

ANOTHER NORWEGIAN SCUTTLED

IF AMERICAN SHIP SINKS FROM A GERMAN TORPEDO

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford Says No Merchantman Would be Destroyed by Accident—Purely by Design.

AIMED AND FIRED FROM BERLIN

To Save His Face and to Have America Participate in the Peace Negotiations are Given as Benefits to the Kaiser.

[By Edward L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
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LONDON, Feb. 23.—Germany will sink no American ship—unless by design. The German torpedo—unless by design, the hull of an American vessel, will have been aimed and fired from Berlin. If an American merchantman is sunk, it will be for the express purpose of dragging America into the war.

The speaker was England's best known and best loved sailor—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. His name probably more than any other carries to Americans the picture of the typical British sea fighter. He is to Englishmen what Bob Evans was to Americans. Also he is one of the clearest naval thinkers of the age. He made the above reply to the greatest question of the moment here—the one put by Americans a hundred times daily: "Do you think Germany is trying to force America into war?"

His statement is the first in which any important personage connected with British naval affairs has discussed this phase of the war. The admiral, upon receiving a United Press representative, explained that he spoke only because, knowing Americans intimately, he recognized the danger of a possible misunderstanding in America because of the reticence and secrecy forced upon British officialdom. He pointed out that being a democracy where personal liberty is a reality and military and police authority is virtually unfelt, England is more vulnerable to German spying than any other nation except America. "I don't share the opinion of some of my countrymen that the Germans are fools," said Lord Beresford. "I don't favor their having that defense when the day of reckoning comes. Every move of any magnitude Germany has made to date, has been made deliberately and thoughtfully. She must give an accounting on that basis. The controlling intellects of Germany know that the sinking of an American ship, through apparently an accident, would be an event of the first magnitude. They know as well as you that it would be a shell exploded in the magazine of American patriotism. They know the war wave that swept over America in 1898 with the slogan: 'Remember the Maine!' was a mere ripple in comparison with what would engulf the republic should an unarmed merchant ship flying the American flag, be sunk by a German submarine. They know that such an event would bring America into the war within a week.

"I don't predict to what extremes Germany will go. But I am confident she will not leave to the judgment of a submarine commander the issue of whether or not America is to join the ranks of her enemies."

"What possible motive could the Kaiser or his advisors have in seeking to involve America?" I inquired.

The old sea fighter, whose Irish sense of humor has not been lost in the flood of honors, titles and distinctions he has received since his feet commander broke out at the famous "Well done, Condon," at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, paused. "Smilingly he searched for a cloud of clear smoke, for the answer. "Possibly British psychology isn't the best in the world at this particular moment," he replied. "But I will venture two possible answers: First, with America in the war, Germany would be in a better position to quit. The Kaiser would be able to save his face with his people on the ground that the entire world was then against him, and Germany might hope to go down in history as having enacted the underdog role. Sympathy for the underdog is often given without analyzing the dog's morals or considering the fact that he really deserves to be under.

"The second, and I believe the

likelier reason is the fact that if America should participate in the war, she necessarily would participate in the peace negotiations. It is unlikely your country would be invaded or would suffer to the extent our allies have. Therefore, America would enter the negotiations without the poignant hatred naturally affecting those countries whose homes have been invaded, cities and farms desolated and people massacred.

"Then, too, Americans don't have the reputation of being revengeful. You are—what shall I call it—easy, just as we Brits are.

"There can be no doubt now but that regardless of the time it will take to end the war, or the toll of men and money to be exacted, Germany must ultimately lose. It is obvious that Germany's resources, in a test of endurance, cannot equal the allies' combined resources. Under the circumstances, it is not unreasonable to suppose that Germany already is giving serious consideration to factors entering into peace negotiations. Sitting at a peace conference table, America with great commercial demands for an early settlement and relatively lesser grievances, would undoubtedly be a valuable asset for Germany."

"But with this so obvious, why will not America avoid the clash?" I asked.

"Young man," answered Lord Beresford, "your nation is a democracy. The weakness of every democracy is that it desires peace above all else and its determination to maintain peace, often goes to absurd lengths. Democracy is always more jealous of its honor and quicker to resent any question involving its safety than any other form of government. Coincidentally democracy loves a strong, firm-handed leader in times of stress and so long as that leadership is successful, will follow unquestionably to the end of the situation.

"In this trait of all democracies I found the explanation of the British confidence in Kitchener. I have noted American press references to the 'survivor' of the government to Kitchener. Nothing could show greater misunderstanding of the situation. There is no dictatorship here, but once a democracy like ours enters a gigantic struggle, there is as much need of intensified efficiency as in a country which has bowed its head to the yoke of military despotism. To obtain this efficiency, a firm hand vested with full authority is necessary. Instead of reflecting upon democracy and proving it a failure, England's accomplishment in seven months of what cost Germany forty years effort, is the highest and final tribute to the success of democracy.

"Certainly if any proof is needed of the baselessness of Germany's charge that England waxes war, it is found in the situation in which Kitchener and the admiralty have met and overcome. England was never more unprepared on land or sea. Had we expected war, the mining of the North sea trade routes would never have been possible.

"Deceived by the intensity of our desire for peace, we were at the outset caught off our guard. Hence Germany was given the greatest naval opportunity she will ever enjoy. But she failed to grasp it. Ready and determined to have war, as her military activities have shown she was, Germany had the opportunity before the declaration to rush cruisers and armed merchantmen out along all British trade routes, whereupon the opening of hostilities they could have sunk thousands of our merchantmen before we could have protected them. The extent of the opportunity Germany lost, is best illustrated by the damage done by the cruisers Emden and Karlsruhe. This failure leads me to believe that at the last minute the Kaiser was rushed into war without giving to the naval end the consideration

(Continued on page 2.)

GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Geneva correspondent of the Express cabled today that travelers reaching Basle, Switzerland, reported that six Americans, including two women, were insulted and maltreated by German soldiers at Straasburg, because they spoke English.

One American woman's waist was torn completely off in the crowded railway station, the travelers reported. German officers finally came to the rescue of the Americans.

The Geneva correspondent wired that many Americans are leaving Germany for Switzerland.

OFFICIAL REPORT.
BERLIN, Feb. 23. (Via wireless to London.)—Russian forces defending the fortress of Novo Georgiewsk from the west, are being steadily rolled back by a German army advancing along the right bank of the Vistula, it was announced in official dispatches today.

Capture of a French position on the heights north of Muehlback, also was reported. The fighting in the west was declared to be of secondary importance to that in Poland.

The German advance on the Russian stronghold of Novo Georgiewsk is proceeding along a road east of Plock and just north of the Vistula. The remnants of the Russian army that marched against the Prussian fortress of Thorn is opposing the progress of the Kaiser's forces who are moving toward the Russian positions opposite the confluence of the Bzura and Vistula.

The opposing armies are in close contact near Przasny, where German forces are being concentrated for a southward drive on Novo Georgiewsk. Furious fighting was reported in this region as well as around the Russian fortress of Osowiec and in the region north of Lomza.

The Russian army that attempted a weak offensive against the Germans northwest of Lomza, is falling back on that city after barely escaping annihilation. Many cannon were captured, bringing the total number of guns taken in the last few days of fighting to nearly 300.

South of the Vistula the Germans have repelled all attempts by the Russians to advance.

The French have renewed their attacks upon the German lines around Perthes. It was officially admitted that the enemy had made slight gains at some points.

In the Vosges, the Kaiser's troops have taken Sattelkopf, a strong position held by the French on the heights north of Muehlback.

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
PETROGRAD, Feb. 23.—The Germans are making desperate efforts to press on to the great fortress of Novo Georgiewsk, guarding Warsaw from the north, it was officially admitted here today.

Strong bodies of the Kaiser's troops are passing in a southerly direction along the Bohr and Narew rivers toward Przasny, where a great German force is concentrating. These comprise several divisions that participated in Von Hindenburg's campaign against the Russians in east Prussia.

New battles have begun southwest of Przasny, where the Germans from the Mazurian lakes region have effected a junction with the army moving upon Novo Georgiewsk from the northwest, in the Plock region. In official circles the new German drive upon Warsaw is not viewed with alarm, but the grand duke's forces in this region are being strongly reinforced.

The fighting around the fortress of Osowiec and west of Grodno continues, with the Germans making vain efforts to make the Osowiec fortress by swinging around the forts to the north. So close has the enemy approached to Osowiec that the guns of the outer defenses have been brought into play. The fighting here and near Grodno, however, is regarded as incidental to the main German movement upon Novo Georgiewsk.

The government and the Petrograd papers today made no attempt to conceal from the public the fact that the grand duke's army had met with serious reverses in east Prussia. It was pointed out, however, that in the Carpathians, the Russians continue a successful defense of important passes.

Robbers' Rich Haul.
LOS ANGELES, Calif., Feb. 23.—The escape of thieves, entering the bungalow of Mrs. A. F. Smith, wife of the president of the New York Central railway, with \$50,000 in jewelry and cash, appeared likely today. Mrs. Smith's home was robbed last night and the police admit they have not the slightest clue.

NORWAY SUFFERS SECOND BLOW

Another Neutral Vessel Falls Victim of German Torpedo and Goes to Bottom in Fifteen Minutes.

NEAR THE FIRST CASE

Intense Indignation Aroused Over the First Destruction Had Not Died Down in Country When Second Occurs.

[By Ed. L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Another neutral vessel fell victim today to the German submarine. The Norwegian steamer Regin was torpedoed in the English channel off Dover today.

The Regin sank in less than fifteen minutes. Several channel ships closed in about her and picked up the twenty-two members of her crew. They were taken to Dover.

The Regin is the second neutral vessel sent to the bottom by German submarines since the Von Tirpitz submarine blockade against merchantmen was launched. The first victim, too, was a Norwegian vessel, the Belridge, which was torpedoed off Folkestone on February 19. The Regin was sunk today in almost the same spot, indicating that the submarine terrors still constitute a menace to trade.

The Regin was enroute from New Castle-on-Tyne to Bordeaux, laden with coal. She did not heed the warning of the German admiral to neutral vessels to take the route around the north of Scotland. Instead, she sailed through the North sea, hugging the British coast.

The sinking of the Belridge last Friday aroused intense indignation in Norway. The second attack upon a Norwegian steamer by German submarines will bring a protest lodged in most emphatic terms from the Norwegian government, it was deemed certain here. Norway is not apt to accept the German viewpoint that since the Regin disregarded the warning not to attempt a passage of the channel, she did so at her own risk. The Norwegian embassy here refused to make any comment this afternoon.

The first report received here from Dover said merely that the coaler had sunk a few miles off that point. Later a despatch said the Regin had been torpedoed by one of the German submarines.

FRANCE

Wonderful Victory.
BERLIN, (via Amsterdam), Feb. 23.—The English flag has disappeared from the North sea. In five days Von Tirpitz' new submarine, policy has achieved a wonderful victory. Britain's naval power has been humbled before the eyes of the entire world.

This declaration, voiced by a Berlin paper today, was typical of the attitude of the German press on the success of Germany's new submarine warfare on British merchantmen. German papers expressed the belief that in addition to those losses the British admit, several other British merchantmen have been sunk since last Thursday.

Great things are expected from the submarines operating in the English channel. The very fact that they have eluded the net of British patrol ships and already have succeeded in torpedoing enemy vessels, has aroused great enthusiasm here.

All the Berlin newspapers today gave considerable space to reports from the North sea that English sailers have mutilated and have refused to leave port under vessels flying the English flag. Sailors of neutral nations are reported to be taking the same stand.

Frank Habeas Corpus Suit.
[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Attorney General Rice and Solicitor General Dorsey, of Georgia, today filed the state's brief in the supreme court, opposing the habeas corpus suit of Leo M. Frank of Atlanta, alleged murderer of Mary Phagan.

The case will be argued Thursday or Friday.

Disorders at Frank's trial, the Georgia prosecutor contends, have been greatly exaggerated by the defense.

Frank's absence from court when the jury's verdict was rendered was a mere technicality, the state contends, and does not violate his contention.

ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, Feb. 23.—Admiralty officials today characterized as absurd the report wirelessly to America from Berlin and then cabled to London that the ill-fated American steamer Evelyn was directed into the mine field off Borkum Island by a British naval officer.

"The Germans are attempting to dodge responsibility for the sinking of the American steamer," said one admiralty officer. "It is ridiculous to think that an English boarding officer would deliberately endanger American lives to no purpose."

Dispatches from Rotterdam and The Hague today said that nothing has been heard of the thirteen members of the Evelyn's crew, who took to a boat just before the vessel sank. It is believed here that they may have been picked up by a fishing vessel whose arrival in port has been delayed by the heavy fog.

Several Americans, who were passengers aboard the Cunard liner Orduna, which arrived at Liverpool last night, reached London today. They reported that extra precautions were taken on the entire trip from New York, but that no German submarines were sighted.

GERMANS MORE ACTIVE.
LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Germans are increasing their activities around Ypres. General French cabled in an official report today. By mining and destroying a British trench early Sunday, the Kaiser's troops have advanced their lines, the British commander admitted.

This German gain was offset by a British victory in the severe fighting around La Bassée. The British successfully mined a German trench in the rear of Givenchy. The enemy was forced to retire along the canal bank.

South of the river Lys, the artillery and rifle fire is gaily increasing in volume, General French reported.

NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK.
LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Norwegian steamer Regin, was sunk in the English channel today. She is believed to have been torpedoed by a German submarine.

The Regin was engaged in carrying coal from the Tyne to Bordeaux. An explosion wrecked her while she was picking her way through the channel off Dover. She sank in less than fifteen minutes. Her crew of twenty-two men were taken off and landed at Dover by nearby vessels.

FRANCE

By Henry Wood, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Under heavy bombardment by German gunners, the noted cathedral at Rheims has again suffered severe damage. It was announced in official dispatches this afternoon. Twenty civilians have been killed by German shells.

Renewal of the bombardment of Rheims was first reported to the war office in official dispatches received yesterday. Today's despatches declared that after abandoning the attack Sunday night, the German gunners again directed their shells into the historic town all day yesterday, hurling more than 1,500 shells into the city itself.

The first bombardment opened early in the morning. Most of the civilians fled to their cellars, but twenty persons were caught in the streets and killed by bursting shells. A score of houses caught fire. The flames were fanned by a strong wind and for a time threatened the destruction of a large part of the city.

The cathedral seemed to be the particular target of the German artillerymen. The roof was pierced by several German shells and the interior of the edifice partially wrecked. The first bombardment lasted for six hours. After a two hour intermission, the Germans renewed their attack for five more hours.

Elsewhere along the battle line, there has been little activity in the last twenty-four hours. Near the sea coast, west of Lombaertzyde, two German infantry attacks broke down under heavy gun fire. French artillery silenced a German battery in the east Argonne region, between Malancourt and the Meuse, blowing up several ammunition wagons.

Thaw Wins This One.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Dismissal of suit for \$50,000 in attorney's fees against Harry K. Thaw by John B. Gleason of New York, for services during one of Thaw's murder trials, was affirmed today by the supreme court.

Thaw pleaded that a discharge in bankruptcy in Pennsylvania in 1910 barred Gleason's suit. Gleason charged Thaw misrepresented his income and that Thaw made Thaw liable, despite the bankruptcy discharge.

INDIAN WAR CONTINUES IN WILD AND WOOLY WEST

Three More Redskins Have Been Killed and Several Members of Marshal's Posse are Reported as Being Wounded.

OLD POLK, IS THE LAST OF HIS KIND

Five Members of Posse are Lost in the Storm and it is Feared That They Were Massacred by the Savages.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
DOLORAZ, Colo., Feb. 23.—With both forces now scattered over wider territory than during the first day's fighting, it appeared today that the whites and Pi-Utes engaged at Bluff, Utah, might be engaged in a battle within twenty-four hours which will prove to be the Redskins' last stand against the authority of the government.

Although determined to capture Tee No Gat, wanted for murder, the full vengeance of United States Marshal Nebeker is to fall upon old Polk. This Indian is leader of the renegades now entrenched in Cottonwood canon and other strong positions about Bluff.

He is virtually the last of his kind, an Indian who has never become reconciled to the domination of the whites and always ready to lead his followers in an uprising. It was Old Polk who killed Joe Akin, a member of the posse on Sunday. Marshal Nebeker declared. Akin saw Old Polk partially concealed behind a rock.

Akin stuck his head from his own hiding place long enough to aim at Old Polk. But the old Indian's rifle spoke first. Akin was hit squarely in the forehead.

Reports received here today declare that Marshal Nebeker is greatly concerned over five members of the posse who disappeared on Sunday. Later these men's horses were found. A note left in a saddle stated the five had been surrounded and fearing they would be massacred, the men made off on foot through the storm to a stronger position in the hills. A detachment of the posse sent out to search for the men, had

MANY ARRESTS MADE TODAY DURING PRIMARY ELECTION

First Time Women Have a Chance to Vote for Mayor of Chicago.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Weather that felt more like June apple blossoms than February snows, today was expected to bring out the biggest municipal vote in Chicago's history for today's primaries. Of 665,911 voters registered, 218,712 are women. All candidates admitted that the woman vote would answer the big question mark today. Candidates variously approximated the women's vote expected at from 150,000 to 150,000. The total vote predicted was from 250,000 to 300,000.

The polls opened at 5:00 o'clock. At every voting booth in the city there were hundreds of the fair voters in line ready to wield the franchise long before daylight. Thousands had expressed their choice by the time the sun was an hour high. It was the first time women have had the privilege of voting on majority candidates, Mayor Harrison having been elected four years ago. Interest in today's primaries was intense. It was a culmination of six weeks of such campaigning as the windy city never has seen. Candidates returned with a vengeance to red fire, street bands and teas and balls to attract the women's vote.

Because of wholesale fraud charges and a score or more of arrests already, special police reserves to the number of 200 were held in readiness to be rushed to booths where intimidation of voters was expected. A special flying squad, was arranged for by State's Attorney Hoyne to work separately from the regular police.

Authorities did not have long to wait for the first signs of over-wrought nerves in the bitter municipal fight Chicago has seen in years. Early to

not located them early today. They are well armed, but have probably been without food since Sunday.

A report, as yet unconfirmed, has reached here that Dr. Johnson and two companions, of Cortez, have been captured by the Indian outposts and will be held as a hostage. Dr. Johnson was enroute to Bluff to attend Jose Cordova, who was wounded Sunday when Indians swooped down on him.

Six Indians so far.

CORTEZ, Colo., Feb. 23.—A new battle in which three Indians have so far been killed and several whites wounded, is believed to still be in progress at Bluff this afternoon between the Pi-Ute Indians and U. S. Marshal Nebeker's reinforced posse. The Indians have also been reinforced and are believed to equal Nebeker's men in number.

The marshal has sent to Salt Lake for 5,000 rounds of ammunition. It was learned here today, in the present fight, which started at midnight, the Indians endeavored to cut their way out of Cottonwood canon. Several members of the posse have been wounded and though it is impossible to determine the full extent of casualties among the Indians, it is considered certain many have been wounded, six killed, to date and carried back into the hills by other warriors.

The Indians received reinforcements today, according to reports here. Their tribesmen, who disappeared from the Navajo reservation Sunday are declared to have reached Bluff. They have joined the forces of Old Polk and Tee-No-Gat, in the rocky positions about the town.

day the state's attorney's flying squad was rushed to the 28th ward where two men were arrested. They were not booked and police refused to discuss the arrests.

Shortly after 9 o'clock several men were arrested in the 21st ward when Harrison and Switzer adherents clashed and a riot threatened for a time.

Real trouble was expected in the west side 18th ward, where Boss Barney Grogan, once Mayor Harrison's staunchest supporter, but now his bitterest political enemy, has assured Candidate Robert L. Switzer he'll "carry his ward." Grogan is an alderman. At the eleventh hour yesterday Grogan's saloon was closed by order of Mayor Harrison. It was in the 18th ward that a dozen arrests for alleged registration frauds occurred last week.

The principal candidates are Mayor Harrison, Robert Switzer, democrats; Judge Harry Olson, Jacob A. Hey, Wm. Hale Thompson, republicans and Charles E. Thompson, progressive.

By 11 o'clock Attorney Hoyne's men had arrested fifteen men on charges of intimidation and alleged fraud.

Wheat Tumbles Down.
[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Alarming news of sharp breaks in wheat prices at Liverpool and Winnipeg, today sent wheat to the lowest price levels that cereal has touched in many weeks. At the opening, prices were \$1.58 for May and \$1.28 for July futures, against \$1.60 1/2 and \$1.31 1/2 for Saturday's close. Falling steadily because of a scramble by traders to sell, prices at 1 o'clock fell to \$1.53 1/2 and \$1.25 for May and July respectively, after there had been a brief period of upward trend during a fairly good buying movement. Fifteen minutes later, the market closed with May wheat at \$1.52 1/2 and July at \$1.25 1/2.

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