



AMERICAN SHIP SUNK BY GERMAN U-BOAT

NO WARNING GIVEN LINER ALGONQUIN

Ten Americans Aboard Steamer When Vessel From New York Is Sunk by Shell Fire and Bombs by German Submarine—Vessel and Cargo Valued at \$1,700,000—All Aboard Saved—Attack Made Just After Daylight West of Bishop's Rock.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Consul Stephens at Plymouth reported the sinking of the Algonquin in the following dispatch: "Steamer Algonquin of New York, from New York for London, with food stuffs, sunk by German submarine 65 miles west of Bishop's (Rock) March 12, 6 a. m. Captain reports vessel not warned and sunk by shell fire. Crew of 27 all saved in own boats. Submarine refused assistance. No other boats in sight."

LONDON, March 14.—American steamship Algonquin with ten Americans aboard, has been torpedoed by a German submarine. The crew was saved. Vessel and cargo is valued at \$1,700,000.

The Algonquin was torpedoed without warning, according to a report made by the American consul at Plymouth. The consul states that all on board were saved.

Submarine Opened Fire. LONDON, March 14.—According to later advices from Plymouth the German submarine opened fire upon the Algonquin from a distance of 4000 yards, firing about twenty shells. These were not sufficient to sink the steamer, so she was boarded by men from the submarine, who placed four bombs and the Algonquin was then blown up. The crew was given plenty of time to leave the vessel.

"It was just after daylight on Monday when we were attacked," said the captain of the Algonquin, as quoted by the press association. "There was no warning. The submarine started fire at a range of three miles. When about 25 shells had been fired at the Algonquin, of which four hit her forward, the crew decided to take to the boats and pulled away from the sinking vessel."

"Then the submarine approached and with only her periscope showing, sailed around the steamer several times. Finding that the crew had abandoned the ship the submarine came to the surface. Some of the Germans boarded the Algonquin and placed bombs aft. These were ex-

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VIOLENT BATTLE ON WESTERN FRONT

PARIS, March 14.—Two violent counter attacks were made by the Germans yesterday evening on positions captured by the French in the Champagne on Monday. The official announcement given out here today says the attacks were repulsed and that the Germans lost heavily in grenade fire around Maisons de Champagne and hill 185. The French captured new trench elements.

South of St. Mihiel the French obtained possession Romainville farm, taking thirty prisoners. They also entered German trenches between the Meuse and Apremont, bringing back a number of prisoners.

German surprise attacks near Lasigny and north of Soissons were defeated.

BERLIN, March 14.—British troops on the Somme front attacked the German lines yesterday afternoon and at night in the Ancre sector, the war office announced today. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

FEDERAL TARIFF BOARD NAMED BY PRESIDENT

Commission to Revise Schedules Headed by Professor Taussig of Harvard—Ex-Congressman Kent of California Represents Pacific Coast—Maryland Man on Board.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—President Wilson has selected the following men as members of the tariff commission:

Professor Frank W. Taussig of Harvard university. Former Representative David J. Lewis of Cumberland, Md. Former Representative William Kent of Kentfield, Cal. Daniel C. Roper of McCall, S. C. E. P. Costigan of Denver, Colo. W. S. Culbertson of Emporia, Kas.

Who the Members Are. Professor Taussig, who will be chairman of the commission, is a native of St. Louis. He has been connected with Harvard university since 1882 and has obtained a leave of absence from that institution until September, 1918, to accept the position on the commission. Professor Taussig is an authority on economics and has written extensively on the tariff.

David J. Lewis, democrat, was chairman of the labor committee of the labor committee of the last house of representatives. He was defeated for election as senator from Maryland in the last election.

He is a native of Pennsylvania. Daniel C. Roper, democrat, was connected with the house ways and means committee during the framing of the present tariff bill as an authority on statistics. He is a native of South Carolina and until recently was first assistant postmaster general.

Kent Ex-Congressman. William Kent, independent, was a member of congress from the first California district in the last congress, but did not run for re-election. During the last campaign he supported President Wilson and was president of the Wilson Independent League. He is a native of Chicago, but has lived in California most of his life.

E. P. Costigan is a lawyer who is looked upon as one of the founders of the progressive party in Colorado. Originally he was a republican, but in 1912 and again in 1914 he was the progressive candidate for governor.

Mr. Culbertson, a republican, is an examiner in the legal department of the federal trade commission. He comes from Emporia, Kansas. The nominations of the members of the commission were sent today to the senate.

Professor Taussig was nominated for a term of 12 years. Mr. Roper for ten years, Mr. Lewis for eight years, Mr. Kent for six years, Mr. Culbertson for four years and Mr. Costigan for two years. The commissioners are to receive \$7,500 a year each.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS ATTACKED BY SEAPLANES

AMSTERDAM, March 14.—A battle between German seaplanes and Russian destroyers in the Black sea is reported in an official statement issued by the Berlin war office. The destroyers were approaching Constantza, the Rumanian port, and were forced to retreat, the statement says, after bombs had been dropped upon them by the seaplanes. One destroyer is said to have been hit twice.

PRESIDENT WILSON NEAR FULL RECOVERY

WASHINGTON, March 14.—President Wilson was so near complete recovery from the cold with which he has been suffering for more than a week that he attended to public business today in his study. He is not expected to leave the white house for several days.

MEXICO UNDER GERMAN RULE SAY DIPLOMATS

German Bank in Mexico City and German Legation Guiding Virtually the Entire Financial and Diplomatic Affairs of Mexico Assert Confidential Reports From Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Confidential diplomatic reports from the representatives of a neutral government in Mexico passing through here on their way to Europe say the German bank in Mexico City and the German legation there are guiding virtually the entire financial and diplomatic affairs of Mexico.

According to the reports the action of Mexico in sending recently to the American republics a note on the subject of peace in Europe was directed by officials of the German legation, while the German bank is said to have come into control of the Mexican financial situation.

Accept Mexican Paper. It is declared that the German bank has accepted quantities of the paper issued by the Mexican government and that the institution appears to have at its disposal unlimited resources. From the tenor of the reports it appears that a large quantity of German money has reached the Mexican government. The German legation is said in the reports to be directing every move of the Mexican government, both internally and externally.

Considerable attention is given in the reports to the new Mexican constitution which goes into effect May 1, it being declared that several of its provisions apparently were devised as means of assisting the cause of Germany in Mexico at the expense of the interests of the entente allies and the United States.

Article 27 of the new constitution, which provides for the confiscation of concessions or property of foreigners, is regarded as especially dangerous to the entente allies and neutrals in general. Developments in the near future, the reports indicated, will be directed at ousting from control of the oil fields American, British, Dutch and other interests.

Conditions Imposed. Although it is not specifically stated in the reports that such is the fact, the diplomat forwarding them has reason to believe that in return for the favors done the Mexican government, certain promises and conditions have been imposed which will serve to bring about a close alliance, which obviously will be used against the United States in event of war between the United States and Germany.

The reports omit all mention of the celebrated Zimmermann letter to the German minister in Mexico. The arrival in Mexico of American Ambassador Fletcher is mentioned, the report which was written for the confidential information of the diplomat's government, adding that the writer does not believe in view of the situation that the presence of the American representative will bring about any change in the conditions.

GERARD ARRIVES AT NATION'S CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Former Ambassador Gerard arrived today and was met at the railway station by Secretary Tamm and other officials. Mr. Gerard may not see the president for a day or two as the president is receiving no visitors until he fully recovers from his cold.

ATHENS SUPPLY OF GAS CEASES—COAL GONE

LONDON, March 14.—Reuter's Athens correspondent cables that the city's supply of gas ceased today, owing to exhaustion of the stock of coal.

ARREST TWO IN GERMAN PLOTS, FIND BOMBS IN PLOTTER'S ROOM



United States secret service men have arrested two more German reservists in connection with the latest discovery of plots against the president, for revolution in India, and against munitions factories. They are Hans Schwartz, shown at the left, believed to have conspired with Fritz Kolb in plotting the bomb explosions and Theodore Wolf, right, held as witness. Above, explosives and bombs found in Kolb's room overlooking the North German Lloyd docks in Hoboken, N. J.

FREE TRADE ISSUE RAISED BY INDIAN COTTON SCHEDULE

LONDON, March 14.—Party leaders marshalled all their forces in the house of commons today for the discussion of the issue of protection versus free trade, as brought up by the proposed India cotton goods duty. The government's resolution bringing the matter before the house was in the nature of an expression of gratitude to India for its gift of \$500,000,000 toward the expenses of the war, with a paragraph giving consent to the increasing by India of the import duty on cotton goods from 3 1/2 to 7 1/2 per cent.

The cabinet found itself in a slightly easier position than had been expected owing to the general sentiment among the more moderate men on both sides against precipitating a cabinet crisis and general elections in the midst of the war. On this account many members who are ardent free traders and are opposed to the cotton goods measure decided to show their displeasure merely by abstaining from voting.

The Lancashire men, however, determined to press to a vote their amendment providing that an international duty on India-made cotton goods should be imposed so as to counterbalance exactly the import duty.

DRY SQUAD SMASH CAFE IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Wn., March 14.—The Alberta Cafe, at First Avenue and Madison street, was demolished by the police dry squad, assisted by six jail trustees, last night after liquor had been sold to the squad. The stock and fixtures were valued at \$29,000.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Torpedoing without warning on March 9 of the British steamer East Point, London for Philadelphia, with two Americans in her crew, was reported today in dispatches to the state department. All on board were saved.

BRITISH CAPTURE GREVILLERS IN SOMME ADVANCE

(From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press.) BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 14.—The ridge overlooking Bapaume from the west which has come to be looked upon by the British as a sort of promised land ever since the battle of the Somme began last July, passed into the hands of General Haig's troops today. For the first time since the great struggle on this front opened the British have had the advantage of the highest ground and can now look down upon the famous German stronghold and a wide extent of the country beyond.

British officers believe that they are now in a position to take Bapaume whenever the word is given. Grevillers was captured last night and the new British lines stretch along the ridge which runs northwest from that point to the outskirts of Aehiet de Petit, a point still strongly held by the Germans. In this latest forward movement the British have taken possession of the noted Loupart position, consisting of great clumps of trees situated on the shoulder of the high ridge overlooking the entire Somme battle front. This position has marked a great number of German batteries and from it hostile shells have rained upon the British for eight months past. Its capture has been the source of the highest satisfaction to the British staff as it was one of the most formidable artillery posts the Germans had established in the western theater.

POPE TO PROTEST SUBMARINE WAR

PARIS, March 14.—The pope has decided to pronounce an important allocution at the consistory to be held at the end of the month, according to a news dispatch from Rome. The dispatch says that it is understood that the pope's pronouncement will deal entirely with the war and that it is reported in vatican circles that the pontiff will protest against Germany's unrestricted submarine campaign.

CHINA BREAKS WITH GERMANY SEIZING SHIPS

Diplomatic Relations Severed and Interned Vessels Taken Possession of—May Be Taken by Germany as Act of War As in Case of Portugal—Property Seizure to Follow.

WASHINGTON, Mar 14.—American Minister Reisch at Peking, today reported to the state department that China has severed diplomatic relations with Germany and that the German minister had been handed his passport.

Seizure of the German ships may be taken by Germany as an act of war as in the case of Portugal. May Seize Property. China's action may be followed by seizure of German property in China which is very extensive. In addition to all the concessions held by Germany in Chinese cities which it is presumed will be seized as quasi-public property, there are extensive private German holdings in China. Latest figures show that there are about three thousand German civilians scattered throughout the republic, but it is not known whether they will be interned.

China's action is expected to have far reaching effect on Far Eastern history as it aligns her with Japan and other entente powers. German trade which before the war had become the most dangerous competitor to the British and Japanese business in China, amounted to about 20 per cent of China's trade and offered a great prize for the latter.

This phase of the commercial situation was widely discussed at the Paris conference, when plans to drive Germany out of the Far Eastern market were adopted.

Immediate Effect. The immediate effect of China's severance of relations probably will greatly increase the output of munitions for Russia. China is Japan's source of iron and has provided much of the raw material on which the latter's immense munition trade has been built up. China has six large armaments, which with her mines, will add large resources against Germany.

China has sent 100,000 coolies to France and Russia and can increase the number almost without limit. So far the men have gone under private auspices as laborers. Apparently as yet China has not committed herself to accept the allies' invitation to enter the war as an active participant.

Immediately after America's severance of relations with Germany, China began to discuss similar action and during the negotiations the French and Belgian legations in China invited her on behalf of the entente to declare war on Germany in return for a remission of the Boer indemnity and permission to increase her custom taxes. Diplomatic sources in Washington, however, said the entente promised merely a postponement.

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TEUTONS RAID RUSSIAN POSITIONS

BERLIN, March 14.—An extensive raiding operation by German forces on the Narayunka river in Galicia, in which Russian mining preparations were broken up, is announced in today's army headquarters report. The statement reads: "There has been lively activity in front of the lines at several points between the Baltic and the Dniester. On the Narayunka our raiding detachments stormed portions of a Russian position, destroyed extensive mining establishments and returned with two officers and 256 men as prisoners and several machine guns and mine throwers as booty. "The railroad station at Radzivilov, northeast of Brody, was extensively bombarded."

SAYS TRAINMEN PROMISED NOT TO GO ON STRIKE

Railway Managers Publish Agreement Made in January Whereby Brotherhoods Agreed Not to Take Radical Action Until Decision on Adamson Bill Was Handed Down.

NEW YORK, March 14.—While the national chiefs of the four railroad employes' brotherhoods were discussing with the eastern brotherhood officials here today the plans for the threatened nation-wide railroad strike which may begin Saturday, representatives of the railway managers made public what they declared was a promise not to strike made by the brotherhood heads in secret meeting in Chicago January 13. They quoted from the text of the statement a passage saying no "radical action would be taken until the decision of the supreme court has been handed down in connection with the eight hour law."

Lee Refuses to Talk. W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, was asked about this statement after the brotherhoods meeting had recessed with an announcement that no action had been taken at the Kenon session, but that the meeting would be resumed this afternoon. Mr. Lee said he would not discuss anybody's interpretation of the Chicago statement.

"It was right then and it is right now," he declared, "and I am not going to say anything about it."

He was asked if the present conference looking toward a strike might not be considered a violation of the Chicago statement.

"We never said we were just going to sit still and do nothing indefinitely," he replied. "Our position has been to wait a reasonable time and who is to be the judge of what a reasonable time is? We have already been severely criticized by our men for doing nothing."

Stop Shipments. CHICAGO, March 14.—Certain eastern railroads today notified shippers and western lines of embargoes due to the threat of a strike of the brotherhoods next Saturday. The Big Four notified other lines of such an embargo. The New York Central and the Baltimore and Ohio were reported to have notified shippers that freight would not be accepted after midnight tonight, except at owners' risk.

SENATE POSTPONES VOTE UPON TREATY

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The senate in executive session today took up the Columbian treaty. Efforts to fix a date for voting on the treaty failed after the executive session had lasted an hour. The senate adjourned until 11 o'clock Thursday.

THIRTEEN BRITISH SHIPS SUNK IN WEEK

LONDON, March 14.—Thirteen British vessels of more than 1000 tons were sunk during the week ending March 11, says today's official announcement on shipping losses. Three fishing vessels also were sunk.

DANIELS PROTESTS STORIES OF ARMING MERCHANTMEN

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Secretary Daniels sent a protest today to the New York World and the Washington Herald against publication of news stories today in those papers relating to the arming and movements of American merchant ships.