

UNITED STATES ASKS GERMANY FOR EXPLANATION

Ambassador Gerard Directed to Call German Governments Attention to Sinking of Arabic and Invite Any Explanation—Berlin Has Opportunity to Present Circumstances.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—It was announced at the state department today that Ambassador Gerard probably will be directed to call the German government's attention to the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic and to invite any explanation.

This was the first indication from any official source that Germany will have an opportunity to give the reasons for the attack apparently in disregard of President Wilson's solemn warning that such an act would be regarded as deliberately unfriendly.

Give Berlin Chance

The state department's attitude is that if the German government has any facts which in its opinion go to mitigate the circumstances of the attack the Berlin foreign office should have an opportunity to present them.

Today's announcement moreover indicates that before President Wilson takes any action there may be some exchange of diplomatic communications.

It is understood that the state department's policy is to show the utmost deliberation consistent with the delicate question and to omit no opportunity of avoiding a severance of relations with Germany so long as there is a reasonable expectation that a sufficient excuse can be given for the sinking of the Arabic.

Two Americans Lost

Although it has been reported that the German embassy had evidence that Captain Finch of the Arabic had been warned and attempted to escape before the torpedo was discharged, it was said at the state department that no information of that kind had been received from the German embassy or from any other official quarter.

Vice Consul Thompson's dispatches from Queenstown this morning confirmed the White Star statement that it had been definitely determined that only two Americans were lost. It was the first official agreement on American losses.

OBREGON'S REPLY REFERS CONFEREES TO MR. CARRANZA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—General Obregon's reply to the Pan-American appeal for peace in Mexico received here today politely refers the Pan-American conferees to General Carranza for their answer.

"You may answer in my name to the above mentioned gentlemen," said General Obregon, "that I am transmitting their note to citizen Venustiano Carranza. The communication denotes clearly that the honorable gentlemen who have signed it were absolutely in ignorance of the solidarity of our movement and of the perfect control which the first chief exercises over the whole Constitutional army.

"My opinion is that if our sister republic are, as I believe them to be, animated by lofty principles of morality and sincerely desire to lend their aid to accomplish it, they could do so by the mere act of not allowing themselves to be misled by false information or unscrupulous influences and allow the Constitutional administration to end its work of pacification and to establish a really democratic government. In this case the Mexican people would look upon the brother country with profound gratitude and sympathy."

Cotton Declared Contraband of War

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The foreign office announces that the Journal Officiel tomorrow morning will contain an announcement by the French and British governments declaring cotton absolute contraband of war.

DEFEAT IN ELECTION CAUSES WITHDRAWAL FROM N. E. A. RANKS



Grace C. Strachan

MISS STRACHAN RESIGNS FROM N. E. A. FOLLOWING DEFEAT

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 21.—Miss Grace C. Strachan, district superintendent of schools of Brooklyn, has resigned from the National Educational association, it became known here today, following her defeat for the presidency of the organization.

"I have no regard for the National Educational association," said Miss Strachan in commenting on her action. "I have sent my resignation and it should be in the hands of the secretary by this time."

Miss Strachan charges that her defeat for the presidency of the association was brought about by "unfair means and factional disloyalty."

This comes as a climax to a remarkable career. Her greatest achievement was her success in leading 15,000 members of the Interborough Teachers' association to victory for equal pay with men teachers. That took six years of brilliant and effective and tireless campaigning.

That triumph has been hailed as opening the door to a transformed future for self-supporting women. In her ability to organize, to weld women together, to survive temporary defeats gracefully and to keep a great economic cause free from political suffrage entanglements Miss Strachan has shown extraordinary genius.

And it is her program for greater freedom in educational work—a full equality with men—that made Miss Strachan so zealous in her desire for leadership in the great convention in San Francisco.

Miss Strachan signed a statement charging that she was defeated because of her Catholic faith. She said Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the Chicago schools had worked against her on the grounds that the Catholic church was opposed to the teaching of sex hygiene in the schools.

WILLIAMS AGAIN TENNIS CHAMPION

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—R. Norris Williams II of Philadelphia, national tennis champion, defeated Maurice McLoughlin, of San Francisco, former title holder today.

McLoughlin won the first set 7-5. Williams took the second set, 6-4, the third 6-3, the fourth 6-3, and the match three sets to one.

As McLoughlin defeated Williams at Longwood three weeks ago in a four sets match, the honors of the season between leading tennis stars of the country are now even. Both are entered in the national championship tournament which begins at New York August 29.

NO CONVOY FOR ARABIC WHEN TORPEDO STRUCK

British Government States Steamer Was Unprotected By Warships—Submarine Not Sighted When Torpedo Fired—No Attempt Made to Escape or Ram Submarine.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The British government today authorized the statement that the steamship Arabic was not being convoyed when she was torpedoed by a German submarine.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Although no official report on the sinking of the Arabic has been received, it is learned on inquiry in official circles here that the British government is satisfied that the Arabic did not attempt to escape or to ram the submarine which sank her.

Submarine Not Sighted

This conclusion is the result of statements made by Captain Finch and other survivors. All agree that the submarine was not sighted before the torpedo was fired. The Arabic, instead of trying to escape, had been slowed down for the purpose of ascertaining whether assistance could be given to the steamer Dunsley, previously torpedoed.

British officials scout the idea that the Arabic was attempting to ram the submarine. They say that by doing so Captain Finch would have been almost certain to strike the Dunsley and wreck his own ship. Statements thus far received maintain without exception that no warning was given by the submarine.

Death List 37

According to the revised figures of missing passengers and members of the crew, the total death list is 37. In accordance with instructions from the state department at Washington, the American consulate is procuring affidavits from American survivors, bearing particularly upon the assertion that no warning was given by the German submarine which torpedoed the Arabic. Statements of the nature already have been taken from Mr. and Mrs. P. A. W. Collins, Selah Covington and Miss E. Shrimpton.

LAWSON JUROR ACCUSED OF PERJURY

TRINIDAD, Colo., Aug. 21.—Grover Hall, a member of the jury which on May 3 convicted John R. Lawson, international board member of United Miners of America, in the first degree, today was arrested at Eaton, N. M., on a charge of perjury.

Hall's arrest was on an information filed in the district court here by Attorney General Fred Farrar. It is based upon an affidavit by Hall, incorporated in Lawson's motion for a new trial, in which Hall swore that he had been coerced by a court bailiff to agree to a verdict of guilty.

ITALY FORWARDS ULTIMATUM TO CONSTANTINOPLE

Turkish Provocation Said to Have Become Intolerable—Porte Asked to State at Once Whether Italians Will Be Permitted to Leave or Not Preliminary to Declaration of War.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Italian ambassador at Constantinople, says a Rome dispatch to the Matin, has been instructed to hand to the porte a note asking for a formal categorical statement as to the departure of Italians from the Turkish possessions.

The note is couched in terms admitting no evasion. Without being an ultimatum, it calls upon the Turkish government to declare yes or no whether Italians will be permitted to leave and when.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The correspondent at Rome of the Exchange Telegraph company says that the Italian note is in the nature of an ultimatum and that the reply of the porte is expected today.

ROME, Aug. 21.—At the meeting of the Italian cabinet today Foreign Minister Sonnino presented a long legislative report upon the Turkish situation, showing the extreme moderation of the Italian government notwithstanding the Turkish provocations, which he said have now become intolerable.

The cabinet's decision was kept strictly secret, but it is believed the ministers agreed to use all means, even force, to obtain reparation for the injuries suffered by Italians in Turkish territory.

NAPLES, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to the Mattino from Salonika says that Bulgaria has concentrated 150,000 troops on the Turkish frontier.

BREST-LITOVSK MAIN OBJECTIVE OF KAISER'S ARMY

PETROGRAD, Aug. 21.—Russian military observers in their comment on the recent operations in the east, minimize the importance of the fall of the fortresses of Kovno and Novogeorgievsk, which for days had been anticipated by the Russian garrisons. The military writers declare that Brest-Litovsk is the goal of German efforts in the central theater of war, where in the near future the Russians will be forced to contend against three approaching armies for the possession of this most important base.

Referring to the evacuation of Kovno, it is said, that almost the entire garrison gave up their lives before surrendering the position.

PUNISHMENT OF LYNCHERS UP TO GOVERNOR



Gov. Nat E. Harris of Georgia, who now faces the task of running down and punishing the guilty members of the mob who lynched Leo M. Frank.

CASHIER COMPANY OFFICIALS CONVICTED IN FEDERAL COURT

PORTLAND, Aug. 21.—After being out 21 hours, the jury in the case of the United States Cashier company returned a verdict of guilty in the United States district court here today against the six officers and salesmen whose fate was left in their hands. A recommendation for clemency was made for Oscar Campbell of Eugene, a director. The defendants were charged with conspiring to use the mails fraudulently in the sale of stock.

The others found guilty were Frank Menefee of Portland and Indianapolis, president; F. M. LeMonn, sales manager; R. E. Bonnewell, H. M. Todd, salesman, and O. E. Gernert, assistant sales manager. An instructed verdict of not guilty was brought in for Thomas Bilyeu, director and inventor of the various coin devices, for the exploitation of which the company was originated.

The maximum sentence is two years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$10,000, but before sentence is passed, the defendants have 10 days in which to file motions for a new trial and six months in which to appeal.

The company was placed in the hands of a receiver 18 months ago and its holding disposed of. The government charged that the defendants knowing that the stock was not what it was represented to be, had obtained from hundreds of purchasers in various parts of the country approximately \$1,500,000.

ABRAHAM RUEF PAROLED FROM PENITENTIARY

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—Abraham Ruef, once a power in San Francisco politics, was paroled today from San Quentin penitentiary by the state board of prison directors.

Ruef has spent four years, five months and 15 days behind prison walls. He was sentenced March 7, 1911 to 14 years imprisonment for having offered a bribe to Supervisor J. J. Furey, of San Francisco.

With full credits for good behavior his 14 year sentence was automatically reduced to eight years and ten months. He has served half of this, the minimum requisite for parole. But in addition to his prison term Ruef spent three years in the San Francisco county jail after his first indictment in November, 1906, upon a charge of extortion, which was quashed.

Since his incarceration Ruef's aged father has died.

Ruef's parole provides that he shall go to Mendocino county, where he has a ranch and remain there 90 days. Ruef requested that this condition be made so that he might not be charged with renewing activity in San Francisco politics, where a municipal election campaign is under way.

Ruef probably will not leave San Quentin until Monday, because of delay in making out necessary papers.

NAVAL BATTLE PUTS GERMANS IN GULF OF RIGA

Three Russian Gunboats Sunk, One German Torpedo boat Sunk and Two Put Out of Commission—Germans Take Town of Bielsk Driving Russians Over Biola River.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 21.—The newspaper Russky Invalid states that the chief units of the Russian Baltic fleet are not in the Gulf of Riga, where a German fleet has entered and engaged the Russian naval defenders. The Gulf of Riga, the newspaper declares, is defended by mines and small warships.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Three Russian warships and one German warship, all small vessels, have been sunk in the battle in the Gulf of Riga. Announcement to this effect was made today.

Two other German warships were put out of commission during the engagement. One ran ashore and the other was damaged.

The Russian vessels which were sunk were the gunboats Sivutch and Koreets, and a torpedo boat. The German ships sunk or put out of commission were all torpedo boats. The damaged German boat was escorted to port.

A statement from the German admiralty concerning the battle, reads as follows:

Official Account

"Our Baltic naval forces penetrated the Gulf of Riga after mine sweepers had swept the mine field and net obstructions. In the outpost engagements which developed, a Russian torpedo boat of the Emir Pucharskii class was destroyed and other torpedo boats, among them the Novik were badly damaged.

"On the evening of the 19th in Moon sound, the Russian gunboats Sivutch and Koreets were sunk by artillery fire and torpedo boats, after brave resistance. Forty members of the crews, including two officers some severely wounded, were rescued by our torpedo boats.

"Three of our torpedo boats were damaged by mines. One sank, one was run aground and one was escorted to port.

"Our loss of life was small." The Sivutch and Koreets were sister ships of 875 tons displacement. They were 218 feet long, 26 feet beam and eight feet deep. They were armed with two 4.7 inch guns and four 3-inch guns. Their normal complement was 140 men each.

First Attack Repelled

For nearly a fortnight a powerful German squadron was engaged in an attempt to force an entrance into the Gulf of Riga, for the purpose of assisting the German army which occupies the western coast of the gulf. The Russians asserted that they repelled on August 8 an attack delivered by nine German battleships, twelve cruisers and a large number of destroyers.

Later the Russians announced

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MRS. BRUGUIERE'S BODY IS FOUND

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The body of Mrs. Josephine S. Bruguiere, one of the two Americans lost with the Arabic, has been found, the White Star line announced today. This was based on a conversation, it was said, with Mrs. Marion Bruguiere, the dead woman's daughter in law, who was quoted as saying that she had received a cable message to that effect.

Young Mrs. Bruguiere also was quoted by a representative of the line as saying that the body of her mother in law's French maid, Marguerite Boudet, had been recovered, too.

Mme. Boudet, one of the two maids, who sailed with Mrs. Bruguiere had heretofore been listed among the survivors.

TEXAS COWBOYS DRAG BODIES OF SLAIN MEXICAN BANDITS TO GRAVES



After a battle at Los Nostias, Texas, between American ranchers and Mexican bandits who had crossed the Rio Grande, Cowboys are shown dragging the slain Mexicans to their graves.