

BRITISH CAPTURE GERMAN RAIDER WARSHIP ROON

Captor of Appam Reported Taken by Armored Cruiser Drake After Three Hours' Running Fight 200 Miles Northeast of Bermuda—Two Merchantmen Also Taken.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Advisers received here today assert that the German warship Roon, alleged to be the captor of the Appam, has been captured by the British armored cruiser Drake after a three-hour fight 200 miles east northeast of Bermuda, according to a story printed by the New York Evening Globe.

The capture of the Roon is said by the Globe to have been followed by the seizure of two merchantmen, flying the German flag, one of which was armed.

The story is contained in a message which the Globe states it received in code from a reliable source in Bermuda. The message reads:

Message of Capture.

"Drake here today towing Roon. Took her 200 knots east northeast Bermuda, three hours' running fight. Lost Danforth, eighteen men. Her losses about one-third. Struck as we came abeam. Two merchantmen with her, one armed. Took both, brought here. Segrave, on sighting Roon said: 'Please God, today I will avenge Craddock.' Roon is badly knocked about by 9.2. Thirty-two officers and 719 men taken in the three prizes."

The Segrave mentioned in the message is supposed to be Captain Segrave who was with Admiral Craddock when the latter went down with his flagship, the Goodhope, which was sunk in an engagement with a German squadron off Chili.

There is no Danforth among the officers in the British navy list.

Sunk the Dresden.

Captain John R. Segrave was in command of the auxiliary cruiser Orama which formed part of Admiral Craddock's squadron in the battle off Chili. After the battle the Orama escaped and later, in company with the cruisers Glasgow and Kent sunk the German cruiser Dresden off Juan Fernandez island. A few days later, in March, 1915, Captain Segrave fought a battle with the German armed merchantman Navarra off the River Plate and sank her.

The Orama was last reported at Callao, in June, 1915, and since that time neither it nor Captain Segrave has figured in the news.

For several days reports have been current in maritime circles here that the German commerce raider had been either sunk or captured by the British. The British consulate, however, has received no official confirmation of this report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The British embassy today received advices from British agents in New York that a man living on Staten Island, whose name was not transmitted, had received a private dispatch from Bermuda, saying the British cruiser Drake had taken the German raider Roon and some German merchant ships. The embassy had no further advices.

PRESIDENT ACTS ON PHILIPPINE BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—President Wilson probably will call senate and house leaders together soon to agree on the exact terms of the Philippine independence bill, which has already passed the senate and is threatened with amendment in the house. He indicated as much today to the two Philippine commissioners.

The president was told by the commissioners that they approve the bill as passed by the senate with the exception of the clause providing that the president may refer the question of independence back to congress at the end of four years if he thinks the Filipinos unfit for independence. He said they wanted a time set when the Philippines would be free.

HUGHES DECLINES TO BECOME CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY



CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Representative Sloop, chairman of the Virginia republican committee, today made public a letter from Justice Hughes declaring:

"My Dear Mr. Sloop: Your letter of February 3 has been received. I am entirely out of politics and I know nothing whatever of the matters to which you refer. I am totally opposed to the use of my name in connection with the nomination and to the selection or instruction of any delegates in my interest, either directly or remotely. Very sincerely yours, (Signed) CHAS. E. HUGHES."

Justice Hughes' letter, made public with his consent, was in reply to a letter from Mr. Sloop, which informed the justice Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster general under President Taft, had inaugurated a movement in the south favoring the justice for the republican presidential nomination.

WILSON TRIES TO SPEED UP DEFENSE PLANS FOR NATION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—President Wilson today began efforts to speed up congress on the national defense plans. He conferred with Representatives Hay, Dent and McKellar of the house military committee, in an effort to bring about an agreement on an army bill.

In accordance with his policy of working for preparedness along non-partisan lines, the president has asked Representatives Kahn, Anthony and McKenzie, ranking republicans of the committee, to discuss the same question with him tomorrow. Later he expects to see both republican and democratic members of the senate military committee.

The house military committee began executive sessions today to draft the army bill, after hearing a delegation from the Society of Friends, headed by William S. Hull of Swarthmore college, which told the committee that war and preparation for war were morally wrong in their view, and urged that international disagreements be settled by judicial means, the United States leading in a world movement to that end.

SEAPLANES RAID BRITISH COAST

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Two German seaplanes raided the coast of Kent today, dropping several bombs. No casualties have been reported.

The following official statement was given out tonight: "At 3:30 p. m. two German seaplanes were reported approaching the coast of Kent. A few minutes later these two seaplanes dropped three bombs in a field on the outskirts of Ramsgate. Four bombs were dropped near a school at Broadstairs. Three of the latter exploded.

No casualties have been reported. No damage was caused other than to glass."

BRANDEIS BITTERLY OPPOSED BY PRIVILEGE IN SENATE BATTLE BEGUN UPON BRANDEIS

Clifford Thorne, Iowa Railroad Commissioner, Assails Conduct of Brandeis in Freight Rate Case as Unprofessional—Infidelity and Breach of Faith Charged.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Investigation of President Wilson's nomination of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, to the supreme court bench was begun today by a senate sub-committee, which first heard Clifford Thorne, chairman of the Iowa board of railroad commissioners, who was associated with Mr. Brandeis in the fight against giving the eastern railroads increased freight rates. Mr. Thorne assailed the conduct of Mr. Brandeis in that case:

"I believe the nominee before this committee was guilty of infidelity, of breach of faith and of unprofessional conduct in connection with one of the greatest cases of this generation," he said.

"Simply Dumbfounded." Mr. Thorne charged that Mr. Brandeis, as an attorney appearing for the shippers, conceded that the rate return to the railroad was inadequate and that Mr. Brandeis in his opening oral argument to the interstate commerce commission conceded that the returns were inconsistent with prosperity of the railroads and welfare of the public.

"I was simply dumbfounded by the statement," declared Mr. Thorne. "For four years the railroads had been fighting to establish that before the interstate commission. They had carried on a nation-wide propaganda in newspapers, magazines, speeches and in every conceivable manner. I am not saying dishonestly.

Conceded Railroad Point. "I was dumbfounded to hear at the conclusion of this great case involving \$50,000,000 annually interest on a billion dollars—if you adopt the standard of dollars and cents—the greatest case ever tried before a human tribunal since the dawn of civilization—to hear counsel concede the very point at issue at the time the case was set down for argument."

SEVERE FIGHTING ON DVINSK FRONT

PETROGRAD, Feb. 9, via London.—Severe fighting is again developing on the Dvinsk front, preliminary artillery duels having been succeeded by a continuous bombardment of great intensity on both sides.

The Germans, who had taken the initiative in the new conflict, attacked the railway station at Liksono, on the east bank of the Izhma, seven miles northwest of Dvinsk, which would appear to indicate a serious penetration of the Russian lines, but the Russian staff explains that the German forces were unable to advance, still occupying their old positions, and succeeded in reaching Liksono only by using heavy artillery, which they now have had time to mount.

Little importance is attached to the prediction of a great German offensive against Riga and Dvinsk in March. Russian military men believe the Dvinsk-Riga line is impregnable.

DAY IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Senate: Foreign relations committee recommended the ratification of the Hatten treaty.

Secretary Daniels before public lands committee opposed opening western oil lands to public.

House: Hearings on national defense continued by military and naval affairs committee.

Witnesses in impeachment proceedings against United States attorney Marshall of New York, heard in executive session by judiciary sub-committee.

WIFE OF NEWLY NOMINATED SUPREME COURT JUSTICE AND THEIR MODEST HOME



Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis, whose husband, the famous "lawyer of the people" has just been named by the president for the vacancy in the United States supreme court. Last door at the left in the picture above shows the entrance to their modest home in the Back Bay district of Boston.

GERMANY OFFERS BELGIUM PEACE THROUGH PONTIFF

ROME, Feb. 9.—The Giornale d'Italia states that Monsignor Taceli Porcelli, papal nuncio to Belgium, presented to Belgium Germany's proposal for a separate peace. Whether he was authorized to do so by the vatican, says the newspaper, has not been ascertained.

It is said that Germany, through Prince Von Buelow and other prominent personages, has indicated that the terms she is ready to offer to Belgium for the concluding of a separate peace comprise the restoration of Belgium to the government of King Albert and the payment of a large indemnity for damages caused by the invasion and the occupation and that she asks on the return economical and commercial privileges which would transform the port of Antwerp into a German center of traffic. To these proposals Belgium is said to have replied with a prompt refusal and a declaration of intention to adhere to the allies and not to conclude a separate peace.

Statements regarding efforts being made to induce Cardinal Mercier, who is now living in Rome, to use his influence in favor of proposals for a separate peace have also been made, but it is asserted they have been entirely in vain.

PERSIANS DEFEAT RUSSIAN FORCES

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Constantinople reports given out today by the Overseas News agency state that Russian forces in Persia have met with a severe defeat at the hands of Persian tribesmen and that they retreated in disorder.

The Persian forces, according to these advices, were under command of Haidar Bey. They attacked the Russians near Sandshukh, which was reconquered by the natives.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Advices were received from Constantinople today that another group of British prisoners captured by the Turks in the fighting at Esin, on the Tigris below Kut-el-Amara, has been taken to Mosul, in Assyria, 230 miles northwest of Bagdad. It is said the convoy consisted of 249 men out of a great number captured.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Artillery actions between the French and British and the Germans continue at various points on the Franco-Belgian front, but there have been no important changes in positions anywhere.

SEEK TO BLOCK CONFIRMATION

Nomination of People's Attorney Comes Like a Bomb From an Unseen Zeppelin—Trivial Charges Are Made to Keep Man of Contemporary Ideas on Social Problems Off

By GILSON GARDNER. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Like a bomb from an unseen Zeppelin came the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the United States supreme court. On the senate, whose duty and privilege it is to confirm judicial appointments, such was the effect.

Can he be confirmed? That was the instant and insistent query. A man of contemporary ideas on social problems nominated for the supreme court—that is the sensation. How could it happen? Never before had it happened. Men have been made supreme court judges to maintain the institution of chattel slavery; as a reward for delivering needed votes in the electoral college; to make the court safe against laws like the income tax act; and because railroad and other big business interests approved their legal and judicial record; but to name a man because he knows economics and has had a practical experience with industrial problems, and harbors convictions as to methods for dealing with such problems is so unprecedented as to be stunning.

Contrary to Traditions.

Further, to choose a man who has openly and stubbornly opposed crookedness in high finance—stealing in terms of millions—who has disapproved of the underpayment and overworking of labor, is contrary to the most hallowed traditions of a long-established order. Finally, to suggest invading the supreme bench by naming as one of its judges a man who has always approved the principles of trades unionism, who has devised methods for adjusting disputes between sweatshop workers and their employers; who has urged the abolition of bloodcurry and espionage in business competition; who has fought desperately to preserve the public domain, including the remaining minerals, forests and waterpower sites, and whose sympathies are notoriously with the average man and against the privileged few—the selection of such a man for the United States supreme court is clearly an overturning of all that is sanctified by age and precedent.

Charges as Made

The charges against Louis D. Brandeis on which the special privilege senators rely to oppose his confirmation as justice of the supreme court are learned on good authority to be substantially these: (1) That Brandeis has spoken disrespectfully of constitutions and flippantly of the mental attitude of the courts; (2) that he has been on both sides of the shoe machinery trust, first as counsel for the trust and then in opposition to it; (3) that he lost the public's case against increased freight rates before the interstate commerce commission by admitting that the railroads needed more revenues; and (4) that he did something in the famous Hallinger-Pinchot investigation which members of the senate will try to characterize as "unprofessional conduct."

Charges Analyzed.

The basis of the first charge is Brandeis' public statements that

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FIRST ESPEE TRAIN RUNS TO MAZATLAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The first train in four years over the Southern Pacific line from Nogales, Ariz., to Mazatlan, was run January 26. State department reports say railroad officials are hopeful of keeping the line open.

Consul Edwards at Juarez reports that persons from Casas Grandes deny that Villa executed or caused to be executed a number of women charged with being spies, as was reported some time ago.

59 INDICTED FOR NEUTRALITY CONSPIRACIES

Prosecutions Involve German Consular Officials, Shipowners, Agents and Sellers of Supplies for Plots to Blow Up Munition Plants and to Organize Military Expeditions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 9.—The broadness of the government's proposed prosecution of alleged German bomb and shipping plots, involving German consular officials, shipowners, agents and sellers of supplies was shown today as details of indictments voted against thirty-two men and firms became known.

Even the little barkentine Retriever, tied to her wharf in the bay, was involved because of an alleged contemplated trip to run German warships off the heads more than a year ago, in the guise of a motion picture expedition.

Perils of the deep, it was given out, were to be portrayed as never before with the Retriever figuring therein, in front of a camera. Investigation by government agents brought the report to the district attorney's office that the Retriever was full of coal. The necessity of this cargo, on a sailing vessel, engaged in the motion picture business, was not evident to the investigators and the Retriever never got away at all.

List of Indicted.

The complete list of those indicted, as made public today, is:

For conspiracy to interfere with commerce under the Sherman anti-trust act and for conspiracy to organize a military expedition:

Franz Bopp, consul general for Germany.

Vicor Eckhardt H. Von Schack, vice consul general.

Baron George Wilhelm Von Brincken, attache.

Johannes Henrikus Van Koollerberg, alleged German agent.

Charles C. Crowley, detective employed by German consulate.

Mrs. Margaret W. Cornell, assistant to Crowley.

All these are involved in alleged plots to blow up Canadian tunnels and American powder mills.

Fraudulent Manifests.

For conspiracy to defraud the government by making fraudulent manifests, in the alleged shipping plots involving the Retriever, Sacramento, Mazatlan and Olson and Mahony:

Henry W. E. Kauffmann, chancellor of the German consulate general.

Robert Capelle, agent here for the North German Lloyd Steamship company.

Maurice Hall, consul general for Turkey.

John and Julius Rothschild, wholesale grocers.

George and James Flood, shipowners and brokers.

Philip R. Thayer, president of the Northern & Southern Steamship Co.

R. H. Swayne, of Swayne & Hoyt, shipping brokers.

John G. Hoyt, of same firm.

C. D. Bunker of C. D. Bunker & Co., shipping brokers.

Joseph L. Bley of C. D. Bunker & Co.

Dead Man Indicted.

Captain Fred Jensen, shipowner, reported killed on a German submarine.

Dr. Simon Reimer, reported to be a German naval officer.

J. E. Bien, attorney.

T. A. Anderson, captain of the Sacramento.

Berno Klocke, Gustav Traub, Ad-

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OPERATORS REJECT MINERS' DEMANDS

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 9.—Demands formulated by the United Mine Workers of America at their recent convention at Indianapolis were today formally rejected as a whole by the operators of the central competitive bituminous coal fields and the joint conference of employers and employees at once took up for discussion the eleven demands serialism. This is the usual formality followed in the interstate conferences.