

# MANY VICTIMS OF THE SUBMARINES

## EVERY SOUL ON BOARD WAS BLOWN TO PIECES

### Over Three Hundred Men on the Steamer Princess Irene, Were Instantly Killed When the Ship Blew up at Dock Yards.

## GERMAN SPY SUPPOSED TO BE GUILTY

### Gigantic Explosion Swallowed up the Boat and Her Men in One Vast Roar of Smoke Ending in Complete Destruction.

Casualties of Twenty-four Hours. French liner La Champagne, with 900 passengers, ashore off French coast. British steamer Cadeby torpedoed off Cornwall coast. Danish steamer Ely mined and sunk in Aland sea. British battleship Majestic torpedoed and sunk at Dardanelles. British steamer Princess Irene blown to pieces in the Thames. Between 300 and 400 killed. Two Turkish munition boats sunk by British submarine in sea of Marmora. British liner Argylshire attacked by submarine and damaged. American steamer Nebraska riddled at Liverpool, crippled by torpedo mine explosion.

nothing in sight but a piece of the vessel's stack. "There was a few seconds of dead silence," said Hodges, "then things began spattering down into the water, bits of men's legs and arms and bodies, splinters of wood and steel. The debris came down so thick I dodged back in the cabin." Splinters of wreckage spread over a wide area in falling, some of them falling nine miles from Sheerness. A little girl, four years old, was hurled to the ground and killed while crossing the railway bridge over Port Victoria station. Crews of several vessels lying near the Princess Irene, suffered severely from the concussion. Another child, Hilda Bogst, aged nine, was killed at Port Victoria. She was playing on the beach and was struck in the head by a flying piece of iron from the wrecked warship.

The Princess Irene, a new 6,000 ton liner built for the Canadian Pacific railway and almost immediately commandeered by the British government, had been in service as a mine layer and was at the Sheerness dock yards for repairs. Exactly how the explosion occurred may never be known. Not a man of the 300 or 400 thought to have been aboard the Princess Irene escaped. The only survivors of the crew were three men who were ashore.

The admiral was besieged this afternoon with requests for information concerning the fate of the Argylshire. Wireless stations at several points along the Irish seaboard caught the big liner's cry for assistance and sent vessels rushing to her aid. Her message simply reported that she had been attacked by submarines, but carried no details as to the extent of damage.

Liner is Ashore. NANTES, France, May 28.—The (Continued on page 2.)

## What the War Moves Mean

By J. W. T. Mason, Former European Manager of the United Press.

Churchill handed in his resignation and then remained at his post until his successor was chosen. He accepted without demur the position of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster which is the least important position in the cabinet and concerns itself with the administration of certain Lancaster properties of the king. The willingness of Churchill to accept loyally whatever position the government desired him to occupy, will react in his favor. Churchill left the admiralty discredited and under fire not only of public opinion, but also of many members of parliament of his own party. He has probably saved his political future by accepting the public humiliation of a reduction in rank loyally and without a suggestion of running away.

Under the new regime at the admiralty there will be no scandal of constant disputing such as occurred between Churchill and Lord Fisher. But, otherwise, it is difficult to see what Balfour and Admiral Jackson can do which has not been done before. Any of the two prime accomplishments of the British navy will continue. German commerce will be kept off the seas and British troops and supplies will be ferried to France, secure against submarine attacks.

## ITALY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ROME, May 28.—The first great battle of the Austro-Italian war is no many hours away. Italian forces of invasion in the Trentino and along the Isonzo river are pressing forward to within a few miles of where large Austrian armies lie entrenched. In both districts, the clash of arms is imminent. The war office emphasized this fact today in an official statement. General Cadorna reported the Italian army that captured Cormons and Cervignano is pressing in upon Goritz and Trieste, where large Austrian forces are known to be awaiting the battle. The Austrian seaport town of Grado, lying but sixteen miles from Trieste has been occupied by Italian troops. In Trentino, a great artillery battle is developing. It signals the beginning of the first engagement between large bodies of Italian and Austrian troops in the Tyrolean Alps. The Italians continue to press forward in the Adige river valley, and in the region of Lake Di Gardau.

Along the Carnic Alps, fierce fighting has occurred in several mountain defiles between small bodies of opposing forces. The number of Austrian prisoners is reported to be growing hourly as the Austrians continue to fall back upon their entrenchments. Italian aviators have been active all along the front. They have executed daring reconnoitering movements in treacherous air currents high above the Alps. Several airplanes have dropped bombs near Trieste itself. The occupation of Grado was accomplished without serious resistance. A small body of troops detached from the forces that occupied Cervignano was sent southward over the railroad leading to the lagoon that nearly surrounds the seaport in the rear. Arriving at the railway station, they made their way overland to the town itself, a picturesque fishing village, occupied largely by Italians. The mayor of Grado led a parade of Italian residents who cheered the arrival of the Italian troops. A small Austrian garrison laid down their arms.

Another force that marched eastward from Cervignano and crossed a branch of the Isonzo, was reported today to be near Ronchi, three miles northeast of Monfalcone and about twenty-four miles from Trieste. To the north, the Italians who occupied the Austrian custom post of Cormons are in constant clash with the outposts of the Austrians guarding Goritz. Italian aviators flew over Mofalcone and dropped several bombs on the railway between Mofalcone and Trieste. General Cadorna reported considerable damage was done by the bombardment and that communication between Trieste and the Austrian forces near Mofalcone may have been interrupted.

PALACES AS HOSPITALS. ROME, May 28.—Queen Helena today put the royal palaces at the Quirinal, Milan and Mantua at the disposal of the Italian Red Cross.

Pope Benedict, it was announced, had offered the use of Villa Castel Gandolfo. A number of priests are reported to have enlisted in the army.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOT. MILAN, May 28.—A violent anti-German demonstration broke out here during the night. Mobs stormed and ransacked the Metropole hotel because of a rumor that signals had been flashed to the Austrians from the roof. The Metropole is one of the largest hotels of Milan, situated in Piazza Del Duomo. It is much patronized by tourists.

## RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PETROGRAD, May 28.—The Austro-Germans have been decisively beaten in their attempt to surround Przemysl by a grand assault. Official dispatches today reported a lessening of the violent artillery attack which was launched by General Mackensen. At no point on the east bank of the San is the enemy within twenty miles of the Russian line of communication. Mackensen planned to pierce the Russian right wing by battering artillery and infantry attack and then to seize the railway. For twenty-four hours the enemy's artillery poured a torrent of fire against the Russians between Jaroslau and Przemysl. At the same time a German force that crossed the San above Jaroslau, recrossed the river Lubaczovka and struck at the Russian flank. Between Przemysl and Jaroslau, the chief danger point, the Slavs have checked the enemy. On the east bank of the San, in the neighborhood of Jaroslau, fierce fighting continues.

## CARNIVAL FOR ARIZONA

Five Murderers Sentenced to be Hanged Today in the State Penitentiary at Florence.

## READY FOR EXECUTIONS

Up to the Last Moment, Every Effort Was Being Made to Prevent the Carrying Out of Sentence.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] FLORENCE, Ariz., May 28.—Death awaited on the state pardons board and the federal court at Tucson today, after every detail was arranged for dropping five convicted murderers into eternity through a trap on a test of a scaffold in the state penitentiary here. The official witnesses were assembled. Guards had drawn lots to decide the order in which they would spring the trap. Anti-mortem statements had been obtained from all five doomed Mexicans. The priests had administered extreme unction. The condemned men had donned their death clothes and miserably awaited the end.

In another section of the big prison, the pardons board was considering behind closed doors the appeals of the men for commutation to life imprisonment. Loud talking was heard coming from the room. Dr. Albert Diaz Vizzaria, personal representative of General Villa was pleading eloquently for the lives of his countrymen. He claimed they had been rushed into the shadow of the gallows and that they deserved a retrial.

While the prison warden privately stated he did not think the executions would take place, it was generally believed that the pardons board would refuse to intervene and that if the men are to obtain another reprieve it must come from the federal court. Even the appeal of the Washington state department to the Arizona authorities was fruitless, it is believed.

As the hour of noon approached the tension in Florence became terrific. Business was almost suspended while the people awaited the decision of the authorities or word that the Mexicans had been executed. In the death cells the doomed men were bearing up bravely. Nervous tapping of fingers and an occasional sigh were the only signs from them of the terrible strain they labored under. Reports from all sections of Arizona declared that the people were intensely interested in the cases and were crowding the bulletin boards to receive word of the disposition of the men.

A Remote Chance. PHOENIX, Ariz., May 28.—Five Mexicans, sentenced to be hanged today, the first executions since Arizona became a state, had a remote chance for life. The board of pardons met again this morning to consider Secretary Bryan's appeal in behalf of General Villa, either for commutation or postponement. The state senate yesterday reproved Bryan for interference and the people's expressed wish for capital punishment in the recent election, further boded ill for the doomed men.

One of the hardest ordeals will be experienced by the official witnesses who must witness each of the executions. Warden Simms, whose duty it will be to spring the trap five times. (Continued on page 5.)

## FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, May 28.—French troops stormed and occupied German earth works near Souchez in a brilliant charge that resulted in the capture of a number of prisoners. The fighting in this region and everywhere north of Arras continues with uninterrupted violence. Around Ablain, the French artillery drove the Germans out of several strongly fortified farm-houses. Near Angres, a vigorous German onslaught encountered a rain of shells that sent the enemy reeling in retreat, leaving several hundred dead and wounded on the field. The official communique this afternoon announced a renewal of the fighting in Leprete woods near Pont-A-Mousson. The French realized a slight advance on the edge of the forest.

## TURKEY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CONSTANTINOPLE, (via Berlin), May 28.—A Turkish night attack resulted in the capture of two English positions near Kurna in Mesopotamia. It was officially announced today. The English are counter attacking, but the Turks have repulsed several charges.

## RUSSIANS ARRIVE

PETROGRAD, May 28.—Russian troops have occupied Urumiah, the mission center in Persian Armenia where wholesale massacres of Armenians by Turks and Kurds recently occurred, it was officially announced today. Urumiah lies sixty-four miles southwest of Tabriz and is one of the chief missionary centers in Persia. The Flske seminary for girls, under foreign direction, and Urumiah college are located there. The war office also announced the defeat of a band of Kurds in the Caucasus, south of Mellaz Gherdo and another victory over the Turks near Pashkala.

## VON SANDERS INJURED

SALONIKA, May 28.—General Liman Von Sanders, German commander of the Turkish forces at the Dardanelles, has been wounded in the fighting on Gallipoli peninsula. Dispatches received here today said that the German admiral Von Usedom has succeeded Sanders. For several days the Turks have been rushing reinforcements toward Kithria. It is now estimated that the Turkish land force at the Dardanelles number 210,000. Opposed to these are allied troops numbering less than 100,000.

## FRESH BOMBARDMENT

LONDON, May 28.—Undiminished by the loss of the British battleships Triumph and Majestic, the allied fleet has begun a fresh bombardment of the Turkish forts from inside the Dardanelles and from the gulf of Saros. Dispatches from Tenedos today said that the renewal of the warship attack was the signal for simultaneous attacks by the allied land forces. Australian and French troops swept forward in the direction of Kithria, storming Turkish trenches in rapid succession. Other allied troops are making a fierce attack on the Turkish positions near Bulak and Gabatepe. Under the guidance of German officers, the Turks have converted Gallipoli peninsula into a maze of wire entanglements and trenches. Every Turkish position is guarded by land mines that have caused the allies severe losses. Powerful German searchlights play on the allied trenches during the entire night.

The admiralty today had no further details of the disaster to the Majestic, the fifth English battleship destroyed at the Dardanelles, except that she was torpedoed off Sedd-el-Ehr and that a majority of her officers and crew of 757 were saved. It was assumed that a German submarine sank the Majestic.

The Daily News took a pessimistic view of the situation, stating that "the latest news doesn't encourage hopes of a speedy decision."

## GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN, (via Copenhagen), May 28.—Jubilant demonstrations followed the announcement that a German submarine sank the British battleship Triumph and there was more rejoicing today when credit was given one of the Von Tirpitz boats which torpedoed one of the enemy's boats early yesterday. Without revealing the base of operations it was stated officially that they have sailed hundreds of miles. The Majestic was torpedoed near the stern and sank rapidly.

The Tages Zeitung today said that the Dardanelles campaign is doomed to certain failure. The allies losses in recent fighting on Gallipoli peninsula were stated so heavy that they asked for a truce to bury their dead.

## AVIATORS CAPTURED

BERLIN, (via wireless to London, May 28.—The commander of the squadron of eighteen French aeroplanes that bombarded Ludwigshaven yesterday, has been brought down and captured by the Germans near Nancy. Another French aviator who participated in the big raid was forced to descend east of Neustadt and was made prisoner. The official announcement from the war office this afternoon said the French attack was directed against an "open town." Several civilians were killed and wounded, the war office said.

The King's Condition. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] ATHENS, May 28.—King Constantine's condition shows slight improvement today, an official bulletin said.

—Read The Daily Gate City.

## CAPTAIN GREEN TELLS OF ATTACK ON SHIP

### Frankly Says That He Does Not Know Whether a Submarine or Floating Mine Was Responsible For Nebraskan Incident.

## INVESTIGATION WILL BE THOROUGH ONE

### Chief Engineer Was Only Member of Crew Who Really Saw Anything Resembling Torpedo Shooting Through Water.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Under direct orders from Washington, the naval attaché of the American embassy at London today began a rigid inquiry into the reported torpedoing of the American steamer Nebraskan, by a German submarine. Captain J. S. Green and officers of the Nebraskan, were quizzed at a secret session, while preparations were being made to put the steamer in dry dock for a careful examination of her hull. What statement her master made to the American attaché is not known but to newspapermen, Captain Green frankly admitted he could not swear positively whether the Nebraskan was torpedoed or that she hit a mine.

later decided to continue on to Liverpool. "None of the officers or the crew saw a submarine or torpedo. My belief that the Nebraskan was torpedoed is based on the chief engineer's story and the fact that in my opinion a mine would not have caused such a terrific explosion."

"The best I can say is that something struck us about 8:25 Tuesday night, while we were about forty miles west of South Cliff," said Captain Green. "It is my belief, however, that we were hit by a torpedo. The chief engineer said he thought he saw something resembling the wake of a torpedo on the starboard side just before the explosion. He is not certain about it.

While this report adds to, rather than explains, the mystery of the attack, officials here will take no action until a complete report is received from Naval Constructor McBride, who was today making a complete survey of the damages to the Nebraskan. It is admitted that he may be able to fix responsibility although experts here say that unless he finds in the flooded hold fragments of the torpedo, if one was used, his task will be difficult.

"The weather was clear and it was quite light. We had the name of the vessel and her port painted in big letters on both sides amidships. If a submarine attacked us, she knew what she was going about. She must have known that she was shooting a torpedo against an American ship.

Captain Green's statement that there was first a shock and then an explosion, both accompanied by a lifting movement of the forward part of the vessel, indicated a mine rather than a torpedo, they said, explaining that a torpedo shatters, with most of its force downward, while a mine lifts.

"I was in the cabin when the shock came, the third officer being on the bridge. First there was a violent shock; then after a brief interval, a terrific explosion. The boatswain, who was asleep in one of the forecastle cabins, was injured about the head and legs, and two quartermasters were slightly injured.

The Nebraskan's derricks, according to Captain Green, were thrown thirty feet into the air. The hatches were also blown upward. It was not expected that Naval Constructor McBride's report would be available before the first of next week. The Nebraskan has been ordered dry-docked for repairs and until the water is out of her hold, a complete examination will be impossible.

"A great hole, at least twenty feet square, was torn in the starboard bow below the water line. The forecastle cabin was wrecked and several heavy steel girders flung overboard. Whatever struck us, certainly caused a terrific explosion.

"We cruised about for an hour, but saw no submarine. When we saw that the Nebraskan apparently was in no danger of sinking, we returned and got her under steam again. Early the next morning two boats sent out by the British admiralty joined us and we got under way. We first thought of putting in at Queenstown, but

"Nothing to Do But Wait. [By John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, May 28.—Though German submarines apparently were still active in the Von Tirpitz blockade of England, officials here admitted (Continued on page 3.)

## WALL OF STEEL AND FIRE ENCIRCLES AUSTRO-GERMANY

### Head of Servian Army Says There Can be But One Outcome of War.

[By Henry Wood, United Press Staff Correspondent.] GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SERBIAN ARMY, KRAGUYEVATS, Serbia, April 27.—(By mail to New York.)—"There can be but one outcome to the present war. The allies have almost completely encircled the Austro-German empire with a wall of steel and fire. Against this impassable barrier, the Austro-Germans are now beating out their ever diminishing resources. It is merely a question of time until they must be beaten." With this statement—the longest interview he had ever granted—Field Marshal Putnik, chief of staff and the marshal "Joffe" of the Serbian army, received me at general headquarters

today. The Serbians call him the Joffe and the Germans might admit that he is the Serbian "Hindenburg," for at the close of the second Balkan war the German military attaché with the Serbian army, in his official report to the German government paid high tribute to General Putnik as the greatest military strategist of modern times.

Like the French generalissimo, Putnik is taciturn in speech and actions when it comes to military information given out by the Serbian government. They are altogether too verbose for the commander in chief. At the last great battle with the Austrians in December when Putnik drove the enemy out of Serbia and forced them to leave behind 30,000 dead and 40,000 prisoners, he forcibly expressed his disapproval of the text of the official communique. This was General Putnik's own idea of how the communique should read: "Following our operations of the last three weeks there are now no Aus-

(Continued on page 5.)