

UNITED STATES SUGGESTS CODE FOR REGULATION OF SUBMARINES

European Belligerents Asked by Government to Make Agreement Squaring Submarine Warfare With Principles of Humanity and International Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The United States, in seeking all European belligerents to make a general agreement to square their submarine warfare with the principles of humanity and international law, has taken the position that under changed conditions of national warfare, merchant ships should carry no armament whatever.

All the powers have been notified that unless they subscribe to such principles armed merchantmen will be denied entry to American ports except under the conditions which apply to warships.

Such a proposal now in the hands of the belligerent governments has been transmitted in a note which is substantially as follows: "It is assumed that all of the governments addressed are equally desirous of protecting their own subjects and citizens who are non-combatants from the hazards of submarine warfare."

Realizing the appalling loss of life of non-combatants which results from the destruction of a merchant vessel without removing passengers and crews to places of safety, which is held to be violative of the principles of humanity and international law, the United States at the same time does not feel that a belligerent should be deprived of the right to use submarines in view of the usefulness which they have developed.

The introduction of the submarine into naval warfare has changed all of this. This craft is almost without powers of defense beyond the ability to submerge to escape an enemy. A gun, even of light caliber, on a merchant ship successfully could defend herself against a submarine.

Therefore there can now be no reason for the maintenance of even small-caliber guns on merchant ships unless it is designed to make them superior to submarines and thereby deprive that class of warships of their undoubted right with safety to war and search such merchantmen. In reality, therefore, any such armament of a merchant vessel now might be regarded as offensive armament.

"If submarines should be required to stop and search merchant vessels before attacking them and to remove the passengers and crews to places of safety, it is not fair that the submarines should be compelled to expose themselves to destruction at the hands of merchantmen."

Therefore, by a general agreement among the belligerent submarines should be required to adhere strictly to the present provisions of international law to stop and search merchant ships to ascertain their belligerent character and to remove the

French forces land upon Asia Minor. PARIS, Jan. 28.—A dispatch to the Matin says that French bluejackets have occupied the small town of Antiphilo, on the coast of Asia Minor, opposite Castelortzo. A Havas dispatch from Saloniki says the French marines landed from a warship which was supported by two armed trawlers and took prisoners the local garrison consisting of a captain and 25 men. They destroyed the telegraph wires, seized a number of documents and permitted Greek families who had been driven away to return to their dwellings.

BRITISH LOSSES IN WAR TO DATE TOTAL 549,467

Casualties in Flanders and France 400,510, in Dardanelles 117,549, at Other Fronts 31,408—Winte's inactivity Reflected in Small Losses During Past Few Weeks.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Premier Asquith, in a written reply to a request for information, says that the total British casualties in all fields of operation up to January 9 were 549,467, of which 24,122 were officers and 525,345 of other ranks. The casualties were distributed as follows:

Flanders and France Officers, killed 5138, wounded 10,217, missing 1691; other ranks, killed 82,130, wounded 248,990, missing 52,344. Total officers and men, 400,510.

Dardanelles Officers, killed 1745, wounded 3143, missing 353; other ranks, killed 26,455, wounded 74,952, missing 10,901. Total officers and men, 117,549.

Other Fronts Officers, killed 918, wounded 813, missing 101; other ranks, killed 11,752; wounded 15,165, missing 2656. Total officers and men, 31,408. Grand total, 549,467.

The winter's inactivity on the fighting lines is reflected in the comparatively small losses of the British during the last few weeks. The previous official British report, made by Premier Asquith, December 24, gave casualties up to December 9 at 528,227, showing a loss in the intervening month of 21,240, or 685 daily.

FAMILY SKELETONS AIRED IN COURT AT MOHR TRIAL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 28.—At the resumption today of the trial of Mrs. Elizabeth Mohr and two negroes, Cecil Brown and Henry Spellman, charged with the murder of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, Attorney General Rice renewed cross examination of Mrs. Mohr. She admitted she knew Chief of Police Crowley of Newport and had entertained him at her home.

The alleged confession of the negro co-defendants, said Mrs. Mohr told them she "stood in" with the police.

The witness said the "first serious quarrel with the doctor," occurred in February, 1909. It started, she said, when he began taking drugs and beat her.

The attorney general tried to bring out that the marriage ceremony at Lynn, Mass., was performed for the purpose of permitting Mrs. Mohr to be able to testify as the wife of the doctor in a lawsuit against an insurance company, but this the witness denied.

"Didn't you take Dr. Mohr to Lynn to be married while he was under the influence of liquor?" "I did not."

ADVERTISING CURE FOR WAR CRAZE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28.—"If one-tenth of the cost of the European war had been put into well-directed publicity and advertising to teach the people of the world that they were brother citizens of the world, the war never would have come," declared J. B. Powell, instructor in advertising at the University of Missouri, addressing the annual convention of the Southwestern Lumbermen's association today. Mr. Powell maintained the daily newspaper was the greatest advertising medium and urged the lumbermen to begin patronizing the advertising department of their home papers.

BRANDIES APPOINTED TO SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENT SURPRISES ALL

Louis D. Brandeis, Famous as Anti-Trust Lawyer and Statistician, Named as Supreme Court Justice by President Wilson—Up to Senate for Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—President Wilson selected Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to be associate justice of the supreme court to succeed the late Justice Lamar.

Mr. Brandeis' nomination went to the senate today. It was a surprise everywhere in official circles. Mr. Brandeis had not even been mentioned publicly for the vacancy.

Is National Figure Mr. Brandeis is a lawyer who has been much in public life during recent years, not only in legal work but in various movements for social betterment. He is a Kentuckian by birth and is 59 years old. He was born and educated in Louisville and later at Harvard university and in 1878 began practicing law in Boston.

He came most notably before the public as a national figure six years ago through his participation in the celebrated Ballinger-Pinchot investigation in congress in which he was counsel for the forces which were opposed to Secretary Ballinger and sought his removal from office. Later he was counsel for the shippers who opposed the general increases in freight rates before the interstate commerce commission, and during the same period he was at the forefront of those who were demanding an investigation of the financial affairs of the New Haven railroad.

An Industrial Authority He appeared as counsel for those who fought for the validity of workmen's hours of labor laws in Oregon, Illinois and Ohio. He was in 1910 chairman of the board of arbitration which settled the New York garment-makers' strike. He has written largely and is regarded as an authority on public franchises, life insurance, wage-earners' insurance, scientific management, labor problems and the trust question. He also has been at the forefront of the Zionist movement in the United States and will be the first Jew to sit on the bench of the supreme court.

At the beginning of President Wilson's administration Mr. Brandeis was expected to get a place in the cabinet.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 28.—Warden Sale of the North Carolina penitentiary here, died of apoplexy today after he had superintended the electrocution of two negroes. The warden appeared agitated as he unstrapped the bodies of the negroes from the electric chair and shortly afterwards became unconscious.



LOUIS D. BRANDEIS.

FRENCH EFFORTS RE-TAKE TRENCHES MEETS REPULSE

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The war office made public the following report today: "Western front: In the sector of Neuville attacks with hand grenades made by the French were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. One of the craters made by a mine which we exploded remained in the hands of the enemy."

"The booty taken January 26 has been increased by four machine guns and two bomb-throwing machines. "Repeated bombardments by the French of villages behind our front were answered by our artillery which bombarded the city of Rheims."

"Near Hill 235, northeast of La Chalade, our troops, after an engagement, occupied the crater formed by the explosion of a mine by the enemy."

"No definite reports concerning the nocturnal aerial attack by the enemy on the harbor and town of Frieberg are yet at hand."

Eastern front: On both sides of the river south of Ivinak and between Sloebad and Sty there were minor engagements in which we captured prisoners and materials."

GERMAN FLAG TORN DOWN BY MOB OF SWISS

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Fresh anti-German demonstrations took place last night at Lausanne, a Swiss city on the north shore of Lake Geneva. Toward midnight the great crowds which surged through the streets were dispersed but at the railway station a small group of persons surrounding a German flag was attacked with canes, stones and fists. The police were forced to use their swords before they could rescue the men attacked.

This information was contained in a dispatch from Geneva. Earlier in the day an angry crowd had torn down a German flag hoisted in honor of Emperor William's birthday.

In the evening great crowds choked the street in which the German consulate is situated but they were held back from the consulate by police.

The crowds hissed and hooted against Germany and sang the "Marseillaise."

As a result of the encounter between the police and demonstrators at the railway station one man was severely injured and taken to the hospital.

NINE PERISHED IN CALIFORNIA'S GREAT STORM

Light Rains and Moderate Winds Predicted—Storm Signals Along Coast—Blizzard Over Arizona—Losses to Oil Fields Total a Million—Many Structures Blown Down.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Light rains and moderate winds were predicted for today over most of storm-ravaged California following the abatement of the tempestuous weather for twenty-four hours, which caused the probable death of nine persons, interruption of traffic, flooding of town and country and made hundreds of families homeless.

Unsettled conditions were forecast for the day by the weather bureau, but it was said that the storm was over. Sunshine greeted Los Angeles and the Sacramento valley today.

Blizzard in Arizona Storm signals were displayed all along the coast. Northern Arizona reported a blizzard and telegraph and telephone communication between points in southern California was interrupted. Central California appeared to have recovered from the storm.

Shipping kept in port yesterday and last night. The garbage steamer Aberdeen was lost during the night somewhere off the Golden Gate in a gale that blew 95 miles an hour. Eight men were on the Aberdeen.

Another storm death was that of F. J. Hesse, who was crushed to death in an overturned cookhouse in which he sought refuge near Tipton.

Damage in Oil Field Incomplete reports from the Kern county oil fields indicate that the wind storm of yesterday afternoon and last night did far more damage than the storm of two weeks ago. It is expected that the losses to the oil rigs which were blown down will bring the total to more than \$600,000. This will mean a property loss of nearly \$1,000,000 in derricks alone.

The town of Fellows suffered heavily from the storm. Many of its buildings were blown down. The Star theater, one of the largest structures in the North Midway district, was almost demolished. At Taft the damage was nearly as great. Many roofs were torn off. Two garages were lifted from their foundations and carried several hundred feet.

RUSSIANS WAKE-UP SAYS TRAVELER NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Numerous German submarines have been sighted in the war zone around the British Isles during the last few weeks, according to passengers who arrived today on the steamship California from Liverpool and Glasgow. The sailing of the steamer was delayed one day owing to the presence of the U boats and the California was escorted by torpedo boat destroyers until safe outside the war zone.

The Russians are "waking up" in every way, according to Dr. Frederick W. Eastman, a passenger on the California, who has been acting as a Red Cross surgeon in Russia and Serbia for more than a year.

"Heretofore, the Russians have fought solely as a duty," said Dr. Eastman, "but they are now strongly antagonistic to the Germans and Austrians and are entering the war with a vengeance."

GONZALES LEADS CHIEF AT TORREON TORREON, Mex., Jan. 28.—General Francisco Gonzales was named today as chief of arms of Torreón, succeeding General Talanante, who has gone to Sonora to become governor of that state. Talanante will stop at Queretaro to confer with General Carranza. Gustavo Espinosa Mirales, the new governor of Coahuila, reached here from Saltillo and was welcomed by General Jacinto Trevino, commander in chief, and a number of prominent citizens.

G. O. P. LEADER DEFENDS COURSE OF PRESIDENT

Congressman Mann Rebukes Texas Representative for Assault Upon Administration's Program of Preparedness—Patriotism Above Party—President Knows Situation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Republican Leader Mann came to the defense of President Wilson in the house today when Representative Dies of Texas, leader of the anti-preparedness democrats, attacked the president's speech recently made in New York on preparedness. Mr. Mann rebuked Mr. Dies for making any remarks on the president's views and declared that his only defense for changing his position on preparedness was that he believed he was right.

"With the possibility of danger which prevails," Mr. Mann declared, "we will meet the situation. We will rise to our responsibilities and put this nation in a position where it can protect itself against any foreign foe."

Tempestuous applause broke from all sides of the chamber.

"I do know that the situation has been changed.

"I do not believe in a great standing army nor the permanent necessity of a great navy, but I do believe that a great country like ours that refuses to consider a situation today because of its beliefs in the past hasn't the real right to remain at peace, and will not be able to do so."

"The president ought to know more about this situation than any member of this house, and now that he is going about the country to state his case, it would be more becoming to members of his own party to await his statement at least, before attacking him."

AUSTRIANS MARCH AGAINST DURAZZO PARIS, Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Milan says that several sections of the army of General Koveess, having met no resistance at San Giovanni di Media and Allisio are now marching on Durazzo, according to the Athens correspondent of the Secolo. Their advance guards were reported Wednesday near Kroia and it is said that General Koveess tried to enlist Albanian volunteers and when they refused to join he offered to buy their arms, thus hoping to disarm the population and protect himself against attack. Few, however, consented to part with their weapons.

Bulgarians in southern Albania are said to be marching from Berat to join columns from Lake Ochrida. The Greeks, it is added, have sent reinforcements to Koritsa and Argyro-Castro, and uneasiness is expressed in military circles, which are distrustful regarding the Bulgarian movements.

COLD TIES UP GREAT NORTHERN

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Jan. 28.—The Great Northern railroad is today suffering the worst tie-up, due to extreme cold, in its history, trains from all directions being stalled in the vicinity of this city. The big Wickes tunnel is filling with ice from the water dripping from the roof. Its closing will cut off communication with Butte. Engineers are frozen up in the roundhouses and all freight out of the city has been cancelled.

The Kalispell division is completely out of business and not a wheel is turning. A blizzard is raging and temperatures as low as 40 below zero prevail.

The road situation in northern Montana is serious. If the cold lasts two more days the railroads will be unable to deliver coal to relieve the famine.

FIRST PICTURES OF THE GREAT NORTHERN TRAIN DISASTER



Wrecked day coach of the Great Northern train, lying at the edge of the lower track after being carried down the 400-foot slope by an avalanche of snow recently near Corea station, Washington. It was in this coach that nearly all of the eight persons who died met their doom. A rotary snow plow has just cleared the lower track for the rescue party.