL CONCERN CUTS MELON

Standard of California to Distribute Millions in Stock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—A 50 per cent stock dividend was declared today by the Standard Oil Company (California) at the regular directors' meeting held at Richmond, Cal. The dividend, which was in addition to the regular quarterly one of $2.50 a share, was made payable April 15 to stockholders of record March 4, 1916. There are outstanding 496,866 and a fraction shares entitled to the dividend of a half share each.

The stock dividend was made subject to the approval of the California state authorities.

The dividend, officers of the company said, represents a little more than half of the surplus, accumulated over a period of years. The last annual statement showed a surplus of more than $40,000,000.

A Philadelphia surgeon is combating diseases peculiar to certain races by transfusing to patients blood from members of other races that seem immune to the maladies.

All Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled at Clearance Sale Prices. Express and Parcel Post Packages Prepaid on $5.00 Purchases.

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. On Saturdays 9:00 A. M.

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Roberts Bros.
THIRD & MORRISON
The Most in Value—The Best in Quality

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Home Phone A 2112

Annual January Clearance Sale

Supply Hosiery and Underwear Needs Now!

Sale Wool Union Suits

In Dutch or Low-Neck Styles, in Ankle Length, Sleeveless or With Elbow Sleeves. Regular $2.00 Lines on Sale at................ **$1.43**

A substantial saving at this sale of women's fine light-weight Wool Union Suits. They come in all sizes in styles with Dutch neck, elbow sleeves and in ankle length; also in low-neck styles, sleeveless and in ankle length. They are well finished, neatly trimmed, perfect-fitting Union Suits in a quality and make always sold at $2.00. Clearance Sale Price.................. **$1.43**

Boys' $1.25 Underwear at 98¢ Gar.

The finest Wool Shirts and Drawers for boys made by the Globe Mills—garments in Winter styles and weight. A quality sold everywhere at $1.25. Clearance Price.................. **98c**

Women's 35c Outsize Hose at 23¢ Pr.

A special sale of women's full-fashioned, fast-black Cotton Stockings, with rib top; out-size Stockings, regularly sold at 35c a pair. Clearance Price Today only.................. **23c**

Out-of-the-Ordinary Values in

Embroideries

An Unsurpassed Variety of Patterns in Edges, Insertions, Bands, Beadings, Flouncings, Allover and Corset Cover Embroideries—All selling at CLEARANCE SALE PRICES

Prudence should prompt you to purchase now for both present and future needs. You have choice from—

4 to 7-in. 15c Swiss and Voile Edges, yd. 5¢
4 to 18-in. 35c Swiss, Voile Edges, yd. 15¢
12 to 18-in. 35c Edges, Flouncings, yd 19¢
18-inch Flouncing and Corset-Cover Embroideries, yd. 25¢
All 27-in. Flouncings in 35c quality, to close at, yd. 25¢
All 27-inch Flouncings in 50c quality, to close at, yd. 35¢
All 27-inch Flouncings in 75c quality, to close at, yd. 48¢
All 27-inch Flouncings in values to $1.75, to close, yd. 59¢

A Clearance of the Celebrated

R. & G. CORSETS

In Late Models—Reg. $3 to $3.50 Grades, pair **$1.79**

A price below actual manufacturing cost! Just think what a great saving this means to you! Included are up-to-the minute styles with many advance Spring models. They come in fine coutil, brocades and fancy materials and in front and back-lace models. All sizes and styles for medium, slender and stout figures. They are guaranteed $3.00 and $3.50 R. & G. Corsets—priced for this sale, only **$1.79**

Protect Our Good Name

GOODYEAR

Visitors to the Goodyear factories are always impressed with a framed sign which confronts them at every turn.

In every room in every Goodyear building, they encounter the same message: *Protect our good name.*

It hangs on the walls of all the Goodyear branches throughout the country, and is being adopted by tire dealers everywhere as an expression of the spirit in which their business is conducted.

We believe that the public will be interested in the analysis of this simple but striking sentiment which is published herewith.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio

F. A. Seiberling
President

STRIPPED to the waist, his huge torso streaming with sweat, a workman swings the heavy iron core to an iron table, and wrenches off a tire which has just come steaming from the heater.

His eye falls on the legend over his head, and he smiles.

Our good name is also his good name.

The two are intertwined.

He will protect the one while he subserves the other.

His thoughts are—as they should be—chiefly of himself, of his little home, and of his family.

Their good name, his good name; our good name—his good work will stand guard over them all.

* * *

Two thousand miles away in Seattle, we will say—the same thought in the same simple words.

An irritating moment has arrived—the temptation to speak sharply to a customer, to fling a slur at unworthy competition.

The salesman, or the manager, or whosoever it may be, looks up, and the quiet admonition meets his eye.

Protect our good name.

In a twinkling it smoothes the wrinkles out of his point of view.

* * *

He is himself again—a man with a responsibility which he could not escape if he would; and would not, if he could.

* * *

Back two thousand miles again to the factories—this time to the experimental room.

An alluring chance to save—to make more profit by skimping, by substitution. No one will ever know. But—the silent monitor repeats its impressive admonition.

Protect our good name.

What chance to compromise with conscience in the presence of that vigilant guardian?

* * *

Thousands of men striving to keep a name clean.

And keeping their own clean in the process.

* * *

We Americans, it is said, make a god out of business.

Let the slur stand.

Whether it be true or not it is true that business is our very life.

Shall it be a reproach to us that we try to make business as good as it can be made?

* * *

Think of *this* business, please, in the light of its great animating thought:

Protect our good name.

We are thinking of you, always, when we say it—you American millions, and you millions in the old world.

We think of you judging us—by what we are, by what we do, by what we make.

We think of tens of thousands of homes in which our name can be made to stand for that which is worthy and worth while.

We must not lose your good will—we must not tarnish our good name.

You can call that anything you like.

You can call it business, or sentiment, or idealism, or nonsense.

It may be all of these.

It may even be that which our national critics call making a god of business.

But at least it gives to us a motive that is bigger and broader and deeper than money.

It makes thousands of men happier in their work and more faithful to it.

It has made of this business a democracy of united thought—a democracy of common endeavor—a democracy of purpose and principle.

* * *

And here is the oddest thing of all:—

The more we live up to this "impractical" ideal, the greater the business grows.

The more we labor for the future, the more we profit in the present.

The more we strive for character, the greater the reward in money.

The more we put into our product, the more we take out in sales.

Perhaps, after all, there is more than one sense in which it is good to make a god out of business.

We think so.

And we think you think so.