

TWO OF ALLIES CRUISERS LOST THROUGH MINES

British Cruiser Arethusa, Which Took Part in Naval Battle Off Helgoland, Sunk Off East Coast of England—French Cruiser Admiral Charner Torpedoed.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The British cruiser Arethusa struck a mine today off the east coast of England, according to a statement issued by the British official press bureau.

About ten men were lost in the sinking of the cruiser.

The text of the official statement says:

"His majesty's ship Arethusa, Commodore Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, has struck a mine off the east coast and it is expected she will become a total wreck. About ten men were lost."

The Arethusa was a light cruiser displacing 3600 tons. She was 410 feet long, 39 feet beam and had a mean draft of 14 feet. The vessel was built at Chatham in 1912-14.

The cruiser was armed with two six-inch guns fore and aft and six four-inch guns on the broad side. She also was equipped with four 21-inch torpedo tubes.

The Arethusa had not been 48 hours out of the hands of her builders before she took part in one of the most important naval battles in the North sea since the war began—the engagement off Helgoland August 28, 1914, in which three German cruisers and two German torpedo boat destroyers were sunk.

French Cruiser Lost PARIS, Feb. 14.—Reports of the loss of the French cruiser Admiral Charner, reported to have been sunk by a submarine which was patrolling the Syrian coast, were confirmed today.

According to information received at the French ministry of marine a raft bearing one live sailor and the bodies of four of his companions has been picked up off the coast of Syria.

The rescued man said the Admiral Charner was sunk on the morning of February 8. He declared there was no time to use the lifeboats.

An official statement given out by the French ministry of marine yesterday said that no news had been received from the Cruiser Admiral Charner since February 8 when, according to a German telegram, a submarine had sunk a "French warship."

It was a torpedo from the Arethusa which struck the battered German cruiser Bluecher and sent her to the bottom in the great North sea battle between British and German squadrons January 24, 1915. Although covered with scars of battle received in these engagements, the Arethusa when visited shortly afterward by journalists, was again in shape for another fray.

OVER EATER BAD INSURANCE RISK

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Insurance statistics show that the man who overeats, as well as the man who indulges in alcoholic drinks is a bad risk, according to Arthur Hunter, a life insurance actuary. Mr. Hunter delivered a warning against overindulgence in an address to a Young Men's Christian association last night. He said that the heavy diner as well as the heavy drinker was sure of a short life, but seldom a merry one, because the conditions under which he lived precluded the full enjoyment of either mental or physical wellbeing. But at the top of the list of life-shortening habits he placed the use of alcoholic liquors.

"Seventy years ago," said Mr. Hunter, "an abstainer was unknown. When the first abstainer applied to a large London company for insurance a special meeting of the board of directors was called to deal with the phenomenon and a special premium was demanded. Contrary to all expectations, this man lived to be 82 years old."

GERMANS CLAIM TRENCHES TAKEN ON WEST LINE

Important Gains and Capture of 700 Yards of Positions Reported—French Explode Crater Which Is Occupied and Held by Germans—Activity All Along French Line.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—French forces have exploded a mine in the road between Neville and La Folie, according to announcement made by the war office this afternoon.

In Champagne, a German attack east of Somme-Py was met by the explosion of three French mines. The German efforts to advance were checked, but in spite of serious losses they maintained themselves in the positions occupied by them.

Important Gains

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—Important gains for the Germans in two engagements were reported today by the war office. Northwest of Tahnre, positions over a front of 700 yards were captured, seven officers and 300 men being made prisoners. In the region of Anerscept, near the French frontier, allied positions 400 yards long were captured.

Today's official statement says: "Western theater: Lively artillery fights have continued over a great portion of the front. During the night the enemy again directed his fire on Lens and Lievin."

"South of the Somme stubborn fights developed around an advanced and extending sap head of our position. We gave up a surrounding attack on outpost trenches."

"In the Champagne enemy counter-attacks made south of St. Marie were repulsed."

French Lines Stormed

"Northwest of Tahnre we wrested from the French by a storming attack a position 700 meters in extent. The enemy left seven officers and more than 300 prisoners in our hands and lost three machine guns and five mine throwers."

"Hard grenade fighting to the east of Maisons de Champagne has come to a standstill."

"South of Lasse, east of St. Die, we destroyed by a mine explosion a portion of one of the enemy's positions."

"Near Anerscept, near the French frontier, our troops took French trenches over a front about 400 yards in extent and repulsed night counter-attacks. We took a few dozen prisoners, two machine guns and three mine-throwers."

"Our aeroplane squadron attacked railway establishments and military encampments of the enemy on the northern portion of the front."

"Eastern theater: Apart from a few patrol engagements resulting in our favor, nothing of importance has occurred."

GENERAL ELECTRIC MUNITIONS PLANT WRECKED BY FIRE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The munitions plant of the General Electric company was wrecked by a fire today. The blaze was finally extinguished by the company's private fire department and no report was made to the city police or fire authorities. Officials of the company withheld all information regarding the fire.

The employees of the munitions plant were sent home. It was reported that the roof of the building had fallen in and that the walls had been declared unsafe.

The plant has been closely guarded for some time and no one was allowed to approach the munitions building today. The burned building was a small one-story structure of concrete. Formerly it was used as an overall factory, but was purchased by the General Electric company a few months ago and made into a plant for the manufacture of shell casings. There were no explosive or inflammable materials in the building.

MEN THROWN OUT OF WORK WHEN COLORADO WENT DRY DEMAND JOBS



Five hundred strong, petitioners thrown out of employment by the operation of Colorado's prohibition law, marched to the state capitol, after a mass meeting, and asked Gov. Carlson to call a special session of legislature to furnish them jobs.

WOULD ABANDON COAST TYPE OF SUBMERSIBLES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Abandonment of the coast type of submarine was recommended by Admiral Grant. Limitation of cruising radius, unseaworthiness and other limitations, he said, made it advisable in future to build only submersibles of the 1000-ton fleet submarine type, of which three have been authorized and none is yet complete.

Admiral Grant said he had positive knowledge that German boats from U-39 and U-58 inclusive, displaced 800 tons on the surface as against 450 tons for the K boats of the American navy, the largest in the service. For months the German boats, he said, had operated out of Helgoland, around Scotland at a distance of 1300 miles from their base. It took them nine days to make the round trip, he said, and they remained on the operating station thirteen days, unless driven to base sooner through having used up the torpedo supply. Three of these U boats, he said, could keep the cycle working so one was always on the operating station. To accomplish the same thing, he added, the United States would require twenty-two K class boats, because of their ten-day sea service limitation.

Admiral Grant thought it unwise to construct any submarine of less than twenty knots speed, and said this could not be done on a small boat. He urged that the minimum size of future boats be 800 tons surface displacement.

RESIDENCE HILL IN SEATTLE SLIPS TOWARDS SEA

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 14.—The bluff of Queen Anne hill, a fine residence district in the northern part of the city, has begun to slip toward the sea beach, beginning at Kinnear park and extending north a mile. At the top the earth has subsided two inches to two feet. A number of houses have been twisted, beside those wrecked by the slides in this district last week, and water and gas pipes have been broken. Large apartment houses on the brow of the bluff have not been affected, and the whole financial loss has been small.

The thaw in the mountains is becoming more rapid, with temperatures rising as high as 40 during the day.

The snow having gone and the rain subsided, it is expected that the slides on Queen Anne hill will cease. All the large buildings are safe.

The slide in Kinnear park is somewhat more serious than in usual winters, but slides are always looked for in wet weather on the steep bluff-side.

BRITISH BACHELORS CALLED TO COLORS

LONDON, Feb. 14.—An official proclamation calling up the remaining single men under the Derby plan and the military service act was posted today.

The call to the colors will have the effect of enrolling all single men of military age who have not been exempted. Single men who did not attest under the Earl of Derby's plan are subject to compulsory military service, with certain classes of exemption under the terms of the act passed at the last session of parliament, which went into effect February 19.

SMALL REGISTRATION FOR COMING ELECTION

SALEM, Or., Feb. 14.—Since the permanent registration books opened in Oregon on the first of the year, there has been a total registration in the state of only 23,431, and today Deputy Secretary of State Koser expressed apprehension that congestion will result toward the closing. At the last election the total registration was 345,999, and it is estimated that it will increase from 15 to 20 per cent this year. The books closed on April 19.

UNITED STATES DELAYS ACTION ON TEUTON NOTE

Leave to Future Developments Whether Any Action Will Be Taken in Response to Notice That Armed Merchantmen Will Be Treated as Warships by Germany and Austria.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The United States will leave to future developments whether any action will be taken in response to the announcement from the Teutonic allies that armed merchantmen beginning March 1 will be subjected to submarine attack without warning.

From high official quarters today came the intimation that the memorandums received from the German and Austrian governments are considered in themselves a sufficient warning to Americans to refrain from engaging passage on merchant ships of the class affected by the order.

In Delicate Position The United States admittedly has found itself to be in a delicate position as a result of its memorandum to the entente allies and the memorandum from the central powers. Should this government approve of the position of the Teutonic allies, it is believed diplomatic controversies immediately would result and it might even be charged that the United States had committed an unnatural act for the benefit of the enemies of the entente.

On the other hand the central powers, it was believed might be offended should the state department criticize adversely British memoranda, which was generally regarded to be a development of the American memorandum suggesting the disarming of merchantmen. This contained an intimation that the United States because of the changed conditions of warfare on the seas might decide that armed merchantmen entering American waters were auxiliary cruisers and therefore subject to internment.

Avoid the Difficulty By allowing future developments to determine the stand of the United States, it was pointed out, all difficulty could be avoided at this time.

It is pointed out that the danger of Americans traveling from the United States in British and French ships would in any event be slight; ships of those nationalities entering American waters not being armed.

AIRSHIP RAID MADE ON MILAN

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A Reuter dispatch from Milan says six persons were killed and several injured by bombs dropped from aeroplanes which appeared over the city this morning.

The dispatch says several aeroplanes took part in the fusillade and the aeroplanes disappeared after dropping bombs. The material damage was small. The casualties were all among civilians.

Milan is in northern Italy, south of the Swiss border and seventy miles west of the Austrian line. Heretofore aerial attacks have not been made on points as far in the interior as Milan.

Milan is the second largest city of Italy, with a population of about 500,000. It has some of the finest churches of Europe.

BANDIT SHOTS ENFORCED HELPERS

GERMANTOWN, Cal., Feb. 14.—Angered because two men could not open the inner door of a safe of which he had forced them to work the combination, an unmasked robber early today shot and killed one of the men and wounded another man when they attempted to escape.

The man killed was Warren Smith. Theodore Jensen was shot in the shoulder. Both were employed in the store. They had been arrested from bed at Jensen's home, the highwayman covering them with an automatic revolver while they dressed and then led the way to the store.

It is reported that the bandit has been surrounded by a posse in a grove several miles from Willows.

OFFER AMENDMENT TO RESERVE LAW

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Kern, democratic leader, today introduced a bill to amend the federal reserve law and permit officers, directors or employees of member banks or class "A" directors of federal reserve banks, with the consent of the federal reserve board, to become officers, directors or employees of other banks, banking associations and trust companies, federal or state, provided they are not in competition with member banks.

WILSON'S NAME TO APPEAR IN OHIO PRIMARIES

President Formally Consents That His Name Be Used as a Candidate for Renomination—Unwilling to Enter a Contest, But Willing Democrats Make Known Preference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Wilson today formally gave his consent that his name be used as a candidate for renomination.

In a letter to the secretary of state of Ohio the president stated that he was unwilling to enter a contest for the nomination, but was ready to permit the use of his name in the coming primary in order that the democrats of Ohio might make known their preference.

Ohio Primary Law The president made known his position in order to comply with the Ohio primary law, which requires candidates for delegates to party conventions to make known their first and second choices before February 25, and also requires that the candidates for delegates have the consent of their choices to make use of their names.

The president was formally notified of the requirements of the law last week and today he wrote Charles Q. Hildebrand, secretary of state of Ohio, as follows:

"I am inclosing to you a letter, the occasion of which, I dare say, will be quite obvious. Friends in Ohio have called my attention to section 4959 of the general code of Ohio as amended in 1914, with regards to primary elections and have requested that I indicate my willingness that my name be placed upon the ballot."

"I therefore take the liberty of submitting the inclosed letter as my permission."

Letter From President The letter the president inclosed was as follows:

"While I am entirely unwilling to enter into any contest for the presidential nomination of the democratic party, I am willing to permit the use of my name that the democrats in Ohio may make known their preference in regard to that nomination."

"In order, therefore, to satisfy the technical requirements of the statutes of the state of Ohio, I hereby consent to the use of my name as a candidate for the presidency by any candidate who seeks to be elected a delegate to the national democratic convention which is to assemble in June next."

This was the first time the president has consented formally to have his name used in connection with the nomination. His name has been placed on primary ballots in several states, however, through the activities of friends.

Up to the Voters The president takes the position that the voters will have to demand whether he make the race for the (Continued on page six)

PRESIDENT HOME FROM ROUGH TRIP

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—With his return from a week-end trip on the Mayflower, President Wilson was ready today to begin a series of conferences with congressional leaders over the appointment of a secretary of war, national defense plans and other pending legislation.

The president had engagements today to see congressional delegations with candidates for secretary of war and others who were to suggest men for the assistant secretaryship. It is generally expected, however, that the new secretary will name his own assistant.

Those in a position to know think that the president will not name an army man for the cabinet vacancy. That would eliminate Major General George Goetzlows, who has been recommended for the place.

The Mayflower had a rough voyage home during which no one left the cabins and it was said some of the members of the party were seasick.

DAY IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senate: Discussed conference report on urgent deficiency bill.

Military affairs committee began executive consideration of army reorganization plans.

House: Hear Admiral Grant testified before the naval affairs committee that larger submarines were needed by the navy.