

U.S. SUBMARINE E-2 DESTROYED BY EXPLOSION

Undersea Fighter Blown Up in New York Navy Yard Drydock—Four Killed and Ten Injured—Cause Unknown, But Supposed to Be Due to Chemicals.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Four men were killed and ten injured in an explosion that destroyed the United States submarine E-2 in drydock at the New York navy yard today.

The list of dead given out by Rear Admiral Usher, who made an examination shortly after the explosion, included an enlisted man who was killed outright, James H. Peck, general helper, and Joseph R. Logan, a civilian plumber. John Schultz, a civilian employe injured in the explosion, died at the yard dispensary.

Admiral Usher's list gave ten injured, including Chief Electrician Miles, who is reported by the surgeons to be dying.

Inquiry Under Way

Coroner Wagner of Brooklyn, after viewing the bodies, announced that he would at once begin an inquiry preliminary to an inquest into the deaths of the civilians.

Rear Admiral Usher stated that a board of inquiry was being appointed and as soon as this was completed it would undertake an investigation into all phases of the accident.

The cause of the explosion which was said to have opened up several plates of the craft, could not be learned some time after the accident. Several rescue parties which undertook to enter the submarine were driven back by heavy gas fumes.

Testing New Battery

It was reported that the engineers in the navy yard were testing one of the new Edison batteries installed in the craft at the time of the explosion. These batteries were intended to obviate the danger to the crews of submarines from gas fumes. Recently submarines of the E class were reported to have made successful trials with the batteries in use.

The submarine E-2 was built in 1910 and displaced 450 tons. She was capable of traveling fourteen knots on the surface and eleven knots submerged. In September, 1914, she had a narrow escape from an accident similar to that which befell the E-4 outside of Honolulu harbor.

The E-2 went into commission at Boston in the spring of 1912. The boat was built in the yards of the Electric Boat company at Fore River, Mass.

ED THE BIRDS NEST THEY PERISH

LAND, Ore., Jan. 15.—An early movement was put under way today to save the Chinquapin, California quail and prairie song birds, thousands of which are perishing as a result of cold and stormy weather which has hit the state since the first of the year.

Game warden were instructed today to put out wheat withredemption called the public's attention to their plight. For the last several hundred pheasants have been driven by the snow to seek food within the limits of Portland.

HUERTA'S LATIVE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 15.—Luis Fuentes, a son-in-law of late General Victoriano Huerta, and Aristarco Carrasosa, indicted recently at San Antonio as participants in the alleged Huerta conspiracy, were taken into custody today by agents of the United States department of justice. Fuentes gave bond for \$2500, Carrasosa, an official of the Diaz government and of the Madero government, remained in jail.

BRITAIN PLANS REAL BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

Condition Established by Orders in Council to Be Superseded by Announcement of Establishment of an Actual Blockade of Germany and Her Allies.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—That Great Britain will soon announce the establishment of an actual blockade of Germany and her allies, thereby superseding the condition which had been established by the orders in council, was the statement made today by Americans who have been in close contact with the machinery of the British orders in council in consequence of their acting here as representatives of American shippers whose business had been affected by the execution of the orders.

A person who can speak authoritatively and who has acted as a representative of American interests in British prize court proceedings, reviewed today for the Associated Press the orders in council. He said:

Law to Govern

"The British government shows an unmistakable tendency now to shift around to the persistently expressed American contention that the international law which prevailed before the present war must ultimately govern Great Britain's assertion of sea power. It is known that when the war began the admiralty urged upon the foreign office the necessity for the declaration of an actual blockade, but the latter believed that the susceptibilities of neutrals could be better met by orders in council, and, after the adoption of those, the government began its interminable agreement with neutrals. These agreements might have succeeded had it not been for the opposition of the United States, which took the stand from the first that the orders in council were illegal, and that therefore even veiled or sub-rosa recognition of them, in forms similar to the Danish agreement and the Netherlands overseas trust, would be a surrender of American sovereignty under international law. The smaller neutral states began to chafe under the agreements.

To Enforce Blockade

"The compromise out of court by the British government with the Chicago packers is the best concrete evidence of the modification of the orders in council to meet the conceptions of international law existing before the war.

Great Britain's Attempts to Substitute a Code of Her Own

"Great Britain's attempts to substitute a code of her own that would not form dangerous precedents when she herself may be a neutral, are doomed to fail, and I should not be surprised if the foreign office adopts the course recommended by the admiralty and declares an actual blockade.

"How strictly an actual blockade has been enforced is a subject of speculation. There is no doubt in my mind that the recent heavy shipments to Denmark, under the Danish agreement, had a tremendous effect in lowering the price of the German mark and there are many strong adherents, both in and out of parliament, of the policy of letting Germany import anything except actual contraband, while keeping an ironclad barrier against her exports.

Even the British Officials Admit

that a declaration of actual blockade would have strong backing in the American precedents which are now lacking for the orders in council."

RUSSIA PURCHASES \$32,000,000 GUNS

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Announcing that the Russian buying commission in the United States has approved contracts for \$32,000,000 worth of machine guns with four American companies was made today after the departure for Russia of General Gromov, head of the commission. The contract calls for 32,000 machine guns and is said to be the largest order of its kind placed here by any of the belligerents since the beginning of the war.

KAISER REJECTS ARBITRATION WITH BRITAIN

Germany Breaks Off Negotiations in Baralong Case and Announces Measures of Reprisal—Refuses Proposal to Submit Violations of International Law.

BERLIN, Jan. 15, by wireless.—In its reply to the British government in the Baralong case the text of which was published here today, Germany takes the ground that Great Britain no longer desires to observe the requirements of international law in regard to German submarines and breaks off negotiations on this subject. In addition to announcing its decision to take measures of reprisals, the German government rejects Great Britain's proposal for examination by a neutral board of the Baralong incidents and also of three cases in which it is charged Germany violated international law in submarine operations.

Arbitration Rejected

"The German government is of the opinion that it must reject as unacceptable the British proposal to submit these three cases, together with the Baralong case, to investigation by a court of American naval officers.

The Manner in Which the British Government has Answered the German Memorandum

does not correspond in form and contents with the gravity of the situation and makes it impossible for the German government to negotiate further with the British government in regard to this matter. The German government therefore takes the ground as the final result of the negotiations that the British government under empty pretenses, has left unfulfilled the justified demands for an investigation of the Baralong case and thereby has made itself responsible for the crime of defying international law and humanity, showing that it desires no longer to observe, in respect to German submarines, one of the first rules of war—namely, to spare enemies incapacitated for further action—in order to prevent them from conducting warfare at sea in accordance with established international law.

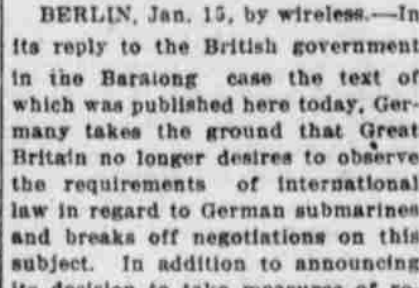
Reprisals Threatened

"Inasmuch as the British government has declined to make amends for this outrageous incident the German government feels itself compelled to take into its own hands punishment for this unatoned crime and to adopt measures of reprisal corresponding with the provocation.

"The German government protests most sharply against the unprecedented and unprovoked accusations of the British government in regard to the German army and navy and the imputation that the German authorities have not dealt with any such crimes as have come to their attention. The German army and navy in this war observe the principles of international law and humanity and the higher authorities insist that in the event offenses are committed they shall be investigated ostentatiously and punished sternly."

GREECE'S MAN OF DESTINY

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LANSING KEEPS SENATE POSTED MEXICAN CRISIS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—On the request of Senator Stone, Secretary Lansing today agreed to keep the senate constantly and promptly informed regarding Mexican developments, and also to hasten preparation of information regarding the Carranza government in answer to Senator Fall's resolution.

Senator Stone Told Secretary Lansing

the foreign relations committee particularly desired to keep in close touch with Mexican developments. He called attention to criticisms lately made in the senate intimating that Mexican affairs had been clothed with secrecy.

"I also urged upon the secretary the importance of the United States having a diplomatic representative attached to the Carranza government in this crisis," said Senator Stone, and assured him that he could do nothing toward confirmation of Henry P. Fletcher, the president's nominee for ambassador to the de facto government until the president replied to Senator Fall's resolution. The secretary assured him he data would be ready early next week. I have called a meeting of the foreign relations committee for next Wednesday and hope the information will be ready then. Republican senators will not consider the Fletcher nomination until the president's answer has been received. One or two senators have indicated that they would not vote to send an ambassador to Carranza at all. Senator Fall says he will never vote to confirm the nomination, because he regards Carranza as an unfit man to head the de facto government. Senator Borah has indicated that he will oppose confirmation for the reason that he regards the Carranza government as "ephemeral."

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NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 15.—Thirty-two thousand operatives in the cotton mills of this city were formally notified today of a wage advance of 5 per cent. The increase, effective January 17, will mean an addition to the weekly payrolls of \$15,000. The textile department has asked for an advance of 10 per cent.

MINERAL LAND LEASE BILL PASSES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The mineral land leasing bill affecting all of the 700,000,000 acres of public land in continental United States and Alaska, passed the house today. Protection for California oil promoters whose claims were affected by the withdrawal of public lands under the Taft administration is one of its prominent features. It now goes to the senate.

The measure would lease public mineral lands on royalty basis. Proper safeguards, its sponsors insist, have been established to prevent corporations from acquiring any vast quantities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Heavy rains Friday and last night caused some damage to property here and occasioned several serious landslides in hilly sections of the city.

WAGE INCREASES SHOW PROSPERITY

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MRS PANKHURST AGAIN DETAINED AT ELLIS ISLAND

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Federal authorities said Mrs. Pankhurst was detained because she had served a sentence in a British prison.

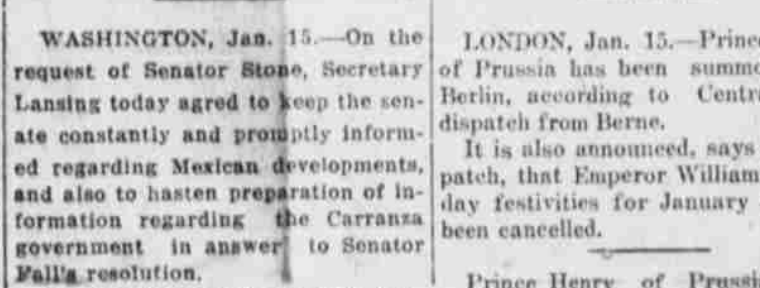
Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was accompanied by her secretary, Miss Joan Wickham.

Mrs. Pankhurst said her present trip is in no way connected with "votes for women," but that she is here in connection with the Serbian relief work. The suffrage leader intimated that she is prepared to make some interesting revelations regarding the present situation in the Balkans.

Late today Commissioner General Caminetti was advised by the immigration authorities at New York that Mrs. Pankhurst had been paroled while her appeal is being decided. In the meantime she may enter the country, Mr. Caminetti said.

IRELAND'S GRAND CANAL DIRECTOR DIES

UNCLE SAM HAS HIS EYE ON AUTOMOBILE WHICH RUNS ON LAND AND WATER



Here's the latest automobile—a hydro-motor. It runs on land or it plunges through the water like a boat. The car is run by a 35-horsepower motor. It has a displacement in the water of five tons. There are two power transmissions. One runs the wheels for land operations. The other turns a propeller which drives the machine in the water. Gasoline is the power. The hydro-motor will travel 60 miles an hour on land and about 10 miles an hour in the water. Uncle Sam has his eye on the new craft and may include a dozen or so in his order for preparedness equipment.

KAISER'S BROTHER IS SUMMONED BY MONARCH'S ILLNESS

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Prince Henry of Prussia has been summoned to Berlin, according to Central News dispatch from Berne.

It is also announced, says the dispatch, that Emperor William's birthday festivities for January 27 have been cancelled.

Prince Henry of Prussia is a brother of the German emperor and the inference probably intended in the news agency dispatch is that he is summoned to Berlin in connection with the illness of Emperor William.

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (by wireless to Sayville).—Emperor William has issued a public proclamation requesting the German nation to celebrate his coming birthday, January 27, on which date he enters his 58th year, with quiet thoughts and prayer. Whoever wishes to give special expression to his feelings is urged by the emperor to do so in the form of gifts to soldiers' families and to heal wounds inflicted by the war. The emperor farther says:

"It is still necessary that the heart, thoughts and strength of the German nation, both in the field and at home, be directed to the one great aim of gaining a decisive victory and winning a peace which, as far as the human mind can conjecture, shall permanently safeguard the country against a repetition of hostile acts."

TWENTY-FIVE PERISH WITH SPANISH VESSEL

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Only one out of twenty-six members of the crew of the Spanish steamship Bayo were saved when the vessel on Thursday was sunk by striking a floating mine off the port of La Rochelle.

CZAR RENEWS OFFENSIVE IN BESSARABIA

Austrians Claim to Have Repulsed Five Russian Attacks Made in Attempt to Break Front—Italian Artillery Active—Montenegrins in Retreat, Pursued by Austrians.

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (by wireless to Sayville).—The Russian offensive has been renewed on the Bessarabian front and five important attacks have been repulsed by the Austro-Hungarian troops, according to Austrian official report, dated January 14, and received here today.

The Austrian official statement follows:

"On the Bessarabian front the Russians again have attempted to break through Toporontz and east of Rarincele. Five great attacks failed. The well-directed Austro-Hungarian artillery fire contributed greatly to the repulse of the Russians. Since the beginning of the battle in east Galicia and Bessarabia the Austro-Hungarian forces of Generals Pflanzer, Baltin and Bothmer have taken 5100 Russians, including thirty officers. Austro-Hungarian patrols routed Russian field guards near Karpitovka.

"On the Italian front several places near Malbogerth and Raibl were shelled by Italian artillery. Italian air-men have been active in the Triest district.

"One bomb dropped in Spiraio, but caused no damage.

"In Montenegro the troops of that country, having abandoned their capital, are in retreat on the whole south and west front. The Austro-Hungarian troops, who are following up the enemy, have passed the line of Budna, Cetinje-Grab-Grahovo, and have entered the Montenegrin territory east of Bilica and near Avtovac. Near Grahovo the Austro-Hungarians captured three cannon with their guns, as well as 500 rifles, one machine gun and a quantity of ammunition."

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CANAL COMPANY READY TO BUILD HIGHLINE DITCH

If 5000 Acres Are Signed Up for Irrigation, Company Willing to Start Construction at Once on 33-Mile Conduit, Watering 20,000 Acres, Costing \$250,000.

The Rogue River Canal company stands ready to construct the high-line ditch from Bradshaw drop to Bear creek at Talent in time for the coming season's irrigation, which would place the major part of the valley under water, provided 5000 acres of land out of the 20,000 under the system, are signed up for irrigation, states J. P. Sullivan, manager of the company.

The above offer was made last fall, and a committee of orchardists undertook to secure the required acreage. Although little has been done in the way of a campaign, H. W. Bingham, chairman of the committee, reported before leaving for California last week, that 3200 acres had been pledged.

The extension of this conduit will cost approximately \$250,000. The ditch will be thirty-three miles in length and over 20,000 acres are under it. The company is not pushing the project, as it has no idea of forcing irrigation upon anyone, and if the landowners themselves do not care enough about irrigation to secure the required contracts, the company does not care to make such a heavy investment. Immediate action is necessary by landowners.

At last reports from Fish lake, there was ten feet of water in the lake, the water level being six feet higher than under the old dam. The water is rising an inch a day, although there has been no heavy rainfall, and the snows have not begun to melt. There is no doubt but that the lake will be full to the spillway of the dam on the twenty-five foot contour by spring.

Construction of the Tolo extension is held up by refusal of property owners to grant right of way for the conduit, save at exorbitant figures.

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