

SENATE KILLS AGITATION EMBARRASSING THE PRESIDENT IN DIPLOMACY

TABLE GORE RESOLUTION BY 68 TO 14

Administration Forces by Overwhelming Vote Smother Armed Ship Debate in Senate—Gore Himself Votes to Table Motion—Chamberlain and O'Gorman Only Democrats Voting Against Administration—Confusion During Vote.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—By a vote of 68 to 14, a greater majority than they expected, administration forces in the senate today tabled Senator Gore's resolution to warn Americans off the armed ships of the European belligerents and thereby finally killed in the senate an agitation which has embarrassed President Wilson in the submarine negotiations with Germany.

Senator Gore's resolution, a substitute by Senator McCumber, a republican, and an attempt by Senator Gore to strengthen his original proposal, all were defeated at one time on a roll call on a motion by Senator James, one of the administration whips, to table them. The administration victory in the senate transferred the fight to the house.

Result Satisfactory. It was said at the white house that the result in the senate was satisfactory and met the wishes of President Wilson. It was added that attention would now be concentrated on the situation in the house.

Senator Gore himself voted to table his resolution. Senators Chamberlain and O'Gorman were the only democrats who voted against the administration. The twelve other anti-administration votes were republican. Forty-four democrats and twenty-two republicans voted to table the resolution.

Senator McCumber later reintroduced substantially the same resolution he had offered as a substitute to the Gore resolution. The McCumber resolution will go to the calendar.

Confusion During Vote. During the roll call Senator Smoot, republican, asked to be excused from voting because he was not able to vote direct on the proposition. Senator Borah, republican, objected, but the senate voted to excuse him.

It was explained then that Senator James had moved to lay not only the Gore warning resolution, but also the so-called corrected resolution, on the table. It was necessary then for senators to express themselves as to warning and on the question of killing of an American on an unarmed merchantmen as a cause for war, in one vote.

For that reason Senator Gore voted to table because he did not favor his own substitute and had introduced.

WHITE STAR LINER TO CARRY GUNS

NEW YORK, March 2.—The White Star liner Canopic, which sailed today for Italian ports with three Americans in her first cabin, will take on armament when she arrives at Gibraltar. It was announced by the White Star line today. The armament will be removed when the ship again arrives at Gibraltar on her return trip. It was stated.

The notification that the Canopic would be thus armed was received by the White Star line today from the British admiralty. It was announced, and the order also includes the Crofte, plying between Boston and Mediterranean ports and which was due at Gibraltar yesterday. The Crofte left Boston February 11.

PRESIDENT FOR PEACE WITHOUT LOSING HONOR

Wilson's Position on International Situation Further Revealed—Endured Jeers and Ridicule to Maintain Peace—Took Three Months to Convince Germany.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Wilson's position on the international situation as revealed further today was that he had told congressional leaders it was months after the resignation of Former Secretary Bryan before the United States government could convince Germany that this nation was in earnest in its position on submarine warfare.

The president is understood to have mentioned this fact to show his belief that action by congress would further weaken the position of the United States abroad. He is understood to have told the leaders that charges that he wanted to get the United States into war were entirely disapproved by his attitude in the last two years. He endured jeers and ridicule, he said, because of his efforts to maintain peace. He is understood to have declared that he has always been willing to do anything except sacrifice honor in order to maintain the United States at peace.

Break Discussed. At the same time the president declared he did not see how the United States could do anything but sever diplomatic relations with any nation which killed Americans in violation of international law.

While both Secretary Lansing and Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, have flatly declined to comment upon the statements regarding the possibility of war attributed to President Wilson by Senator Gore, and later denied by the white house, it was learned today that mention of the result of a break of diplomatic relations had been discussed quite casually and informally by the secretary and the ambassador late in January of this year.

Secretary Lansing, it is said, told the ambassador that in event of a complete disagreement on the subject the United States might be obliged to break off diplomatic relations. The ambassador is reliably represented as having replied that he fully understood the view of the secretary and to have added the hope that nothing of the kind ever would occur.

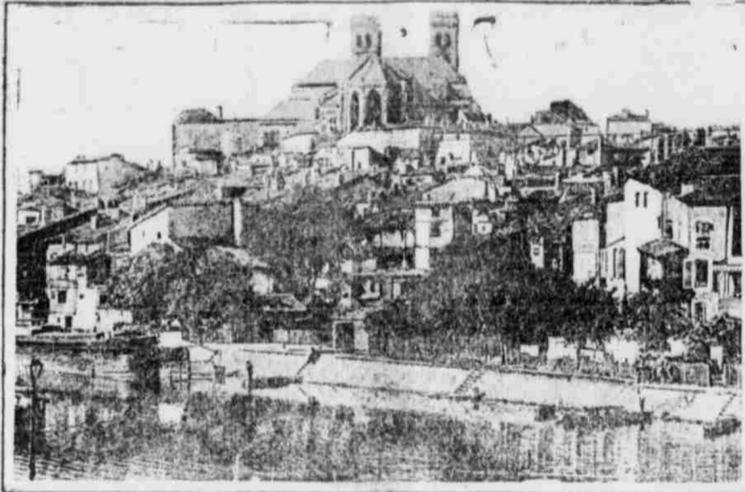
No Check On Submarines. The ambassador pointed out that with diplomatic relations severed there would be no agency by which the enthusiasm of naval commanders could be held in check and that some circumstance was almost certain to occur to lead to hostilities. The ambassador is also represented as having pointed out that the modifications in the conduct of submarine warfare, made since the beginning of the war, had been solely on account of regard for the wishes of the United States.

The authority from whom this information was obtained said it should be understood that the ambassador was only expressing his own personal opinions and that the conversation with Secretary Lansing was absolutely informal and not to be regarded as significant of anything.

GERMAN STEAMER HITS BALTIC MINE

LONDON, March 3.—The German steamer Delta, from Apurade, Prussia, is believed to have struck a German mine field south of the sound and foundered, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Copenhagen. Wreckage from the Delta has washed ashore.

VERDUN, FRENCH CITY UNDER GERMAN SIEGE; MAP SHOWING LATEST LINES BATTLE FRONT



BORAH ASSERTS SENATE GERMANIZED IN EYES OF WORLD

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the debate following the tabling of the Gore resolution on warning Americans off armed ships, Senator Borah said that he was in favor, after full debate, of having congress go on record as supporting the right of Americans to go on armed merchantmen, a right recognized for five hundred years—and to tell the world that any nation which did not recognize that right would be held to a strict accountability.

"We denounce Germany because we do not like her system of government nor her militarism," said Senator Borah, "yet the senate of the United States, the highest legislative body in the world, was Germanized today. We took the same attitude and reached the same result by the same process as the highest German legislative body would if directed by the kaiser from the throne."

Senator Borah contended that the vote was of no value to the president as an expression of the sentiment of the senate.

"It is most unfortunate that we disposed of it as we did," he said. "I am not afraid of war if it is necessary to protect American rights. I am not afraid of sacrifice. We cannot hope to play our part in the world if we are not brave enough to make a sacrifice for our rights."

"I am afraid of the subserviency, the degradation of the American senate in the eyes of the American people. This body will fall from the esteem in which it has been held by the American people when in a great world crisis like this, with the eyes of the world centered upon us, we come here and cringingly crawl to our destination under the direction of some power without the chamber. I would rather that a battleship be sunk than to have the honor of this senate compromised before the world."

3000 LIVES LOST ON FRENCH CRUISER

PARIS, March 3.—It was announced at the French ministry of marine today that there were nearly 4000 men on board the French auxiliary cruiser Provence when she was sunk in the Mediterranean on February 26.

As the ministry of marine on February 29 announced that the number of survivors of the Provence disaster was estimated at 870, it is indicated by the foregoing dispatch that upwards of 3130 lives were lost.

It was stated that on board the Provence were the staff of the third colonial infantry regiment, the third battalion, the second company of the first battalion, the second machine gun company and one extra company, in all nearly 4000 men.



At top, a view of the city of Verdun. On the map (1) shows the original battle line, before the crown prince launched his offensive; (2) shows Champenille and Cote de Taton, capture of which was announced by Berlin Friday, denied Saturday and accomplished Sunday; (3) is Fort de Douaumont, which the Germans took by storm Saturday only to battle the returning French who since have been fighting for possession of the outposts; (4) indicates where the French repulsed a heavy attack of Germans between Fort de Douaumont and Vaux Village; (5) shows where French pressed attacks against new German lines on either side of Douaumont.

HOUSE TO ACT ON ARMED SHIPS LIKE THE SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Immediately after the vote in the senate, Senator Reed, democrat, read a statement, saying he felt it was highly important that the impression in Germany that the country and congress were not behind the president should be removed and that, therefore, he was opposed to the Gore resolution.

While the senate was voting, house leaders were working. There was no doubt that the administration victory in the senate was expected to solidify the sentiment in the house and the leaders looked for some favorable developments during the day.

President Wilson after he had conferred with Acting Chairman Poir, of the rules committee, determined to have a vote in the house, even if a split rule containing a resolution were required to get it.

Insistence that a vote be taken by the rules committee action if necessary came after varying reports as to the stand of the foreign affairs committee. As yet no resolution has been agreed upon in the latter committee, which would command a majority vote.

RUSSIANS ADVANCE IN ASIA MINOR ALONG THREE LINES

PETROGRAD, March 3, via London.—The Russian advance in Asia Minor, radiating along three main lines from Erzerum toward Trebizond, Sivas and Bitlis, is meeting with equal success in all three directions. There has been no serious Turkish resistance since the fall of Erzerum.

The Turks are said to be strengthening the fortifications of Ivas, which is about 200 miles west of Erzerum, the only point considered here as likely to be a serious obstruction to the westward progress of the Russians. Turkish reinforcements are pouring daily into this center.

In the north and south advances the Russians are close upon Trebizond and Bitlis, respectively, and occupation of both cities is momentarily expected. The main army is continuing its advance due west from Erzerum.

Russian forces in Persia, with Kermanshah safe in their possession, are now reported moving toward the British forces at Mesopotamia.

HOPE TO SECURE SUGAR FACTORY FOR 1916 CROP

Negotiations Being Conducted for Syndicate of Capitalists by Colonel Mundy—Will Know by Monday Whether Factory Can Be Financed for Present Year.

Colonel John F. Mundy has been in New York City for the past month, representing a syndicate of capitalists who plan the establishment of a beet sugar factory in the valley near Medford. Whether arrangements can be completed in time to erect the factory the present year will be known by the first of the week. There seems every reason to believe that, even if the factory is not secured for the present year, it will materialize for 1917.

Negotiations Denied. The Mundy syndicate has no connection with the Oregon-Utah Sugar company, nor is it affiliated with the Mormon church. Negotiations alleged to have been made with the Utah concern are denied by Colonel Mundy and his representatives, as shown by the following telegrams:

"Medford, Ore., Feb. 25, 1916. "John F. Mundy, New York City. "Have you wired Alex. Nibley or C. W. Nibley within past week asking them for beet seed and making proposition to grow beets for sugar factory at Grants Pass? Such statement comes from Alex. Nibley to public generally. Keep me fully posted. Answer, JAS. W. DUNLOP."

"New York, Feb. 25, 1916. "Jas. W. Dunlop, Medford, Ore. "Nothing in Alex. Nibley and Saunders talk. C. W. Nibley was here last week; wanted us grow beets; told him if he would build sugar factory Medford, site furnished by us, we would grow five thousand acres beets, give bond and would require bond from him. J. F. MUNDY."

That a sugar factory in this section is earnestly desired for the present year is shown by the following telegrams:

Urge a Factory Here. "Medford, Ore., March 3, 1916. "Col. John F. Mundy, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y. "If possible for you close your negotiations by Monday for 1916 sugar factory located floor of valley, an acre that this community can and will furnish sufficient acreage for successful operation of factory. "MEDFORD COMMERCIAL CLUB. "By C. E. Gates."

"Medford, Ore., March 3, 1916. "Col. John F. Mundy, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y. "Sure the farmers in this community want a sugar factory in the floor of Rogue River valley for this year, and they will furnish plenty of beets for such factory to assure successful operation this year. Weather fine and time short, so announcement (Continued on last page)

VILLA FLEEING TOWARD BORDER

EL PASO, Texas, March 3.—Francisco Villa, the outlawed chieftain, is fleeing northeast from Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, according to official dispatches today received by General Gabriel Gavira at Juarez. Carranza officials expressed uncertainty whether Villa was headed for the United States border or for Sonora.

General Luis Herrera, former Carranza military chief of Chihuahua state, and his entire staff, has been summoned to Queretaro, according to official dispatches received here today. Herrera recently was deposed because of failure vigorously to prosecute the pursuit of Francisco Villa. Officials here did not credit reports that Herrera was summoned to Queretaro to be tried by court martial.

GERMANS SMASHING AT VERDUN

French Lines at Village of Douaumont Taken, But All Other Attacks Repulsed—Fighting Takes on Desperate Character—Germans Drive on Verdun From Two Sides—Heavy Artillery Play Along the Yser Front.

LONDON, March 3.—German armies have broken into the French lines at the village of Douaumont, four miles northeast of Verdun. The Paris official bulletin admits the Germans penetrated to the village.

The Berlin statement claims German troops cleared Douaumont, advanced west and south of the village and took more than 1000 prisoners and several heavy guns.

The Paris war office claims that the French repulsed all the German attacks except that west of Fort Douaumont, the Germans succeeding in reaching the village of Douaumont, where the struggle is being continued.

Apparently the Germans now have been able to bring up some, at least, of their heavier artillery for the French war office has reported a considerable increase in the intensity of the fire along the whole front at Verdun.

Drives on Verdun. The drives on Verdun from two sides, now renewed, are held to indicate the familiar German plan of rolling up the flanks of a position or using the elawhammer jaws of the military machine to get at the kernel of the nut.

Possible development of some German movement in the Aronne northwest of the fortress is indicated by the Paris report that the French have directed a concentrated fire on hostile positions there.

From various sources have come accounts of heavy artillery play along the Yser front.

Comparative inactivity prevails on the other war fronts.

From Bombay comes a report that the Portuguese have hoisted their flag on all the German steamers at Mormugao, the Germans on board being interned at Panjim, capital of the Portuguese colony of Goa, in India.

German Statement. BERLIN, March 3.—German troops cleared the village of Douaumont and pushed their lines to the west and to the south of the village and of the armored fort yesterday, according to the official announcement issued today by the German army headquarters staff.

The official statement relates that (Continued on page two.)

WIFE MURDERER PAYS FINAL PENALTY

OSSISING, N. Y., March 3.—Walter Watson of Brooklyn was electrocuted at Sing Sing this morning for the murder of his wife a year ago. Watson, who protested his innocence to the last, left a sealed envelope to be opened after his death. In it was found a faded flower and this note: "This envelope contains a flower from my dear wife's grave. Please bury it with me and let it be on my breast. It is a token of remembrance of the wife I always loved, and may God rest our souls in peace."

Watson was separated from his wife at the time of the murder which he was supposed to have committed while under the influence of drink. His son, Thomas, saw his father strangled in his capture.