

# THE WASHINGTON HERALD

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ONE CENT.

## NO RECOGNITION FOR VILLA NOW

### Killing of Benton Shatters All Hopes of the Constitutionalists.

### ENGLAND TO FORCE ISSUE

Bauch, Alive, Has Been Transferred from Juarez to Rebel Headquarters at Chihuahua.

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN.

State Department officials are convinced, and so admit privately, that the United States never will be able to recognize the constitutionalist faction, as now organized, as a legally constituted government in Mexico.

This is the most significant result of the killing of William S. Benton, the Englishman, who was executed recently by the orders of Gen. Villa, commanding the constitutionalist forces.

The importance of this conclusion overshadows the possible international complications that may result from the killing. It leaves the administration's Mexican policy again without direction.

The entire policy, insofar as it has been disclosed, has been premised upon the supposition that an orderly constitutional government is possible in Mexico at present, and,

Second, upon the hope—possibly upon the belief—that the constitutionalist faction would turn out to be the logical instrument to attain this end.

### No Sense of Responsibility.

Regardless of the first premise, the irresponsible action of Villa, the real power and leader of the constitutionalists, in ordering or permitting the execution of Benton, finally has convinced State Department officials that they have feared for some time; that Villa has no sense of national or international responsibility, nor any of the attributes of an intelligent patriot or constructive leader.

Granted that Benton was everything his worst enemies and Villa declare him to have been; granted that his offense was more heinous than Villa's claims, still his death should have been jealously guarded against by Villa with a view to sparing the United States additional international complications, as the United States is doing everything it reasonably can to bring victory to the constitutionalist arms. Villa's action, whether deliberate or the result of stupidity and indifference, was a direct slap at the United States and a grave setback to the peace plans of President Wilson.

There is little fear that Great Britain will force a delicate issue in the Benton case. As is true of those of other nations, Great Britain's diplomats feel that the time is unfavorable for the United States will be forced by circumstances to take as drastic action with respect to Mexico as could be demanded.

Moreover, the feeling is that Villa will be able to fix up an account of the alleged assault upon him by Benton, and the record of the drumhead courtmartial which will be plausible enough to pass muster.

No further information on the Benton case reached the State Department yesterday. The department now is awaiting mail reports on the incident from Consul Edwards, and the State Department at all, but spent more than an hour closeted with President Wilson in the White House.

### Congress Is Restless.

The administration's policy of "watchful waiting" over Mexico has created a good deal of uneasiness in Congress, and debates on the subject are likely to be heard in both branches in the near future.

Out of respect for the administration, Senators and Representatives have had little to say about Mexico so far this season. Members of Congress familiar with the international situation express the belief privately that the time rapidly approaching when the administration must either intervene or recognize Huerta. Doubt is expressed that the administration will ever recognize the present Provisional President of Mexico. Therefore, members believe that the President will adopt what is considered as the only other practical alternative—intervention.

So far the administration has been successful in preventing extended discussion of the Mexican situation in Congress. Doubt is expressed that members longer will remain silent in public on a policy that in private they denounce in unmeasured terms.

Telegrams of condolence might have been received from United States Consul Edwards, at Juarez, Mexico, relative to Gustav Bauch, a German-American, for whose safety fear has been expressed by his relatives and friends. Consul Edwards advised the department that Bauch is alive and that he has been transferred from Juarez to Chihuahua, where Villa is now making his headquarters.

### No News of Missing Men.

Nothing authentic has been received at the department concerning the whereabouts of Lawrence and Curtis, two more Englishmen, who, according to El Paso rumor, were made away with at the same time as Benton. It was believed that they were in the hands of the constitutionalists.

### SEVEN BADLY INJURED AS TRAIN JUMPS TRACK

Pennsylvania Express Strikes Spread Rail in Snowstorm and Six Coaches Go Over Embankment.

Sharon, Pa., Feb. 22.—Seven persons were badly injured and scores of others escaped with slight bruises when Pennsylvania train No. 216, southbound, was derailed at Frytown, eight miles north of here this evening. A spreading rail caused the accident. The train was running full speed in a blinding snow storm when the locomotive struck the bad rail. The engine remained upright, but six coaches left the track and were overturned, going down an embankment.

The injured were brought to Sharon on an Erie train which passed the scene of the accident on a parallel track about half an hour later. Ambulances were in waiting and they were taken to hospitals.

## The Nation's Relations With Its Capital City

### The Building of Washington and the Establishment of a Permanent System of Government.

By HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND.

ARTICLE V.

The nation and the District celebrated the centenary of the common Capital December 12, 1900. Congress made it a public holiday for that year, and so focused the nation's attention on its Capital as never before or since. The addresses at the White House and the Capitol gave the country the history and the needs of the Capital. More governors of States were present here that day than on any other day before or since. They represented the new interest in the twentieth century progress of the city belonging to all the States. The press of the country was filled with the story of the Capital for months before and after. This brought out a national expression of satisfaction with the "compact of 1878" between the United States, through Congress, and the District people, through their representative citizens, and especially with the "half-and-half" principle of definite, permanent financial provision. The "compact" was precisely like those made in the States by the citizens of cities with their State legislatures in committee negotiations.

After twenty years of progress under the "compact of 1878," President McKinley, in his message of December, 1898, speaking of the coming centenary, said to Congress:

As McKinley Saw It.

The original plans of the city of Washington have been wrought out with a constant progress and a signal success, even beyond anything their framers could have foreseen. The people of the country are justly proud of the distinctive beauty and government of the Capital and of the rare instruments of science and education which here find their natural home.

The report of the Senate Park Commission in 1902, extending the principles of the George Washington plan so as to provide a park system for the entire District of Columbia, deepened the impression made by the centenary celebration of which the Park Commission was a direct outgrowth and the park plan its permanent memorial. Congress already had in the highway act of 1893 extended the old city street system to the rest of the District to meet increasing growth.

Between 1900 and 1910 the District Commissioners presented comprehensive plans to Congress for the municipal improvement of Washington, physically and morally, including the modernization of all the municipal services, laws and institutions. From 1900 to 1910 \$23,000,000 were expended on extraordinary physical improvements, besides \$22,000,000 spent by the railroads in abolishing the deadly grade crossings, taking the tracks and station off the Mall, and building the Union Station.

Debt Too Rapidly Paid.

The floating debt incurred for these improvements by the District, now all paid, has been too rapidly paid, thus cutting down needed current expenditures and impairing efficiency. The municipal services were reorganized and many improvements made in the laws and institutions of the District, including those required for social justice. The national government also added to its improvements. All this attracted the attention and approval of all the intelligent people of the country and strengthened their pride in their Capital.

Every patriotic American, it is clear from numberless typical expressions in national conventions here and elsewhere, in the press and otherwise, desires his national Capital to be physically and morally as near perfect as is possible and rejoices in its progress. None of them begrudge the small per capita contribution of money which they make to that end. It now amounts to between 6 and 7 cents per capita per annum—less than two car fares a year—an infinitesimal sum compared with the results. Not one protest against the "half-and-half" arrangement has come to Congress from any legislature, society, or individual in the States in all the years since 1878. Even one-sided and misleading adverse statements here have not caused one such protest.

Nation Recognizes Justice.

The justice and the wisdom of that arrangement in the interest of the country's Capital are clearly seen by the country. The injustice and the unwisdom of trying to make 345,000 people do the work of 95,000,000 people in maintaining and developing the great Capital which belong to them all seem to be equally apparent to our fellow-countrymen. They apparently realize that the founders were right in saying that absolute responsibility went with absolute control, and that the committees of Congress were right in the reports between 1874 and 1878 in saying that the nation ought to take at least one-half of the burden under which the District people had staggered into bankruptcy and carry it through the coming years. To them the exclusive control of Congress over the Capital seems natural, and they suppose that ALL the Senators and Representatives take an intelligent and sympathetic part in that control. They suppose that ALL Congress is interested in the continuous progress of the Capital under well-considered plans and in a systematic and orderly manner. They do not suppose that Congress will deal with the Capital that is dear to the country, and representative of it to the whole world, in hasty, or haphazard and disconnected legislation.

Should Be Even More Generous.

They would not like ambassadors and ministers of all the foreign countries resident in Washington to report to their countries the effects of such unsympathetic and inefficient treatment, or to have the foreign press recording its results. Therefore, the continuance of the "compact of 1878," unless after an investigation like that of 1874 to 1878 Congress should provide even more generously for the national Capital, would seem to them natural and proper. Regardless of the amount of land owned by the national government in Washington, regardless of the amount of land withdrawn from taxation, and regardless of the fact that the national government owns all the streets and public spaces, the country expects the government to carry out the ideas of the founders as represented, for example, in the report of the joint select committee to Congress in December, 1874, when it said:

Primarily for All the People.

From the unqualified authority conferred upon Congress, and that the object to be effected thereby is the Capital of the nation, all legislation for the District must be held to be national in its character, and primarily in the interests of the American people at large. That the national Capital might be exempt from the contingency of conflicting local and general authority, the particular States were to concede all jurisdictional rights over the territory to be acquired, and Congress was to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over said District." The seat of the supreme executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the government, serene in its isolation alike from the conflict of factions

Continued on page three.

OFFICERS OF THE KNIGHTS OF MOMUS, the famous Knockers' Club of the Washington printers, who will give their annual knockfest tonight. Top, left to right—Frank T. Smith, president; Edward Burkholder, recording secretary; M. A. Bodenhamer, treasurer. Below—John A. Huston, financial secretary. Lower—A. L. Huss, chairman of publicity committee.



### AN APPEAL.

To the Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled:

On the day we celebrate George Washington's Birthday, we appeal to you individually to see that justice is done to the National Capital, which he founded and gave to the nation to cherish. We ask you as the legislators of the nation, and under the Constitution no less the legislators of the National Capital, its only and exclusive legislators, to devote some of your time, on which there are so many demands, to study those questions so vitally affecting the National Capital.

Meanwhile we ask you to reject, or, at the least, postpone action upon any measure which threaten to change the present "half-and-half" arrangement of appropriations for the National Capital, since the act of June 11, 1878, establishing "a permanent government" of the District of Columbia, has redeemed the National Capital, given it life and made possible its progress toward a place among the world's capitals worthy of the United States. Already it is endeared to the people all over the land, who view it with pride and affection. All your intelligent constituents will support you in whatever you may do to develop and improve the National Capital. They will support you in preventing any attempts to hastily use the constitutional power and duty of Congress "to exercise exclusive legislation" over the Federal district.

If, after full study of all the facts, you are convinced that some change should be made in the existing arrangement, we would urge that you use your influence to see that opportunity is provided for a thorough examination of the whole matter by an impartial joint select committee or a commission of experts.

For four years Congress investigated and deliberated before it passed the act of June 11, 1878. Four Congressional committees investigated and reported before that action was taken.

Above all "audi alteram partem." Do not act on ex parte statements. Do not follow without personal knowledge of the facts any authority, however eminent.

From this day see to it personally that the principles of George Washington's great plan for the nation's city, with which Thomas Jefferson and James Madison heartily agreed, are faithfully carried out by Congress as the trustee for the whole American people.

### THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

200-Pound Safe Stolen.

Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Crackmen carted a 200-pound safe from the residence of August Nix into a box car at the Lake Shore yards, 500 feet away, where they blew it open and escaped with \$125. The robbery occurred while the members of the family were asleep.

### DR. FRANK J. GOODNOW WILL HEAD HOPKINS

Student of Political Science and Advisor to Chinese Republic to Be President of College.

Baltimore, Feb. 22.—Dr. Frank Johnson Goodnow, former professor of political science in Columbia University, and now constitutional advisor to the Republic of China, has accepted the presidency of Johns Hopkins University, succeeding Dr. Ira Remsen, who resigned nearly two years ago.

Formal announcement of Goodnow's selection will be made tomorrow at the annual Hopkins commemoration day exercises by R. Brent Keizer, president of the board of trustees. Dr. Goodnow will be retained in August by the Republic of China. The Carnegie Peace Foundation, which was responsible for his going to China, has agreed to his change of position.



### ADMITS TO PERJURY AT MURDER TRIAL

Negro Witness, Whose Testimony Led to Conviction of Leo Frank, Now Denies Statements.

### SAYS HE WAS MADE "TOOL"

Atlanta, Feb. 22.—A sensational turn was given today to the case of Leo M. Frank, under sentence of death for the murder of fourteen-year-old Mary Phagan, when Albert McKnight, a negro, who gave damaging testimony against Frank at the trial, made affidavit that his testimony was false and that he had been used as a tool in a plot to hang Frank. McKnight is the husband of Mineola McKnight, employed as a cook in Frank's home. He testified that Frank on the day of the murder, had come home from the factory at 129 in the afternoon and had returned without eating anything; that his wife had told him of Frank coming home drunk the same evening and telling Mrs. Frank that he was in trouble and that he "didn't know why he should murder a girl," and that a member of the family had remarked that Frank had been caught in the factory with a girl. McKnight, in his affidavit, says he did not see Frank at all on April 26, the day of the murder, and that his testimony at the trial was the result of a plan arranged by R. L. Craven, who was employed by Solicitor General Dorsey to give evidence against Frank. He declares he told Craven he did not want to tell lies against Frank, but that Craven urged him to go ahead and testify as directed. He says he wishes now to right the wrong he has done. The affidavit was given to Capt. C. W. Burke, in the employ of Frank's attorneys and he said to have been made voluntarily. "Mr. Craven tried to make me think I would get part of the reward," said McKnight. "I didn't really believe I would get any money, but I thought Mr. Craven would be good to me if I said what he wanted me to say."

### EAT, DRINK AND KNOCK; 'T'WILL BE SOME NIGHT

You Know Those Knights of Momus Never Imbibe Anything—They Can't Lift.

### "A HIT FOR EVERY HEAD"

Eat, drink and knock is the watchword—principally knock, although there is going to be much eating and considerable drinking, for who wants to be a camel? But the say and lightsome shaft of wit that enters the anatomy through the ribs, leaving no sting and no dark brown taste—that's the principal thing. All this of course, refers to that banquet that the Knockers are going to give up at Mr. Raucher's well known hall this evening.

The Knockers really only dine once a year. Some of them eat every day, but they knock each other, their guests, what they call themselves—like the old Romans, set aside one day out of the 365 for their Saturnalia of knocking. A hit for every head, and every head gets hit. They knock each other, their guests, who number scores of Congressmen and other prominent persons, the administration and the world in general.

The Knockers are entry of the stick and rule—also of the linotype machine. There are quite a bunch of them from the Government Printing Office, newspaper offices and various print shops. It's going to be a large night.

The proceedings will be opened by Frank D. Smith, president of the organization, who will introduce Thomas A. Bynum, junior past president, as toastmaster.

The officers of the organization and the reception committee appointed for this special occasion are as follows:

Officers—Frank D. Smith, president; Alfred J. Arnold, vice president; Edward Burkholder, recording secretary; John A. Huston, financial secretary; Marsh A. Bodenhamer, treasurer; Chas. A. Julian, sergeant-at-arms.

Reception—Daniel V. Chabohm, chairman; Stanley H. Ridings, Edward P. Geyer, John L. Alverson, Edward H. Ryan, Charles S. Barton, O. Z. Homer, P. H. Gallagher, Thomas F. McKoon, R. C. Johnson—also of the linotype machine.

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### STEADY JOBS FOR DIPLOMATS.

Training School Also Urged by Former Ambassador Guild.

Boston, Feb. 22.—Former Ambassador Curtis Guild advocated permanent tenure of office in the diplomatic service, under civil service regulations, and urged the establishment of a Federal school for the training of diplomats, in a address before the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, last night.

"Even in London it is possible to consolidate the naval, military, and diplomatic services," he said. "In many other capitals it is possible to have in one building all the offices of the United States. It is even possible by construction of a sort of dignified building, of which the upper stories and perhaps the facade should be arranged as suites of apartments, to consolidate the residences and offices of all the representatives of the United States, so that the American in trouble would not be obliged to run all over a foreign capital."

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## UNCLE SAM WILL AID STANDARD OIL

### Secretary Bryan Comes to Rescue of John D.'s Interests Abroad.

### KAISER AIMS MONOPOLY

State Department Tries to Put Off Germany's Plan Pending a Fair Settlement.

The action taken by Ambassador Gerard last week with reference to the plan of the German government to create an oil monopoly in Germany is an indication of the determination of the State Department to make every possible effort to preserve the extensive interests of the Standard Oil Company in Germany.

Ambassador Gerard acted under the direction of Secretary of State Bryan. The State Department, it is understood, will act as energetically as possible in the interests of the Standard Oil, regardless of its reputation at home as a giant organization of monopolistic tendencies.

It is not the intention of the State Department to attempt to deny the right of the German government to make the oil business in that country a government monopoly, or a partnership between the government and private interests. The department's representations will be, rather, that the German government cannot ruthlessly sacrifice the very large interests of the Standard Oil Company in Germany, without being violation of the rights of American firms for fair treatment at the hands of the German government, as guaranteed by agreements with the United States.

### Want Plan Postponed.

State Department officials are confident that if opportunity is allowed them by a postponement of the execution of the German plan, the adequate reimbursement of the Standard Oil Company for their properties and interests may be secured. It is said that the property of the German branch of the Standard Oil amounts to about \$15,000,000. This includes terminal facilities for receiving, storing, and distributing oil, and lands and buildings in large number and varied character. The State Department is confident that the German government should be taken into consideration if the German government insists upon barring them from the German markets.

According to reports received here, the German government plans to take over the entire works and property of the American firm, and deliver them into the hands of the new organization to be created by the pending legislation. The value of the property is to be determined by representatives of the German government, from whose award, it is reported, the oil company is to have no appeal.

### Adopted American Methods.

More than a year ago, when a similar plan was said to be under consideration of the German government, the understanding here was that the Standard Oil branch in Germany had introduced American methods to such an extent as practically to eliminate its competitors, or at least to prevent them from making satisfactory profits. The large scale systems of handling and distributing oil, familiar for many years in the United States, were a novelty in Germany. It was declared, and proved to be true, that success, enabling the American firm not only to undersell its competitors in Germany, but also to render better service to its customers.

### "BLIND TIGERS" ARE RAIDED.

Protests of Ministers Lead Paterson Police to Act.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 22.—Forty-seven persons were arrested in five raids on saloonkeepers today for violating the Sunday liquor law. The vigilance of the police following the week's efforts of Paterson Ministers' Association to have today "dry" brought the country to the exposure of saloonkeepers who were selling beer in cellars, attics, and in several instances in houses in the rear of the saloons.

### MURDER SUSPECT LOSES MIND.

Albert Wolf, American, Goes Insane in Prison.

Paris, Feb. 22.—Albert Wolf, the American who was arrested on suspicion of having killed William Sigall in his automobile on route from Nice to San Remo, has become insane at Stalingrad the other day. Wolf was not informed of this, but that night the prison wardens heard him shouting madly in his cell: "Mother is dead! Mother is dead!" The doctors have pronounced him insane.

### "START UP THE PRESSES"

That was the order received by The Herald pressman yesterday afternoon from the circulation manager, for the morning edition had been sold out.

### SUNDAY HERALD SOLD OUT

The demand for The Sunday Herald was so large some of the late orders had to be filled without the colored and comic sections. These parts have been ordered to be increased 2,000 for next Sunday.

### AGENTS MUST ORDER EARLY

This is proof positive that The Herald is the people's popular paper. Order now.

### WASHING HERALD.

Woman Starves to Death.

New York, Feb. 22.—The body of an unidentified woman, about fifty years old, was found by a policeman early this morning on the platform of the abandoned Sands street station of the Myrtle avenue elevated line in Brooklyn. An ambulance surgeon declared the woman had died of starvation.

London, Feb. 22.—Lord Wimborne, one of the wealthiest peers in England, died today at Canford after a long illness. He was seventy-nine years old and owned 8,000 acres. In his younger days he was a great sportsman.

Hiroshima, Japan, Feb. 22.—A Japanese submarine, attached to the protected cruiser Hirado, has been missing three days.

Naval authorities believe she has met with disaster and that all on board have been drowned. The submarine had been sent to search for torpedoes, lost during practice off Kakumajima.

Believed to Have Sunk with All on Board.