

The Evening Star

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1916—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT.

WEATHER.

Fair, cooler tonight and tomorrow; moderate west to northwest winds.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 20.

AIRBOAT COLLAPSE ON POTOMAC KILLS TWO, HURTS THREE

Hydroplane Turns Over Three Times in Fall of 100 Feet Off Bryans Point, Md.

SURVIVORS ARE RESCUED BY THE TUG JOHN MILLER

Spectacular Accident Is Ascribed to Giving Way of Propeller of Huge Machine.

BODIES BEING SEARCHED FOR



J. C. MacCauley.

Two men were drowned and three others narrowly escaped losing their lives when the large Curtiss hydroplane, which flew to this city from Newport News last Monday, was wrecked in the Potomac river near Bryans Point, Md., about 8 o'clock this morning.

The dead are: Charles Good of Elyria, Ohio, student aviator.

Louis Krantz, mechanic, attached to the Atlantic Coast aeronautical station, at Newport News, Va.

The Three Survivors.

The injured: J. C. MacCauley, in charge of the machine, is at Alexandria Hospital, suffering from severe injuries to the head, contusions and bruises about the body, and shock.

Mayo Dudley, a reporter for The Star, was injured in the crash of the machine, suffering from bruises and shock.

Until 2 o'clock this afternoon the bodies of Good and Krantz had not been found. The crew of several boats were searching the river for them.

It is understood the accident was caused when the propeller of the machine broke. Although flying at a height estimated to have been only 100 feet, the machine made several complete turns before hitting the water, where it lay upside down.

Tug Comes to Rescue.

That all the occupants were not drowned was due to the fact that the tug John Miller was about 100 yards distant from the point where the machine fell. MacCauley, Utter and Dudley were extricated from the wreckage by Capt. Joe Turner of the tug.

MacCauley and Utter were unconscious when lifted from the water, and Dudley was badly dazed. Learning that the machine had carried more than three persons, Capt. Turner and the members of his crew continued their search until a motor boat from the bureau of fisheries started at Bryans point.

Capt. Turner then hurried the tug John Miller with the injured men aboard, to the Virginia shore with all possible speed. A freight train of the Washington, Alexandria and Virginia Railway in charge of E. V. Grove, was stopped and the men were taken aboard it. As soon as Alexandria was reached MacCauley and Utter were hurried to the Alexandria Hospital. Dudley came on up to this city on the electric line and was taken to his residence in the De Soto apartment building, 13th street and Massachusetts Avenue.

Afterward he was taken to Emergency Hospital.

The wreckage of the hydroplane was taken out, saw it approaching at a high rate of speed. It passed up about fifty feet away and about 100 feet in the air.

Everything seemed to be all right, but when about 100 yards from us we heard a loud explosion. We saw the machine quiver for an instant in the air and then begin to turn over. In falling it made three complete revolutions and struck the water with a crash like a cannon. When the first explosion occurred in the air I glanced

FIRST EXECUTION OUTSIDE OF DUBLIN

Thomas Kent Shot for Part in Rebellion in County Cork.

IRISH SITUATION HOLDS SPOTLIGHT IN ENGLAND

Both Houses of Parliament Engaged. Successor to Baron Wimborne to Be Chosen.

LONDON, May 11.—Irish affairs occupied today even a more important position in the public mind than they did at the time of the home rule controversy. Both houses of parliament are again engaged with them today. John Dillon's motion for discussion of the executions in Ireland comes up in the house of commons and the house of lords is considering Lord Loreburn's motion expressing dissatisfaction with the Irish administration.

The debate in the house of commons is regarded as the more important, for there the government comes under the crossfire of the whole Irish party and of a large number of liberal members who are determined to bring an end not only to arrests and executions in Ireland, but to martial law.

The execution in County Cork of Thomas Kent, affirmed the week before Premier Asquith gave his assurance that no further death sentences would be carried out in the near future. It was concluded, has brought forth further protests from Irish parliamentary circles.

The nationalists also are concerned at the continued arrest and deportation to England for confinement in English jails of rebels from all parts of the country. The number of arrests has not yet been made known, but it must be several thousand.

First Execution Outside Dublin.

The execution of Thomas Kent of County Cork took place at Fermoy, Ireland, it being the first execution outside of Dublin.

Premier Asquith has informed the house that Sir Roger Casement, who was captured on attempting to land in Ireland to lead the rebellion, would be placed on trial Monday.

The government has just admitted the truth of the report that F. Sheehy Skeffington, editor of the Irish Citizen and two other journalists had been executed in the Portobello barracks in Dublin without trial. The report was given by the military authorities and before martial law was actually in operation.

A special session of the house of commons is held to discuss the executions in Ireland. John Redmond has issued a manifesto to the Irish people, strongly denouncing the retrograde movement and eloquently appealing to Ireland to stand fast by constitutional means to secure self-government.

Probably the most sensational recent event is the revelation concerning Skeriff which has led to the climax of the fast-growing resentment of the Irish people at the policy of continuation of the martial law in Dublin which has already given the government cause for criticism and induced Premier Asquith to give assurance that there will be no more executions without trial.

Lamentary discussion, although there are two Dublin rebels still awaiting execution.

Eighty Prisoners Dealt With.

Thus far the court martials have dealt with eighty prisoners, of whom thirteen have already been executed. Five of the seven signatories of the proclamation of the Irish republic have paid the last penalty. Four rebels have been sentenced to imprisonment, twenty-one to ten years and forty-two to lesser terms.

Premier Asquith has announced that the execution of the rebels would be virtually finished. He hoped that there would be no further need to proceed with the execution of the rebels.

While there is considerable difference of opinion as to whether it is safe to proceed with the execution of the rebels, the government is satisfied that the rebels are virtually finished. He hoped that there would be no further need to proceed with the execution of the rebels.

Important Resolutions.

The nationalists have adopted a series of important resolutions, including an expression of opinion that continued execution would cause bitterness and exasperation among Irish people having no sympathy with the insurrection, and that in the interests of the empire, as well as Ireland, martial law should be revoked.

An Irish delegation conferred with Mr. Asquith last evening regarding the proposed execution of the rebels for property offenses during the disturbances in Dublin.

The premier assured the deputation that the government would not stand resolved to step in and assist in the repression of the city, but, he said, careful consideration was necessary as to how an announcement was made as to the extent and conditions of the government's policy.

The names of the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Derby are mentioned in the morning papers as most probable successors to Lord Wimborne as lord lieutenant of Ireland, whose resignation is announced. The Earl of Derby is a candidate for the post of master general in Mr. Balfour's cabinet.

After the outbreak of the war he was placed in charge of the recruiting camp legislation and has been frequently mentioned as a possible successor to Lord Kitchener as minister for war.

The Duke of Devonshire is also a candidate for the post of whip for the opposition in the house of lords.

BANK EXAMINER'S REPORT ADMITTED

Hann's Report on Riggs Institution, as of May 1, 1913, to Come Into Court.

POINT OF CONCESSION OPPOSED BY DEFENSE

Reading of Details of Equity Proceedings Occupies Entire Day in Perjury Trial.

Attempt by the government to establish that the report of a national bank examiner is not subject to requisition by the court, and Attorney Frank J. Hogan's challenge for the defense that "Controller Williams or any other person took the disposal of the Riggs Bank case today."

This came at the opening of the court. United States Attorney Laskey endeavored to make a point of concession by the government in allowing the report of National Bank Examiner Hann on the Riggs National Bank, as of May, 1913, to be brought into court for the disposal of the Riggs Bank case today.

The court, United States Attorney Laskey endeavored to make a point of concession by the government in allowing the report of National Bank Examiner Hann on the Riggs National Bank, as of May, 1913, to be brought into court for the disposal of the Riggs Bank case today.

Equity Case Records Read.

The entire time of the court today was occupied by the government in reading records of the equity proceedings by Riggs Bank officials against Secretary McAdoo, Controller Williams and United States Treasurer John Hanke, which led up to the indictments for perjury, for which the Riggs bank officials now are on trial.

The courtroom was well filled, with many persons prominent in the business life of the capital in attendance. There were a number of women in court today, as there have been on each of the three preceding days.

A prominent Washington attorney, in conversation with the Star, declared he believed this would be the greatest legal contest ever conducted in the District of Columbia and that he proposed to attend, if possible, every session. Practically every attorney of prominence before the District bar has spent considerable time in court since this case was called.

Other Witnesses Subpoenaed.

In addition to the witnesses sworn yesterday, these others have been subpoenaed by the government: W. Morris Lammond and J. Alden Boteler, former bookkeepers for Lewis Johnson & Co.

William A. Mearns, Charles F. Williams and Arthur M. Bradford, partners in the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co.

Lewis M. Smith, telegraph operator employed by Lewis Johnson & Co.

Joshua Evans, cashier of the Riggs National Bank.

John D. Gardner and D. M. Kinderberger, tellers for the Riggs National Bank.

M. Garnett, clerk for Riggs National Bank.

John D. Rhodes and Percy Budlong, shorthand writers on the trial of Sheriff Smith, James Trimble and E. J. Donohue, national bank examiner.

Miss Bessie B. Sheehy, notary public before whom the affidavits in question were sworn.

C. E. Gregory, cashier of the National City Bank of New York, who has been subpoenaed to bring some records.

Nathan B. Musher, formerly in the office of business in Washington.

At the opening of court United States Attorney Laskey called attention of the court to the subpoena issued yesterday for Controller Williams to bring certain papers in connection with correspondence between the Riggs bank and the controller's office. He said most of these papers had been collected and others were being prepared.

Mr. Laskey then spoke of the report of National Bank Examiner Hann to the court regarding the condition of the Riggs bank. He said such reports always have been prepared and submitted to the court, either the original or a photostatic copy, but that the government desired that the disposal of the Riggs bank be put in the hands of the court.

At the opening of court United States Attorney Laskey called attention of the court to the subpoena issued yesterday for Controller Williams to bring certain papers in connection with correspondence between the Riggs bank and the controller's office. He said most of these papers had been collected and others were being prepared.

GERMANS ASSAIL ENEMY NEAR VAUX

Make Another Shift in Line of Attack in Effort to Gain Verdun.

TEUTONS REPULSED, ACCORDING TO FRENCH

Speedy Resumption of Infantry Drives Northwest of Fortress Are Expected.

LONDON, May 11.—Another shift in the line of attack upon Verdun is reported in this afternoon's war office announcement from Paris.

Holding in check their forces on the west bank of the Meuse, where they recently have scored important successes, the Germans again have taken the offensive on the easterly side of the stream, launching an attack near Vaux, northeast of the fortress. The attack was unsuccessful, Paris declares.

Probable speedy resumption of infantry drives northwest of the fortress, however, is indicated by the report of heavy firing by the artillery in the region of the Avocourt wood, southwest of Hill 204.

The French themselves are making vigorous attacks on the German lines in the Verdun region, according to Berlin, which announces an assault near Beak Man hill, and another southeast of Hill 204. Both these attacks were broken up by German fire, it is declared.

French Communication.

The text of the French statement follows: "On the Champagne our fire demolished a German trench 100 meters in the region south of Tahure."

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun) front the artillery combat was quite active in the region of the wood of Avocourt. On the right bank, a German attack launched at about 2 o'clock in the morning on our positions west of Vaux pond was repulsed with bayonets and hand grenades."

"The night was relatively calm on the rest of the front."

"On the night of May 10-11 four of our aeroplanes dropped twenty-six shells upon the railroad stations of Danvillers and Etain and upon the park near Fomelles, where a fire broke out."

German Statement.

The German statement of today follows: "German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Dunkirk and the railroads near Adierkerke."

"The Verdun front west of the Meuse the French again made an attack near Beak Man hill in the afternoon and southeast of Hill 204 in the evening. Both attacks broke down in the face of our machine gun and artillery fire, with considerable losses to the enemy."

"In Camard forest a Bavarian patrol captured fifty-four French soldiers. The number of unaccounted French soldiers captured since May 4 in the fighting near Hill 204 has reached thirty-three officers and 1,616 men."

"On the Verdun front east of the Meuse there was hand-grenade fighting all night in the vicinity of Caillotte wood. A French attack in the wood was repulsed."

British Official Report.

The British official statement on the campaign in the western zone, issued last night, reads:

"There has been some mining activity about Fricourt, Souchez, Hulluch and Culinch, but no change has taken place in the situation at these points."

"The artillery on both sides has been active about Maricourt, Souchez and St. Eloi. Our artillery bombarded enemy positions at La Boisselle and southward of Messines."



Feeding the Baby and the School Child

Government experts plan diet for the baby, the "toddler" and the school child, and furnish recipes and menus. You will find this valuable article in The Sunday Star.

THOUSANDS OF RUSSIANS WOULD STAY IN AUSTRIA

VIENNA, May 11.—More than 50,000 Russian prisoners who do not desire to return to Russia have signed a petition to the Austro-Hungarian government asking that they be permitted to remain in this country after the war and become citizens. The government has not yet decided what reply it will make, but it is probable that the answer will be favorable.

The petitioners for the most part are men who have learned German on the farms where they have been employed. Many more Russians, probably 200,000, are said to have expressed an eagerness to stay in this country.

STEAMER TURNS TURTLE, FORTY-ONE ARE MISSING

Three Famished Sailors and Bodies of Five Others Found in Lifeboat of the Roanoke.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal., May 11.—Forty-one members of the crew of the steamer Roanoke, operated by the California South Sea Navigation Company, which turned turtle and sank when its cargo shifted during a gale 100 miles south of San Francisco Tuesday afternoon, are missing today, and the Union Oil Company's tanker Langston is cruising the sea searching for four of the five lifeboats, in which the ship's company took refuge when the steamer went down. The fifth boat drifted ashore at Port San Luis yesterday, carrying three famished sailors and the bodies of five of their mates who had died from exposure.

Capt. Richard Dickson and his wife are believed lost, according to the tale of the disaster told from their hospital cots by the three survivors. When the ship upended before it plunged downward the sea and Capt. Dickson jumped overboard to rescue her. They were not seen again.

The Roanoke left San Francisco Monday with explosives for South American ports. The arrival of the lifeboat at Port San Luis brought the first news of the tragedy.

The three men were too exhausted to relate details. They did not know how far off shore the Roanoke sank, nor what had become of the other four boats.

The Roanoke carried no passengers. Was owned by C. P. Doe.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—The Roanoke, which was owned here by C. P. Doe, was under charter to the California South Sea Navigation Company, and left this port May 8 for Valparaiso with a cargo of general merchandise.

The Roanoke was an iron steamer of 1,655 net tons register, and had been in the coasting trade out of here for a number of years. The vessel was built in 1882 at Chester, Pa., and was used as an army transport between here and the Philippines during the Spanish-American war.

DAY IN CONGRESS.

Met at noon. Senator Kenyon entered upon third day of his attack on river and harbor appropriation bill.

EL PASO CONFERENCE RESIGNED; LAST RAID ON RANCH IS DENIED

ADVISE AMERICANS TO LEAVE MEXICO

NO TIME LIMIT FIXED FOR MILITIA SERVICE

National Guardsmen to Be Mustered In for Terms of Enlistment or Until Released.

Further indications that American army operations on the Mexican border are still indeterminate as to time were given today in official quarters. It was announced at the War Department that the National Guard of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico will be mustered into the army for the period of their enlistments and with no specific time of federal service stipulated.

Secretary Baker said, mustering officers in charge of the militia mobilization have inquired whether President Wilson had fixed any definite term for enlistment. Because it is not known how long the guard will be required, Secretary Baker explained that it was ordered that the national guardsmen will be enrolled for the terms of their state enlistments or until they are released.

Sent Notice of Conference.

Gen. Scott telegraphed the department that another conference with Gen. Obregon was set for 10 o'clock this morning at El Paso. Secretary Baker said there was nothing to confirm border reports that Gen. Scott had served an ultimatum upon Gen. Obregon for a final answer upon acceptance or rejection of the tentative proposal.

Officially, Gen. Obregon would present counter proposals in writing, particularly regarding fixing a date for ultimate withdrawal of American forces from the border.

The War Department had no report yet from the American negotiators into American territory at Blockers Ranch, near Eagle Pass, Tex. There were also no official advices that American troops had actually crossed the border in the Big Bend region, although it was believed probable that some had done so.

American consuls throughout Mexico have been instructed again to call attention of Americans to the State Department's repeated warnings that this government regards their presence there as undesirable. Secretary Lansing has directed that the extreme difficulty arose, the department's agents have been urging Americans to leave. The last census of Americans in Mexico was taken in 1910, and in the six weeks ago showed less than 3,000 throughout the country. Most of them are near Mexico City and the eastern coast and west coasts, few remaining in Chihuahua and Sonora.

New Instruction to Consuls.

Secretary Lansing said the new instructions sent yesterday to the consuls to renew attention of Americans that the department desires to have them leave Mexico were primarily to secure reports regarding the result of their endeavors, so far.

Line officers assigned to various service schools, including the Army War College, have been graduated far ahead of time and will hurry back to their commands. The officers are now available for duty in the field, either in connection with the training of National Guardsmen or with their regular assignments.

The consuls will get full complements of officers.

Administration officials today were hopeful that Gen. Obregon, Mexican war minister, would sign immediately the military agreement presented at El Paso by Gen. Scott and Funston, on behalf of the United States. Despite the delay of Obregon, it was pointed out that Gen. Scott had made no announcement indicating the agreement might not be signed. Consequently officials were not inclined to believe that the point where a break would occur between Mexico and the United States.

Meanwhile some of the additional troops recently ordered to the border are en route. Mobilization of the Arizona National Guard is proceeding under state authority until the forces be formally mustered into the federal service and placed under direct command of Gen. Funston.

Probably 5,000 additional regulars for border work could be drawn from the coast artillery posts should the need present. They will be ordered to duty on the continental United States at the time of the last official report. Secretary Baker said today that the military assistance granted will in no case exceed 2,000,000.

Scott Refuses to Consider Plan.

To the Carranza representatives' counter proposals that they agree to a time limit for the withdrawal of the forces, Gen. Scott said he was not empowered to talk of that phase of the situation. He said that he was informed that an immediate withdrawal of Gen. Pershing's force was out of the question.

Whether Gen. Obregon was prepared to yield enough to justify further delay in the negotiations here could not be ascertained before the meeting began. It was said that he was contemplating the placing of his signature to anything at this meeting, but that he would not be authorized to do so in some quarters that Gen. Obregon was ready to yield more than he indicated. It was said that he would be in communication with Carranza last night, and those closely identified with Mexican interests expressed the opinion that he would be authorized to do so in the last instance.

Knowledge that American troops crossed into Mexico yesterday near the scene of the raid of last Friday night appeared to create no great interest on the Mexican side of the river.

Fears Allayed at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, N. M., May 11.—Fears expressed by some of the more credulous residents of Columbus were allayed today by a call made by Maj. W. R. Sample, major commander, upon the insurance and, in the case of married men, expense of educating children. The assistance granted will in no case exceed 2,000,000.

Each application will be investigated by a lawyer, who will decide on the merits of the case. No relief will be granted unless it is proved that the resources of the applicant are insufficient. The Times says it believes the number of immediate applications will exceed 200,000.

Gen. Funston Wants to Mount 2,000 Infantrymen on Texas Ponies. Believes Maj. Langhorne Will Overtake the Bandits Engaged in Glenn Springs Attack.

Gen. Funston, representing the United States, and Gen. Alvaro Obregon, minister of war of the de facto government, and Juan N. Amador, secretary of foreign affairs in Mexico. The conference, which was held in El Paso, was held in Gen. Scott's private car.

Gen. Funston desires to strengthen the border patrol by mounting 2,000 infantrymen on Texas ponies. The general plans to make this recommendation to Secretary Baker because the available forces of cavalry for patrol have become practically exhausted. Gen. Funston points out that Texas ponies are better for the work as they can live on the scanty grass along the border.

Gen. Funston stated that he was considering a plan to mount the 1st Illinois Cavalry for patrol work along the Rio Grande. He believes that Maj. Langhorne, whose troops of the 5th Cavalry were well over the Rio Grande into Mexico today, has a good chance of at least overtaking the bandits this morning, and that the bandits had loaded down wagons with loot and were trying to get away. Gen. Funston desires to catch up with them.

Outcome Depends Upon Obregon. Upon Gen. Obregon depends the outcome of the negotiations begun between him and Gen. Scott and Funston some days ago. Unless he signs the agreement entered into by him and Gen. Scott or makes radical concessions it appears probable that the American representatives will indicate to Washington the uselessness of further parleys. Mexican officers in Juarez did not believe, however, that a failure to arrive at an understanding here would mean more than a transfer of the controversy to diplomatic channels.

The meeting of the conferees was arranged with the idea of giving Carranza's minister of foreign affairs, who was in El Paso, and what was generally believed would be his last move. Just what move Gen. Obregon had planned was unknown to the American representatives before the conference began, although he had told them in the last conference that his government would favor a joint border patrol. This suggestion, it was expected, would be the last move of the Mexican side. Gen. Obregon agreed to present.

Gen. Obregon and Juan N. Amador, secretary of foreign affairs, have no misunderstanding of the position of the American representatives. They have been informed that the American co-operation of American and Mexican troops in Mexico and not the withdrawal of the American forces.

Scott Refuses to Consider Plan. To the Carranza representatives' counter proposals that they agree to a time limit for the withdrawal of the forces, Gen. Scott said he was not empowered to talk of that phase of the situation. He said that he was informed that an immediate withdrawal of Gen. Pershing's force was out of the question.

Whether Gen. Obregon was prepared to yield enough to justify further delay in the negotiations here could not be ascertained before the meeting began. It was said that he was contemplating the placing of his signature to anything at this meeting, but that he would not be authorized to do so in some quarters that Gen. Obregon was ready to yield more than he indicated. It was said that he would be in communication with Carranza last night, and those closely identified with Mexican interests expressed the opinion that he would be authorized to do so in the last instance.

Knowledge that American troops crossed into Mexico yesterday near the scene of the raid of last Friday night appeared to create no great interest on the Mexican side of the river.

Fears Allayed at Columbus. COLUMBUS, N. M., May 11.—Fears expressed by some of the more credulous residents of Columbus were allayed today by a call made by Maj. W. R. Sample, major commander, upon the insurance and, in the case of married men, expense of educating children. The assistance granted will in no case exceed 2,000,000.

Each application will be investigated by a lawyer, who will decide on the merits of the case. No relief will be granted unless it is proved that the resources of the applicant are insufficient. The Times says it believes the number of immediate applications will exceed 200,000.

Gen. Funston Wants to Mount 2,000 Infantrymen on Texas Ponies. Believes Maj. Langhorne Will Overtake the Bandits Engaged in Glenn Springs Attack.