

ALL INTEREST CENTERS IN WASHINGTON

But Three Days Remain Before Submarine Campaign Will be Commenced by the German Admiralty.

U. S. TRANSMITS TWO NOTES TO ENGIAND

Washington Fears that Present Situation Presents Serious Menace to American Shipping and Exports

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Three days remain before the German Admiralty proposes to carry into effect the proclamation ordering a submarine campaign on the enemy's merchant ships. Developments in the diplomatic situation moved rapidly thru the medium of the United States, the custodian of the diplomatic interests of the various belligerents.

Count Von Bernstorff delivered to the United States which promptly transmitted it to Great Britain, a note in which Germany offered to recede from her plan of destroying the enemy's merchant ships, if the restrictions planned by the Allies on shipments of conditional contraband and foodstuffs destined for the civilian population of Germany were removed. Otherwise, the note announced, Germany proposed to put into effect the original proclamation, adding also that mines would be strewed in the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland.

The state department also instructed Ambassador Page to submit to the British foreign office evidence given by the owners of the American steamer Wilhelmina, to prove that the cargo consists of foodstuffs consigned to non-combatants and not subject to seizure. The suggestion is made that unless Great Britain has sufficient grounds, which have not yet been advanced, for doing otherwise, the ship should be permitted at once to proceed with her cargo to her destination.

From the German point of view the Wilhelmina constitutes the test case on which revolves the entire question of feeding Germany. The German ambassador here, in a recent note to the American government, pointed out that Germany had modified its decree so that imported foodstuffs would not be taken over by the government, and suggesting that American organizations or consular officers be appointed to supervise the distribution of imported foodstuffs as a guarantee that none of the American shipment would reach the armed forces of Germany.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British ambassador, discussed the situation with state department officials. On all sides it was admitted here the development of the last few days presents a most serious situation for American commerce.

Administration officials think even though assurances were given eventually by Germany that neutral ships will not be attacked, the effect of the war zone proclamation will be to intimidate American shippers and reduce American exports. That the next step of the United States may be a pronounced statement to Great Britain on the subject of conditional contraband, was indicated by the state department.

The American government, in the first note, signed strongly for the unrestricted shipment conditional contraband when destined to non-combatants. The British preliminary reply did not oppose this view, but said that unconditional acceptance could not be given on account of Germany's alleged inhuman practices.

It is believed here that the American government might seek an under-

EIGHTY TONS OF FOOD SENT TO THE SOMOAS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Eighty tons of foodstuffs for the relief of the starving natives of Manua Islands in American Samoa, which was swept by a terrible gale recently, were rushed aboard the steamer Sonoma at Mare Island navy yard on orders from Washington. The Sonoma sails tomorrow and will reach the islands in the first part of March.

The cargo consists of biscuits, canned salmon, flour and other imperishable food valued at \$6,000. It is the first installment of \$10,000 worth of supplies authorized by Secretary Daniels. Aboard the Sonoma will be Capt. J. M. Poyer, governor of American Samoa, who will take charge of the relief work.

WALSH TALKS ON RECENT HEARING OF FOUNDATIONS

Chairman of Industrial Commission Says That Rockefeller is Smartest Man in the Country Today.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 15.—Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission which heard the investigation of great philanthropic foundations, when questioned on the desirability of the Rockefeller Foundation, in a statement, "The powers it claims to exercise," he said, "virtually is unlimited as its financial resources. I am inclined to believe these powers cannot be exercised under the American theory of government. The testimony showed that directors of the foundation were also directors of industries or from which they obtained funds. As the interlocking system, it beats anything the banks or railroads ever exhibited."

The commission is not through with the Rockefeller and other foundations but it can be said the Rockefeller foundation is entirely without the realm of government control. I was not surprised that the directors and trustees did not know some things brought out at the hearing. They did not know anything about the foundation. They did not seek Rockefeller once a year. Rockefeller senior is a very smart man, probably the smartest in this country. But he could not tell the commission why he did not use his profits to pay a living wage instead of in distribution to charity constituting the power many Americans regard as a menace.

"The power of the foundation's money is used to compete with the government investigation by the commission. The government is spending \$400,000. The foundation can spend \$5,000,000 a year. Its investigation is conducted by the author of the industrial act of Canada which is opposed by every labor organization and which failed signally."

BERNSTORFF MAY LEAVE

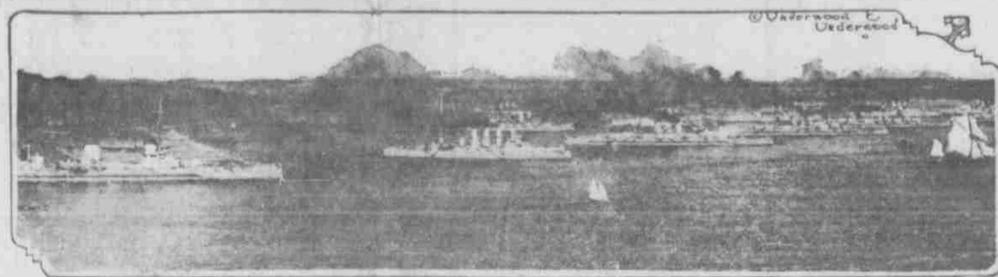
LONDON, Feb. 16.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph gives a rumor from Berlin that Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, has been summoned to Berlin.

TO INVESTIGATE THE HIGH COST OF DYING NOVEL

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—A probe into the high cost of dying was begun by the law and legislative committee of the San Francisco labor council. The investigation was instituted by officials who declared the cost of burying their members had increased one hundred per cent in the last ten years.

standing on the question of foodstuffs with both Germany and Great Britain with the hope that is might avert submarine danger to neutral ships.

HERE'S THE GERMAN FLEET AS IT HUGS COAST NEAR KIEL; ENGLISH WAIT OUTSIDE



German war fleet with steam up near Kiel. There seems little likelihood of another battle between the German and English fleets in the North sea in the near future. The English navy is far stronger at present, and the Germans plan on continuing their present policy of "whittling down" the English navy by submarine attacks, etc., until the two navies are equal in strength, before venturing an attack.

JAP ADMIRAL TO SAIL THRO' CANAL WITH U. S. FLEET



Admiral Dewa.

Admiral Dewa is the personal appointee of the Mikado to cruise with the American fleet from the Atlantic to the Panama-Pacific exposition. It is thirty years since Admiral Dewa last visited this country. On his arrival in San Francisco a few days ago he expressed wonder at the marvelous growth of the city, and was delighted with the exposition buildings and grounds, which he pronounced very beautiful.

TWISTED AROUND HOATSON HOIST TO DEATH

Charles Fairclough, Machinist for C. & A. Meets Terrible Death on Drum of Hoisting Machine.

Charles Fairclough, aged 34, a highly respected resident of the Warren District for a matter of ten years past and an employee of long and high standing with the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, was twisted and crushed to death yesterday morning on the drum of the Hoiston hoist.

The deceased was a machinist and all-round repair man for the company. He was making some minor repairs on the hoist at the time the accident occurred. It is supposed by those who investigated the accident, that Fairclough's foot became entangled in the cable of the hoist. His body was then swung against the drum and the cable crossed his body diagonally, at a point just above the hips. The body was fearfully mangled and torn.

Charles Fairclough leaves a widow and two children to mourn his death, besides a brother, Allen J. Fairclough, who is the cashier at the Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Company's branch store in Lowell, and a sister, Mrs. J. P. Kinney. He was a member of the Bisbee lodge of Odd Fellows.

The inquest will be held this morning at the office of Judge George R. Smith in Lowell. The interment will take place Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 from the Odd Fellows Hall on Main St. The lodge will conduct the services.

DIPLOMATS WILL USE THEIR OWN DISCRETION

Government Leave Matter of Deserting Mexico City Up To Their Own Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Practically all of the foreign diplomatic representatives at Mexico City have been instructed, by their governments, to use their own discretion about leaving the capital, according to the announcement of Bryan. The British and Italian ambassadors, during the day, inquired at the state department as to advice from Mexico, reflecting the anxiety of their governments over the situation in Mexico City, where the food is scarce and the water supply is cut off.

The situation is further complicated by the decree of Carranza that none of his subordinate military chiefs may deprive the diplomatic corps in Mexico of the privilege of dealing with Obregon.

The only alternative held out to them for discussing the diplomatic matters with the Carranza government is to visit Vera Cruz, which they are unwilling to make lest it be construed as a formal recognition.

Some of the ambassadors here understand the diplomats in Mexico City have an agreement that if they leave Mexico City they will leave the country entirely.

The statement by department tonight said:

"F. D. Nagel, concerning whom inquiries were made, arrived at Monterey and is well."

A dispatch dated Saturday from Eschik, Texas states that reports from Sabinala, to the effect that Villa troops have again appeared in the outskirts of Monclova, and that Carranza troops under the command of General Luis Gutierrez have evacuated Monclova, falling back on Hermanas without offering resistance. Piedras Negras is reported quiet."

JAPS ARRANGE FOR A FRIENDLY TALK WITH US

TOKIO, Feb. 15.—Looking to the preservation and promotion of friendly relations between Japan and the United States, a committee of prominent Japanese is to meet a committee of Americans to discuss the relations between the two countries. The movement was started on December 17 last year when, as already noted by the American Peace Society of Japan at its annual meeting voted to name a body of fifteen Americans resident in Japan to investigate and prepare a statement on the various questions existing between the two nations. The thought behind the project, which has now been taken up by the Japanese, is that Japan has no intention to make war on the United States and that the United States has no idea of making war on Japan. However, it is deemed imperative to discuss the existing problems frankly and fully, and if possible suggest means of removing all misunderstandings.

As president of the Japan Peace society, Count Okuma, the prime minister, has named a committee to meet with the Americans. The list is not complete as yet but includes Baron Saketani, mayor of Tokio; Baron Shibusawa, Dr. Nitobe, Dr. Soyeda, Viscount Kaneko and others.

BUCKOWINA EVACUATED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—Private dispatches from Austro-Hungarian foreign office to the embassy here announce a complete evacuation of Bukowina by the Russians.

ROUMANIAN KING TO DECLARE WAR SOON?



New photograph of King Ferdinand of Roumania.

According to all reports received from Bucharest, Roumania is on the verge of declaring war against Germany and Austria. A U. S. war loan recently granted by London bankers, and the Roumanian army is fully mobilized.

TEN BILLION DOLLAR WILL BE COST TO ALLIES WHEN FULL STRENGTH OF NATIONS IS OUT

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The countries fighting Germany, Austria and Turkey up to the present have thrown only a third of their strength in the field. To maintain this force, and to bring the remaining two-thirds into action will cost ten billion dollars during the current year. This announcement was made in the house of commons by David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, who with Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, gave the British public perhaps a closer view of the machinery behind the great struggle than had been afforded since the outbreak of the war.

Churchill disclosed for the first time the total naval losses of the war. These, he said, are upwards of five thousand officers and men, the majority being victims of submarines.

Churchill declared amid cheering that Great Britain had finally decided to clamp on every ounce of sea pressure to choke off the German food supply in retaliation for the German submarine policy, while Lloyd George drew additional cheering by reference to loans to countries which, he said he expected to throw in their lot with the allies. These were countries not named.

It is the first time reference has been made in parliament to such expectations.

The announcement of the government's decision, in relation to Germany's food supplies, came almost coincidentally with the receipt of two dispatches from the United States, one saying the German ambassador had informed the Washington government that Germany was willing to abandon its submarine policy provided Great Britain ceased interfering with

DEFENSIVE IS TAKEN BY BEAR IN OWN LAND

Austro-German Pressure, Along the Front, Compels Russians to Take Defensive On Their Own Territory.

GERMANS APPEAR TO BE SWEEPING EAST

Germans Also Capture 1000 Yards of Trenches Near Ypres-British also Capture Share of Trenches.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The sustained Austro-German pressure on the eastern front, with the admission by Petrograd that the Russians plan to assume the defensive on their own territory, is the feature of the military situation. The Germans claim to have made progress in Bukovina. Unofficial advices from Budapest say the Austrians have swept as far east as Czernowitz. It is claimed that Nadworna, in southeastern Galicia has been occupied by them.

The Germans took about one thousand yards of trenches south of Ypres but the Allies partially balanced this by capturing about three hundred yards between Bethune and Labasse. The British public is centering its interest just now in the outcome of the German so-called blockade of British waters, due to begin Tuesday with special reference to its effect on neutral shipping. Speeches in the House of Commons of David Lloyd George and Winston Spencer Churchill, temporarily overshadowed war news.

The Royal Dutch Steamship Company suspended service to Harve on account of the German threat, according to Berlin dispatches, and all Dutch shipping companies decided to suspend service to England after February 15.

NORTH SEA BATTLE SHOWS SHIPS' DECKS ARE WEAK

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The majority of the hits made by the battle-cruisers in the North Sea battle of January 24 struck upon the decks of the ships. The Naval Correspondent of the Globe, in discussing this battle which was fought at long range with the shells reaching the height of some three miles in the curve of their projection, says it shows a weakness of modern battleship construction that the decks were so easily penetrated. The decks, he says, are the weakest and most vulnerable of all the above-water parts of the up-to-date warship.

Another lesson he draws from this battle is that the ship fighting end-on is more likely to be hit than the one fighting broadside to the enemy. "It has been generally believed," he says, "that a ship fighting end-on stands the smallest chance of being hit, but that is no longer the case. The science of gunnery has been brought to such a standard that it is difficult for a competent man to aim off the proper line of fire. That is, he may be depended to send his shells in the right direction. Misses are mostly made by the shell falling short or passing over the target and it is therefore obvious that the longer the target is, not at right angles to, but parallel with, the flight of the shell, the greater will be the chance of hitting. The effective target presented by a battleship end-on is really much greater than when she is broadside on, besides, in the former position, losing whatever protection might be afforded by her vertical fire armament."

EMBASSY DENIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The German embassy tonight authorized the denial of the report that the ambassador had been summoned to Berlin or even contemplated leaving the United States for any purpose.

Details of Panama Riot

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Details of the Panama carnival riot in which a Panama policeman was killed and twenty-three American soldiers and civilians were wounded, Saturday, came to the war department in a report from Brigadier General Edwards, commanding the canal zone garrison. All the wounded are expected to recover, the general said, and no further trouble is expected. He explained that the Americans, all unarmed, were fired upon by the police. The mob, after altercations, had precipitated a general row.

Horrors of the Damned

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 15.—The oath of allegiance to the National Federation of Master Plumbers of America, containing the sentence, "may all horrors of the damned be my portion when I retire at night," was declared by Jos. Hagen to have at once received his signature, in his testimony at the trial of thirty-six master plumbers charged with the violation of the Sherman Anti-trust law. He was to suffer the horrors of the damned in case he violated the rules of the organization, the witness said. Each member, he testified, was sworn to utmost secrecy.