

ARRAS IN FLAMES FROM SHELLS OF GERMAN BATTERIES

Old Cathedral Destroyed Because Tower Was Used By French

ALL SUPPLY STATIONS OF FRENCH BURNED

British Receive Surrender Of Entire German Force In Africa

Berlin, via wireless to Sayville, July 9.—Arras is burning, an official announcement from the war office stated today. The cathedral has been destroyed. Practically all of the French supply stations in Arras were destroyed by the German artillery, while the destruction of the cathedral by fire "robbed the enemy of a valuable observation point," the statement declared. Arras has been under bombardment for several days. Previous statements from Berlin announced that shelling of the town was made necessary by the concentration of great forces of the enemy there. The partial destruction of the cathedral was also reported. This was made necessary, it was said, owing to its use by the French for observation purposes.

Finest Buildings in Ruins.
Paris, July 8.—Arras is being systematically battered to utter ruins by German shells. For two days the town has been bombarded incessantly from long range, it was stated today and sections of the city are in flames. Soldiers have been able to extinguish fires about the fortifications but residences and larger buildings of the city have been wiped out. Although the Germans have maintained a constant bombardment and shells have been breaking over the city day and night, no extensive damage has been done to the French fortifications, the war office announced. The cathedral and several of the finest public buildings are in ruins, however.

Communiqué from the war office added:
"We captured 150 yards of trenches in Le Prestre forest. The Germans attacked with liquid fire and aerial torpedoes at one point. They were at first successful, but were later ejected from our positions."
"We have had marked success about Fontanelle in the Vosges. On a 700 yard front we gained 600 yards and took nearly 1,000 prisoners."

Germans Surrender.
Petrograd, July 9.—General Botha, commanding the British colonial troops has accepted the surrender of the entire German force of Southwest Africa, it was officially announced here today.

The German troops in Southwest Africa numbered 5,000 at the time the war opened. Attacks were immediately planned against the Kaiser's African possessions and despite a Boer uprising which was successfully quelled, the British have now taken complete control of this colony of Germany.

The territory gained is of about 322,450 square miles. It is mostly barren, but Germany was experimenting in cotton in the more fertile portions.

Turkish Arsenal Explodes.
Athens, July 8.—A violent explosion of unknown origin, partially destroyed the Turkish arsenal at Corusidor, according to advices received here today. Constantinople was shaken by the explosion and the people thrown into a panic. They believed for a time that the Russian Black sea fleet had blown up one of the Bosphorus forts. Wild excitement prevailed until it was determined that the explosion came from the arsenal. Efforts are being made to locate the cause of the explosion.

Floating Mines Launched.
Rome, July 8.—The Austrians have launched thousands of floating mines in the Adriatic, according to information received here today. A sailing vessel is reported to have exploded one of these mines by fire from a rifle.

Type Metal for Bullets.
Geneva, July 8.—Pricing presses and type are being converted into munitions in Austria, reports from Vienna declared here today.

Every possible measure is being taken by the government, it is declared, to supply the Austrian armies with additional shells and bullets. Artillery munitions are especially in demand.

Rumania Contracts Loan.
Bucharest, July 8.—Rumania has contracted through the National Bank a new loan of \$20,000,000, payable in two years at three per cent, it was announced today. No explanation of the loan was given.

TRADE WITH ALLIES LEGAL BUT RUFFLES TEMPER OF GERMANS

New York, July 9.—In a copyrighted statement published by the New York World today, Maximilian Harden, noted editor of Die Zukunft, of Berlin, admits the right of American munition firms to deal with the allies, but asks if this right is worth the price of rupture with Germany. The statement follows:

BY MAXIMILIAN HARDEN.
Editor and publisher of Die Zukunft. (Copyright 1915 by the Press Publishing Company.)
"Sin may be committed on both sides of the Atlantic. The average American has heard far more out of Germany regarding the lack of freedom, feudal autocracy, aristocracy, outward lack of culture and militarism than of her strength, force, efficiency, organization, unselfishness and spirit of self sacrifice and the religious ideals of the German people.

"On the other hand, to many Germans, the American is known too much as a dollar chaser and money maker without ideals. Too little has the German been told regarding the intellectualism and idealism which exists among the people of North America.
"The policy of the United States, the main interest of which lies in South America and the far east, perhaps does not recognize yet that this war will answer the question, shall England, which is a world power but not an European great power, remain judge of Europe—on the continent on which she has but one small point of support—Gibraltar?"

"The new form of submarine warfare will, in its evolution, make impossible any tyranny of the sea in the future. The war has already decided that England has lost undisputed and absolute dominion of the sea. No successes on land will offset that.
"A majority of Germans believe that America is supplying our enemies with arms and ammunition in violation of law and custom. This is a wrong belief. According to The Hague convention American private firms can sell to whom they like, what they like. But the realistic intellect of Americans must ask itself these questions:
"Can we demand of Germans on the strength of their friendship for us, that they give up the possibility of destroying ships the cargoes of which would kill, maim and wound uncounted numbers of their sons and brothers?"

"Would we do it if in their situation?"
"Is this manufacture of arms and ammunition so important in our business and national economies as to justify us in engaging the enmity of a people, which, like ourselves, is not in the descending, but in the ascending scale of humanity and development of civilization and culture?"
"America is free to answer these questions as she sees fit. Neither of the two countries can hope, through fear to gain anything of the other."

Botha, Premier Boer Leader, Becomes English Champion

What the War Moves Mean.
(By J. W. T. Mason.)
New York, July 9.—General Louis Botha, who fifteen years ago was leader of the Boers, may make a name for himself as a savior of an empire.

Germany's premier dependency about which centered the Teutonic plans for a great colonial empire, has surrendered to the Boers whom Germany encouraged during the Boer war. The grant by England of complete local self government has been vindicated. British democracy will see in Botha's success full justification for the governmental system which the Englishmen are fighting for.

One of the practical effects of the present conquest will be to heighten the value of imperial ties between the British colonies and the mother country, and will lead to the colonies having a larger voice in imperial questions. Here is a basis for possible conflict between England and the Boers, Having won the colony without the help of the mother country, the Boers are anxious to keep it permanently. The aspiration of British South Africa to expand at Germany's expense is now accomplished.

But, if Germany cannot forcibly be driven from Belgium and France, one of the conditions that would be demanded before voluntarily retiring the colonies, particularly in Southwest Africa, the Boers might be willing to agree to such a plan provided they were given a voice in the control of imperial affairs.

Botha may become known as the father of a new British imperialism.

Halifax, July 9.—An explosion which threw members of the crew from their feet and rocked the vessel from stem to stern, preceded the fire on the steamer Minnehaha, forcing her to put back into Halifax with a cargo of 15,000 tons of ammunition.

The Minnehaha arrived here today and reported that the explosion occurred at 4:15 on Wednesday. This was the day on which Frank Holt, assailant of J. P. Morgan and the capital bank planter, wrote his wife a transatlantic telegram which would be sunk by one of his bombs. The fire was first reported to the Atlantic transport line offices Wednesday night and made public in New York on Thursday.

When the Minnehaha arrived here, noting her way into port through a thick fog and rain, the fire had been extinguished. A thorough investigation was being made on the ship, however, and an one was permitted aboard when the liner first tied up.
Those concerned with the loading of the Minnehaha said that if Holt's bomb was aboard the liner, it was undoubtedly a part of the general cargo carried in hold number 3 of the liner. Besides munitions the vessel carried a miscellaneous cargo and it was regarded as possible that Holt arranged for the shipment of his dynamite trunk-shipment could be made cheaper on the Minnehaha than upon the Saginaw or Philadelphia and the shipping agents with whom Holt deposited his bomb might have chosen the Atlantic transport vessel in preference to one of the vessels Holt named in his letter of warning, it was believed.
"Captain Claret did not give his position in the latest wireless to the steamship office, but advised to the line from Halifax stated that the liner loaded about noon. Claret's wireless relayed here from Nova Scotia, said."
"Thanks for wire. Fire apparently steamed out. Think it wise to dis-

DETAILS OF MURDER OF WHITE REVIEWED BY THAW ON STAND

Witness Says He Walked Straight Up To Victim and Shot Him

THAW MAKES GOOD IMPRESSION ON JURY

Evelyn Thaw Still Claims She Is Too Ill To Testify At Trial

New York, July 9.—"I walked up the aisle straight in front of him and shot him."
"While a crowded court room hung breathlessly upon every word that came from his lips, Harry K. Thaw today thus told in a few words of the climax of the tragedy enacted in the Madison Square roof garden nine years ago when he shot and killed Stanford White, the noted architect.

After having been led by Deputy Attorney General Cook over every period of his life during his examination in his sanity trial during yesterday's session, the climax came today when the prosecutor came in his questioning to the point of the actual killing of White.
Thaw was not nervous or ruffled as he described the shooting of the man, who, he said, he believed had led Evelyn Nesbit to ruin. He spoke evenly and in a well modulated tone, not even raising his voice as the tense scene on the roof garden was again drawn in clear outlines. And as he proceeded with his story Thaw often gazed upward as if trying to visualize this tragic moment in his life.

He had told of having carried a gun throughout the day on which White was shot. He said he reared an attempt upon his life by members of the Monk Eastman gang. He denied, however, that he believed Eastman had been employed by White. He was then led by Cook to tell of his other movements of the day until he finally arrived at the Madison Square roof with Evelyn.

"Evelyn had gone ahead," said Thaw, "and I stopped at a table to speak to an acquaintance. I looked only and saw Mr. White. He had his arms on the table and his head was in his hands when I first noticed him."
"Then he lifted his head and stared at me."
"I walked up the aisle straight in front of him and shot him."
Thaw paused for a half minute after telling of walking up the aisle and before uttering the words "shot him."

A death-like silence had fallen over the court room as Thaw pronounced the final words of his act. The witness looked straight at the deputy attorney general. There was a minute pause. Then Thaw said quietly:
"Is that all?"
"Go on," said Cook.

John B. Stanchfield, counsel for Thaw, objected. He declared the witness had answered Cook's question regarding the actual shooting.
"He answered it very seriously and well," Justice Hendricks interposed.
"I should tell the jury, however," Thaw added, after Justice Hendricks had commended him for his testimony, "that before I shot White, I saw a man move his hand I toward his back pocket."
Thaw controlled himself remarkably well while answering questions regarding Mrs. Susan Merrill, proprietor of a house visited by Thaw.

"Did she tell you White offered her money for innocent girls?" asked Cook.
"She told me White offered her, and other women engaged in similar business, \$5,000 for each girl," was the reply.
Thaw admitted he had paid Mrs. Merrill sums of money, "for information." He denied the payments were made for the suppression of testimony. The total amount paid her, Thaw said, was between \$100 and \$500.

Cook tried to learn Thaw's present attitude toward Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, but Attorney Stanchfield objected and was sustained.
"Did you kill White because he ruined Evelyn or because he injured other girls?" asked Cook.
"If Miss Nesbit had escaped White I would probably never have paid any money," Thaw replied.

THE WEATHER
Oregon: Fair to night and Saturday, westerly winds.

WISH I WAS BY THE SEA
Salt Lake Tribune: The Germans claim to have captured Przemyśl, but it took them quite a spell.

WAR IS NEWS TO HOMESTEADER OLAFSON
Eureka, Cal., July 9.—There's a man in Humboldt county who has not heard a word about the war!
To C. E. Gill, a local real estate man, falls the distinction of finding this man, who is Angus Olafson, a homesteader of Southern Humboldt county.
On a recent trip into the mountains Gill encountered Olafson, who had just reached his way out of his lonely, camp, where, due to isolation he had received no newspapers.
Olafson was startled by the news.

HOLT'S STRANGE ACTS CARRIED ON UNAIDED BY ACCOMPLICES

Had No Assistance Either To Plant Bombs Or To Commit Suicide

ANSWER IS REGARDED AS SATISFACTORY

More Exchanges Certain Though Ultimate Agreement Will Be Reached

By Carl W. Ackerman.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Berlin, via The Hague, July 9.—Germany's reply to the latest American note in protest against the submarine warfare was in the hands of the American embassy here today.

The new note was handed to Ambassador Gerard by the foreign office last night. Embassy clerks were engaged in translating and putting the communication into code for transmission to Washington. Owing to the extended translation and careful coding, the time of the receipt of the note in Washington cannot be forecasted.

Nothing Conceded.
Washington, July 8.—Rumors that Germany's answer had been handed Ambassador Gerard were circulated about the state department today some time before the United States dispatch from Berlin brought confirmation. Secretary Lansing expressed the opinion that arrival of the note in Washington before Sunday was impossible.

It is just a month ago today that President Wilson's rejoinder—the last American note—was forwarded to Berlin and Secretary of State Bryan resigned because he could not accept the views in the effort to reach an agreement with Germany in the submarine controversy.

It is believed here that new points which the latest German note raises will require a month of consideration and discussion by the government before a rejoinder is sent to Berlin. With other exchanges, it is expected it may be fall before a settlement is reached, and perhaps the war will be over in the meantime.

It is understood Germany's answer, while not conceding anything, is friendly in tone. The American rejoinder will, of course, be similarly expressed. But while the matter may perhaps go along without causing a break, another Gulflight or Lusitania would participate a new crisis. Consequently the situation is regarded as strained.

As the terms of the communication were revealed in an unofficial forecast from the ambassador the note is believed to be unsatisfactory. Although measures which may be taken to assure the safety of Americans at sea are discussed it is understood the main demand of President Wilson that the right of Americans to travel unmolested be accepted without qualification is not directly responded to. Officials are hopeful, however, that further negotiations will be possible and the situation will not again assume the serious aspect prevailing before the dispatch of the American rejoinder, which led to the resignation of William J. Bryan as secretary of state.

Despite this ray of hope there was an attempt to disguise the pessimism felt regarding the turn which the situation has taken owing to Germany's attempt to discuss the terms of the note informally before finally going on record with the official reply soon to reach Washington.

The fact that Germany is hard pressed at home by agitation from the pro-war party will be given full consideration when President Wilson replies to the new note, it is understood. But in administration circles it is stated that the president is determined that the United States, as the chief neutral power, cannot surrender a single right guaranteed under international law.
It was understood today that Ambassador von Bernstorff had advised Foreign Minister von Jagow that Germany's unofficial suggestions to this government were unsatisfactory and that the ambassador had been told that Germany had gone the limit.

No "Secret" Diplomacy.
By John Edwin Nevin.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Washington, July 9.—Although the administration shied violently at the suggestion of "secret diplomacy" when a recent story appeared to the effect that unofficial negotiations were in progress with Germany to aid her in framing an answer to the latest American note, there is, nevertheless, a very definite understanding between them, it was confidentially asserted by officials today.
The German reply, it is admitted, is unsatisfactory. It would have been satisfactory but for the publication of the story of the preliminary negotiations. Nobody referred to these negotiations.

BITTEN BY MAD COYOTE
Portland, Ore., July 9.—Bitten by a mad coyote at a United States reclamation camp near Hermiston, G. W. Ballard, Bob Evans, Fred Schultz and C. Ferris are undergoing Pasteur treatment here today to prevent rabies. The men were attacked while sleeping in a tent.

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