

BREACH OF TRUST IS CHARGED TO ENGLAND IN VON PAPAN'S CASE

Seizure of Diplomats' Baggage and Private Papers Protested by Bernstorff.

CLAIMS U. S. IS INSULTED

No Successors to Be Named to Captains Boyed and Von Papan, Probably Owing to Pique.

Washington, Jan. 15.—(U. S. N. S.)—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, today made a protest to the state department against the action of the British authorities in seizing the personal belongings and papers of Captain von Papan, the recalled military attaché of the German embassy here, upon his arrival at Falmouth two weeks ago. It is complained that the act was in violation of the safe conduct assurances given to Captain von Papan by the allied powers.

Commenting on the case, a high German official said today: "The British 'safe conduct' seems to be a mere scrap of paper."

In this connection it has become known in official quarters that the German government will name no successors to Captains Boyed and von Papan.

Breach of Faith Claimed.
Whether this decision is due to pique or something else was not disclosed. It is believed, however, that Germany assumes that the usefulness of such attaches would be impaired by the fact that Boyed and von Papan were recalled by request.

It is contended by the ambassador that Great Britain virtually broke faith with the United States government in searching Captain von Papan and divesting him of his personal belongings, as the safe conduct granted at the instance of this government carried with it the presumption that the attaché would not be molested.

U. S. Not Entitled to Papers.
The German position is that the seizure of the attaché's belongings is utterly without justification from the viewpoint of military exigency and that by the confiscation of his private effects the rights he had in this country as a diplomatic representative were grossly infringed. Incidentally, it was pointed out today that by no theory whatever should the United States come into possession of documents which in the first instance could not have been taken from Captain von Papan while he was in this country.

State department officials take a different view. They say the safe conduct requested by the United States for the recalled German attaches applied only to their persons and not to any papers or documents they might carry with them.

Guarantee for Baggage.
At the time the request for the safe conduct was made, Secretary Lansing said that no guarantee of safe conduct had been requested for the baggage or personal effects of the attaches.

Department officials said today that the papers taken from Captain von Papan will be turned over to the department of justice for an examination of any of an incriminating nature is found in them. This was the action taken in the Archibald case, when papers similarly seized by the British authorities were sent to Washington by Ambassador Page.

Until the documents are received, however, officials refuse to indicate with any degree of definiteness what action will be taken.

Seized Documents Discriminating.
London, Jan. 15.—(U. S. P.)—Evidence that Captain von Papan, recalled German military attaché, paid sums of money to Paul Koenig, Hamburg, American official, who was arrested in New York, and to Hans Adam von Wedell, indicted in New York for passport frauds, is contained in documents seized from von Papan, the foreign office announced tonight.

Koenig is shown to have received several checks, but the state does not indicate why the payments were made. Paul Koenig was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York of conspiring with others to hijack the locks of the Welland canal, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario. He is out on bail. Von Wedell was indicted for procuring false passports, but escaped to Germany.

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DECLARED AN UNDESIRABLE



Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, militant suffragist of England, who was excluded from the United States yesterday.

MRS. PANKHURST IS HELD UNDESIRABLE; PAROLED IN NEW YORK

She Appeals Decision of Board of Inquiry at Ellis Island Which Acts on Case

New York, Jan. 15.—(U. S. P.)—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, militant suffragist leader of England, was declared to be an undesirable alien and excluded from the country today by a special board of inquiry at Ellis Island, but she was resting at a New York hotel tonight after a stormy voyage.

Mrs. Pankhurst was detained by the immigration authorities when she arrived on the liner St. Paul. A board of inquiry was appointed to rule on her case, but immediately the decision was announced, Assistant Secretary of Labor Post paroled the suffragist leader. An appeal will be taken to Washington.

The launch of Immigration Commissioner Howe was placed at the disposal of Mrs. Pankhurst that she might leave the island without delay. Cheddom Miyatovich, who came to this country with Mrs. Pankhurst, and Post accompanied her to the city.

Mrs. Pankhurst was indignant when detained. On her last visit here in 1912 when she was ordered deported, after being held as today, was released after an appeal to President Wilson. Commissioner Howe declared that as she had served a prison sentence he could take no other action.

I feel that the action of the immigration officials was a trifling ridiculous, Mrs. Pankhurst told the United Press tonight. "Still, the officials generally were very kind to me and I have the impression that with matters as they now stand the case against me very probably will be dropped and nothing more heard of it."

"I feel that it is as it should be. Coming as I do upon a mission of mercy, I feel that the American government might very well waive technicalities and permit my work to proceed. The English government has done this. Surely if the government and people of the United States could see the misery and suffering of Serbian women and children I am here to help, they would be the last persons in the world to refuse to allow me to enter."

Mrs. Pankhurst's secretary said that the suffragette leader investigated the possibility that she might be refused admission to the United States before she left England. She was under the impression that the state, through authorities would class her as a "political prisoner," and that the rule against admitting persons convicted of crimes would therefore not apply.

Action Will Be Simple.
Washington, Jan. 15.—(U. S. P.)—A simple procedure will either deport Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst or permit her to remain. The appeal, which she sent Secretary Wilson today, will be investigated by a special board of inquiry which will report on whether the offenses of Mrs. Pankhurst for which she is being deported are likely to commit "acts of violence" or "moral turpitude" in this country.

Then Secretary Wilson will either sign or disapprove the decree.

She is held under a technical requirement of the immigration law, since she admits having been arrested here to assist in the raising of money for the suffragettes in England. When she appealed on her first visit, Secretary Wilson decided there was no basis in her record to warrant the belief that she was a dangerous woman. He ordered her admitted.

High altitudes have such an effect upon gas engines that they lose about one horsepower for each 1000 feet of elevation.

NO BELIEF IS PLACED IN REPORTED INJURY BY CLASS INITIATION

Dr. Miller, President of North Pacific Dental College, Investigates Roberts Case.

AFFIDAVITS ARE MADE

Mother Claims Her Son Was Injured; Takes Boy-Start for Treatment of Mental Facilities.

Officers and students of the North Pacific Dental college place no credence in the reports that Ernest Roberts, member of the freshman class, was injured from the initiation given him several weeks ago.

Dr. Herbert C. Miller, president of the college, has examined the attendance records and in a statement issued last night asserted that Roberts attended class regularly for three weeks after the initiation.

Roy N. Nelson, Lawrence R. Wilson and W. R. Hooper, who were members of the initiating class and with Roberts daily afterwards, signed statements covering the affair.

Roberts, the son of Mrs. Robert Roberts, 798 Melrose drive, is, according to his mother, en route to the east to undergo special treatment in an effort to bring back the mental faculties which she asserts were harmed through the injuries inflicted on him by his fellow students at the dental college.

Attendance Records Searched.
"I have searched the attendance records of the college thoroughly and found that Roberts was in daily attendance on his classes for three weeks following the initiation," declared Dr. Miller last night. "As far as I can ascertain, no one about the college noticed anything peculiar about his actions or heard him speak one word of having been injured."

Roy N. Nelson, who was president of the initiation committee, subscribed to the following statement: "Being one of the committee on initiation it was my duty to look after the boys to be initiated and the entertainment which followed. The faculty of the college had nothing to do with the exercises. Dr. Miller requested that we eliminate all roughness and anything calculated to be humiliating to any of the students, and we pledged this and that there would be no intoxicating refreshment at the exercises."

"I must say it was much milder than the year previous."

Boys Are Cautioned.
"I spent the evening running from one place to another, watching for anything that might be rough. I cautioned several of the boys and relieved three or four of them of their paddles. However, they were not striking hard enough to injure any one physically."

"I also asked several of my classmates to assist me in not letting any one get too rough and I am quite sure the initiation as a whole was the mildest at Middletown. As a matter of fact, several of the boys told me they had more fun going through the initiation than they would have had giving it."

"After the initiation, the freshmen were entertained by several vaudeville performers and were served with a lunch and plenty to smoke. I was highly pleased with the gentlemanly way the junior and senior classmates cared of the freshmen, and am quite sure no one missed their classes the following day from the ordeal of the night before."

Initiation Is Described.
The initiation which Roberts was subjected to was described by Lawrence R. Wilson, one of the initiators, as follows: "Roberts entered the room and was pushed down the line to the first table where I was stationed and which was within 15 feet of the door. Here he was placed over the table and paddled a few times with a flat paddle and was positively not hurt. In fact, several of the boys told me they had more fun going through the initiation than they would have had giving it."

"The paddles were of the lightest material and were used with a light touch. The main part of the initiation was over at this time, the remaining stunts were such as being tossed in a blanket, etc."

"From this point I shielded him all the way down the line and he did not receive any further mistreatment by running this gauntlet of fellows on either side of him armed with light paddles. The main part of the initiation was over at this time, the remaining stunts were such as being tossed in a blanket, etc."

"I am positive that Roberts was not hurt in any physical way during this time. After the initiation proper we had an entertainment consisting of vaudeville acts and refreshments. Roberts remained to see this and came to school the days following."

Friend Gives View.
W. R. Hooper, a friend of Roberts, stated to Dr. Miller last night that he had personally seen Roberts and that he was not handled roughly.

"Roberts took the initiation with the rest of the freshman class," he said, "but happening to be well acquainted with him I followed him through the entire stunt and saw to it that he escaped any undue routine."

"I am positive he was not hurt, and that he had not been hurt had he taken the full dose. He was all right the next day. I had lunch with him and we laughed about the initiation. He stated to me that he had enjoyed every minute of it."

Incorporation Papers Filed.
Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Grombach & Coulter company with a capital stock of \$10,000. G. H. Grombach, C. Coulter and G. S. Frisbie are incorporators.

Del Monte Club Gets Western Golf Meet
Chicago, Jan. 15.—(U. S. P.)—The Del Monte Country club of California was awarded the Western Amateur golf championship meet, by the Western Golf association tonight. The vote was 134 to 71. The club's offer of a special train to convey the golfers west was to be put up to the directors later.

So that linemen testing telephone circuits will not be endangered by heavy currents a new English testing outfit is mounted on a steel rod for grounding.

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DANIELS DISCUSSES NAVY

Secretary Tells of His Department Before National Democratic Club in New York.

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President Wilson's Letter Follows:
"The White House, Washington, Jan. 13, 1916.—My Dear Sir: The work which the American Institute of Mining Engineers has done through its members on the naval consulting board is a patriotic service which is deeply appreciated. It has been so valuable that I am tempted to ask that you will request the institute to assist in the case of emergency. I am sure that I may count upon your cordial cooperation."

"With sincere regards, cordially yours, WOODROW WILSON."

Ship Yards Are Swamped.
Most interesting of Secretary Daniels' statements, was one that has naval programs would utilize all the available ship building facilities of the country. Only by commandeering the yards could more warships be built, he asserted. He called upon the audience of 300 persons to have New York City lead in creating sentiment in favor of the president's preparedness program.

"A few days ago," said Secretary Daniels, "we opened bids for two dreadnaughts and we found that the ship yards big enough to construct dreadnaughts were so crowded with business that we had only three bids."

"These bids were so much higher than the appropriation that we could not build them. The facilities of the ship yards are so limited that we could not build a dozen battleships unless we commandeered the yards and stopped the building of ships of commerce."

Merchant Marine Needed.
The history of the navy was sketched by the secretary. While giving credit to Republican administrations under which the naval forces of the country had been strengthened, he expressed pride that the Democratic party had contributed so much in this direction. He deprecated the neglect of the American merchant marine.

"It is the high duty of America to continue and foster the policy of a great merchant marine and it ought to be built on lines laid down by naval constructors," he said. "Every man in the merchant service should be trained so that he may become a part of the navy in the declaration of war."

Speaks for Strong Navy.
"When I appeal for a merchant marine I am appealing for a strong navy and for a strong American policy where we will be able to back up our word when we give it. I do not come to New York to urge you to stand for preparedness. I never carry coals to Newcastle. We are looking to you to lead in making sentiment in all parts of the country in favor of this program."

"You have heard a good deal in recent years about the deterioration of the navy. We have because we are either through true ignorance or for political reasons, have sought to make the American people despise the strong navy. It must be stronger and larger. It must be stronger and larger."

Partisan Attacks Scored.
"You have seen and I have seen in recent days Republicans in congress who have held their seats for 20 years telling us that the navy was 'not strong enough.' They had not opened their mouths for the navy in 20 years until their party was defeated."

"It takes three years to build a battleship and I have been in office two years and a half. It takes four years to send an officer into the navy. If the American navy is not as big as it ought to be I promise you that at the end of 16 years the Democrats are going to stay in power. It will be so strong and so efficient that no partisan can rise up and say the navy is too small and insignificant."

Had Power 16 Years.
"To those political partisans who reflect upon the able men who command our ships and the skilled men under them, my reply is, 'Why didn't you build the navy big enough while you had the power for 16 years?'"

"There is no place in the navy for young men who are not ambitious and earnest and I tell you the day is near at hand when we will not accept any man in the navy who is not skilled in electricity, engineering or machinery. We no longer have to beg men to enter the navy. We have a waiting list. Out of every six men who apply we refuse five. Fathers and mothers are working now not to get their sons out of the navy, but to learn how they can get their boys into the navy to be educated and trained."

"Today a boy from a poor home may enlist in the navy and have before him the opportunity to become an admiral."

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Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 15.—(U. S. P.)—After being neglected for years on the curb of the public square here, a cannon used by Admiral O. E. Perry, in the historic Battle of Lake Erie, probably will be mounted upon a granite slab in the courthouse grounds overlooking the lake.

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