

DEATH DECREE PUT ON BANDITS BY CARRANZA

Asks Americans to Be Patient, He'll Punish Villa's Men.

TRAIN WITH FLEEING CITIZENS IS "LOST"

Body of Gen. Rodriguez Fails to Arrive—Nine Executed, Is Report.

Carranza has put a decree of death on Villa and all his "bandits." He promises speedy execution of the executors of Americans.

The first chief also asks that Americans be patient and give him time to avenge the massacre.

A warm debate is expected in Congress when Secretary Lansing turns over the correspondence on the Mexican situation and the list of Americans killed.

A train with 150 Americans which started from Parral, Mexico, to the border is "lost." Nothing has been heard from it since yesterday afternoon.

The train which was supposed to bring the body of Gen. Rodriguez, Villa leader, to prove that he was executed, arrived, but there was no body on it.

A bandit General and eight followers were reported executed at Casa Grandes.

NO WORD RECEIVED FROM THE REFUGEES

Talk of Sending Relief Train From El Paso.

El Paso, Jan. 16.—A passenger train with 150 Americans aboard left Parral, a Mexican desert town between Parral and Chihuahua. The Americans are fleeing from the bandit infested territory.

The long lost train from Chihuahua arrived late tonight, but instead of the Americans it contained but five men, three of whom were dead.

A dispatch from Matamoros brought word that the body of Gen. Jose Rodriguez, Villa leader, had been recovered.

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WILSON SEEKS HARMONY WITH PARTY LEADERS

President Decides to Consult Them on All Important Matters in an Effort to Prevent Serious Antagonism—McAdoo Dinner First Step.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—President Wilson and his advisers show a disposition to "get together" with their party leaders in Congress. It was slow coming, but it is here.

This has been evidenced not only by the political family dinner given by Secretary McAdoo last night to talk over revenue legislation, but the President also has been in the habit of holding conferences with his leaders in Congress and that they will be called in.

It may be that an incident of the holidays "brought" this policy. Members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate were in open revolt at that time because the President had gone forward with Austrian negotiations in regard to the Ancona affair without even consulting his party in the Senate committee.

In fact against the advice of Chairman Stone, the committee advised that was volunteered, not asked for.

It was about that time that an informal conference was held and word went out that several members of the President's own party in the Committee on Foreign Relations were saying openly that the President did not have the support of his party leaders in the Senate in his Austrian policy.

A Tip to the President. The President was then on his honeymoon at Hot Springs. Before his return his closest advisers were seeking explanations of the cause of the party schism and they learned that many Senators felt that the President should consult more freely with his leaders on matters in which they felt they had a responsibility almost as great as his own.

Assurances were given that hereafter party leaders would be called in consultation. Conferences have been frequent since the President took office, led by Senator Stone, who has been in the lead by assuring Senator Stone that his advice was not only desired but would be sought.

It is a fact that Senator Stone, since the President's return to the White House or the State Department, has been consulted on the Mexican policy almost nearly every other day of diplomatic relations.

President Wilson probably felt the necessity of appealing specially to party leaders, and he has been doing so. He will not be able to command it, but will need all that he can get. There are open boards that the Administration defense programme will never get through the House.

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ADMITS PLOT TO KILL PARENTS, POLICE SAY

Chicago Youth's Story of Murder Plans Recorded by Dictagraph.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—A plot to murder his father, mother and sister while they slept tonight was confessed, according to the police, by a twenty-one-year-old boy, who accused his brother, eleven years older of leading in the conspiracy. A dictagraph told the story to a listening stenographer, who, with detectives, was hidden in a darkened garage. The motive was ascribed to the announcement that the father, a retired grain broker of Oak Park, was about to draw a new will distributing his fortune.

The father is Herman D. Uppelke. The younger son is Herbert Uppelke. He has been reported to have been in the habit of living with his parents in Oak Park, West Side suburb.

Both brothers were arrested tonight by the police, saying Uppelke is a member of the Board of Trade.

Every detail, the police say, had been planned by the two brothers. The dictagraph told the story to a listening stenographer, who, with detectives, was hidden in a darkened garage.

The father was told of the plot a week ago by the younger son.

A dictagraph was installed in the basement of the two brothers' home to pick up their plans. It was connected with the garage. This evening the two young men met in the basement to make their plans. They were observed by the dictagraph, which was hidden in the garage.

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NAVY KNEW DEFECTS OF EDISON BATTERY

Purchase by the Department for Use on the E-2 Was Only Conditional.

IT RELEASED HYDROGEN

Hutchison, Inventor's Aid, Visits Wreck on Hunt for Cause of Explosion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Recommendation by electrical experts of the navy for the purchase of the Edison battery which was installed on the submarine E-2, it was authoritatively learned tonight, was only conditional. Realizing that the battery contained certain more or less serious defects, the bureau of steam engineering, it was said, recommended that it should be installed on the E-2 and L-8 with the understanding that the purchase should not be consummated until those defects had been remedied. It is further stated that Mr. Edison was having certain alterations made in the battery at the time the explosion occurred yesterday.

Contrary to statements made last night it was learned from officials of the bureau that Secretary McAdoo last night admitted that the accident occurred due to escaping hydrogen gas at the time the battery was being charged.

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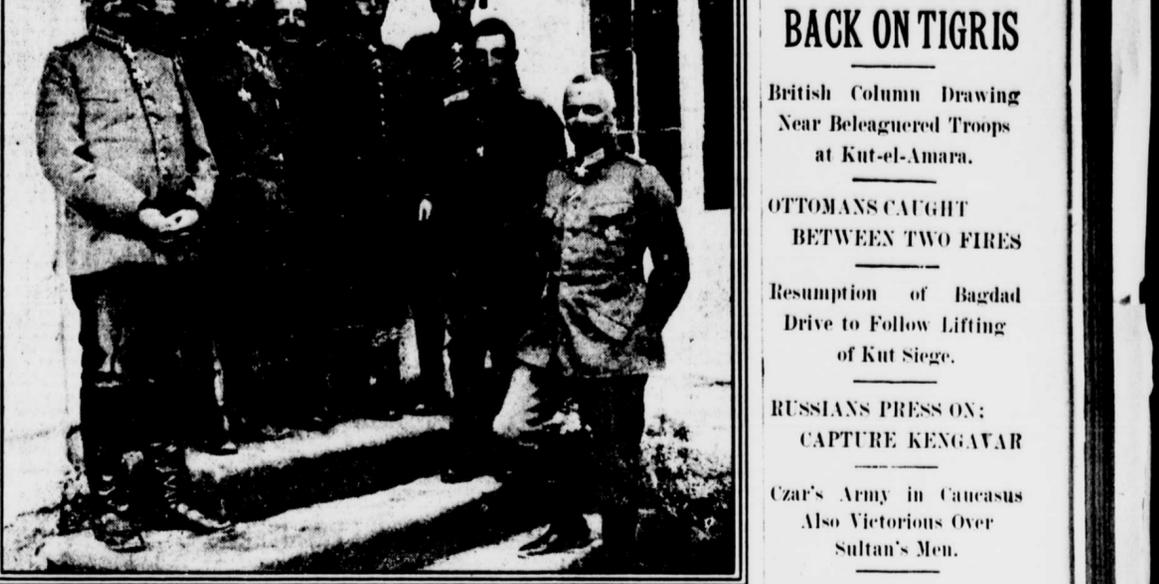
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FIRST PICTURE OF CONQUERORS OF SERBIA



THIS is the first photograph of the German and Bulgarian military chiefs, taken shortly after the Teuton and Bulgar forces joined hands at Bzura-Palanka, in the bend of the Danube, on October 27 last, preparatory to the onslaught against Serbia which resulted in the complete subjugation of that country. The photograph was taken at Paracin, Serbia, on November 16. In the picture, from left to right, are Field Marshal von Mackensen, commander in chief of the Austro-German armies of invasion; Bulgarian Staff Officer Stantcheff, Gen. Jenkov, commander of the Bulgarian right wing; Col. Gantschew, Bulgarian Military Attaché at Berlin; Major-Gen. Tappen of the German army; Major-Gen. von Seeckt of the German army; Crown Prince Boris of Bulgaria and Gen. von Falkenhayn, Chief of the German General Staff.

AUSTRIANS ISOLATE U. S. WILL NOT RECOGNIZE ANY PAPER BLOCKADE

Britain's Proposed Proclamation Against Teutons Must Include Baltic in Proscribed Zone—German Embassy Scoffs at Intended Move.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The United States will not recognize the proposed paper blockade of Germany by Great Britain unless it is made absolutely effective.

To be legal in the eyes of the United States such a blockade must not only straddle the shores of Germany on the North Sea but must extend into the Baltic Sea and be able effectively to prevent all intercourse across this body of water between the Scandinavian countries and Germany.

Information of this attitude of the United States was obtained tonight from highest official sources in the State Department. The stand which this country will take, it was declared, it will be able to set forth in detail.

The United States will insist that the blockade be an effective one, operating against trade between all neutral countries and Germany and that it will not so operate unless Norway, Sweden and Denmark are effectively barred from commercial intercourse with Germany as the United States, Holland and other neutral countries.

Threats by the Germans. In German Embassy circles it is said that if Great Britain attempts to penetrate the Baltic for the purpose of establishing a blockade she will have to undertake the most hazardous naval effort of the war. Vessels sent into the landlocked sea, it is said, will be subjected to such vigorous attacks from submarines, besides being forced to pass through mine fields, as to cause tremendous losses.

German Embassy officials believe that Great Britain has made such an attempt and knows that she does not. Therefore, they declare that unless the neutral countries in northern Europe block their ports to neutral Great Britain, to blockade absolutely the North Sea coasts, all the talk of a new blockade is nothing more than talk.

Probably the State Department has been advised to the contrary. The Department has been given to understand that a blockade will soon be proclaimed and that probably Great Britain will seek to avoid the necessity of entering the Baltic.

That is why it is indicated it is ready to suggest the line of protest which the United States may make. On the other hand it is said that an effective blockade, one that would be operated in the way the United States would like, is necessary to be effective, would in many respects improve the situation from the standpoint of the United States.

Never Proclaimed Blockade. Although Great Britain has in several communications to the United States, referred to her proposed blockade as a blockade, she has never asserted that it is technically a blockade, and the United States has consistently contended that it is not one. Great Britain adopted the blockade of orders in Council, whereby she proclaimed her right to detain and hold up for examination and prize court proceedings all vessels and cargoes of the Allies without consulting them.

In this connection she first set forth what she regarded as a blockade, and then expanded the list of articles so much as to include virtually every commodity of ordinary trade. As she has expanded this list, however, the protests from the United States and other neutral countries have grown sharper and sharper until the situation has been reached where Great Britain must either boldly repudiate all the rubrics of international law with respect to what is contraband or adopt another expedient.

With the United States at the point of forwarding what has been heralded as the sharpest note of protest yet sent against these measures, it is now understood that Great Britain has under consideration the proclaiming of a regular blockade.

Under a blockade system, State Department experts explain, the British Government would have the legal right to do many of the things which she has been doing since the war began. Instead of always waiting for the list of contraband articles never before considered, she could then prohibit all trade intercourse of whatever kind with Germany.

Neutral ships seeking to enter German ports could be confiscated as blockade runners and those bound for neutral ports could be ordered to Germany, where their cargoes subjected to the tests of "ultimate destination" and "contiguous voyage." This, it is said, British officials could hold up as a precedent.

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RELIEF FORCE DRIVES TURKS BACK ON TIGRIS

British Column Drawing Near Beleaguered Troops at Kut-el-Amara.

RELIANCE ON BAGDAD DRIVE TO FOLLOW LIFTING OF KUT SIEGE.

OTTOMANS CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO FIRES

Resumption of Bagdad Drive to Follow Lifting of Kut Siege.

RUSSIANS PRESS ON; CAPTURE KENGAVAR

Czar's Army in Caucasus Also Victorious Over Sultan's Men.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 16.—On each of the three principal theatres in the Near East, widely separated but interdependent, the Turks have suffered serious setbacks within the last two days. In Mesopotamia the British relief force marching to the aid of the army besieged at Kut-el-Amara has driven the Turks twenty-five miles northward along the Tigris.

In Persia the Russians have recently taken the city of Hamadan, have captured the town of Kengavar, half way between Hamadan and Kermanshah, which is in the hands of the Turks. Both places lie on the road to Bagdad. This Russian success may seriously affect the Turkish campaign in Mesopotamia.

In the Caucasus the reorganized Russians have launched a new offensive on the Black Sea coast. A battle was fought in a defeat of the Turks in the Kavkaz region.

The British force which recently started from Imb-Bahrein to the relief of the 45,000 British troops bottled up at Kut-el-Amara, sixty-five miles further up the Tigris, have reached Erbil, twenty-five miles from Kut-el-Amara, and is still advancing.

According to an official announcement made today, the British attacked the Turks above Erbil three days ago and forced them to retreat further. As last accounts the British were still in pursuit.

An official report received from Gen. Aylmer, in command of the relief expedition, says the British defeated the Turkish force on January 9, and after the Turkish had haggardly retreated the progress of the expedition, Gen. Aylmer's army then forced the Ottoman troops to retreat northward along the Tigris.

Those operations show that the relief force after being checked by the Turks at the battle of Erbil on January 9, and about fifty miles from Kut-el-Amara, has covered more than half the distance between that point and the British objective.

If the defenders of Kut-el-Amara manage by some means to break through the Turkish lines the Sultan's army will be in extreme peril.

Even if Gen. Townshend's army in Kut-el-Amara could succeed in holding out until relief comes, with Gen. Aylmer's force he is in a position to take the offensive against the Turkish Army. A new British drive on Bagdad would be the logical consequence.

The text of the War office statement was as follows: "The British force which recently started from Imb-Bahrein to the relief of the 45,000 British troops bottled up at Kut-el-Amara, sixty-five miles further up the Tigris, have reached Erbil, twenty-five miles from Kut-el-Amara, and is still advancing."

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