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The Evening Herald

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TRIBUNE-CITIZEN. Vol. 26, No. 56.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1915.

THE EVENING HERALD VOL. 5, NO. 223.

TRAIN AND WIRE SERVICE IN EAST DEMORALIZED BY TERRIFIC STORM

Blizzard Rivalling That of December 6, 1914, Sweeps Over New York and the New England States.

THREE KNOWN DEAD IN POUGHKEEPSIE

Forty-five Thousand Men Are Needed to Clean New York's Streets of Snow and Only 15,000 Are Available.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

New York, Dec. 14.—Snow, sleet and at times cold drizzling rain swept over practically all of New England and the states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey most of last night in a severe general storm paralleling that of December 6, 1914.

Having blown itself out to sea today in the vicinity of Nantucket, the storm likely will be followed by a sharp drop of temperature throughout the states affected and will next be heard of sweeping eastward along the routes of the trans-Atlantic steamers.

Snow was still falling during the forenoon in parts of New England and in upper New York state.

Wire trouble stalled trains, temporary milk shortage in New York, and street accidents familiar to New York at storm time—all came as the aftermath of last night's blow.

Fifteen thousand men were unreeling six inches of snow from New York streets today and the commissioner of street cleaning was clamoring for more men. Forty-five thousand, he said, were needed.

Before noon all the New York Central tracks between here and Albany had been cleared of snow and sleet and in most cases switches had been thawed out or cheered for operation. Westbound trains were scheduled to leave here on time. Eastbound trains continued to be from one to eight hours late.

Though an army of laborers was at work along the New Haven line, conditions still were badly demoralized all forenoon.

THREE KNOWN TO BE DEAD IN POUGHKEEPSIE

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Three men are known to be dead, two others are missing and numerous passengers are imprisoned in twenty-five railroad trains near this city, as the result of last night's blizzard. The fatalities occurred at Beacon, Hopewell and Chelsea, and the missing men are Milton Johnson and William Boardman of Poughkeepsie.

An avalanche is said to have occurred at Storm King. The roof of an asymmetric tuberculosis at Beacon collapsed just after the audience had left the building, and a number of patients here have been crushed by the heavy snow.

A theater at Wappinger's Falls was badly damaged and a large gymnasium at the Riverview Military academy here caved in. Dozens of conservatories in the Hudson district broke under the weight of the heavy snow.

Conservative estimates place the property damage at $250,000.

ACTION UNLIKELY AGAINST CONSUL AND CHARGE NOW

Probability Is That Settlement of Ancona Case Will Be Effected Before State Department Proceeds.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Washington, Dec. 14.—No action in the cases of Dario Zwiedinek, Austro-Hungarian charge here, and Alexander von Nuber, Austro-Hungarian consul general at New York, will be taken until after the Ancona case is disposed of, officials said of today's cabinet meeting.

The two Austro-Hungarian officers are charged with having violated the neutrality of the United States. No indication of what Austro-Hungary's reply to the American note on the Ancona attack would be had been received today and at the cabinet meeting no details of the situation were taken up.

Secretary Lansing conferred with President Wilson just before the cabinet assembled. The note to France, protesting against the removal of Germans and Austrians from American steamers by a French warship near Porto Rico, was the principal subject taken up, however.

The cabinet meeting was devoted principally to a discussion of domestic questions.

Vital Evidence Placed in Hand Of Government By Koolbergen

Man Now in Canada Gives Important Testimony to Federal Authorities Relating to Alleged Bomb Plots.

EXPECTED TO SUPPORT ALLEGATIONS OF OTHERS

Von Brincken and Others to Be Arraigned Today on Charges of Interfering With Commerce and Misuse of Mails.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

San Francisco, Dec. 14.—Possession of evidence by the government in the alleged German bomb plots, which federal officials declared to be "the most vital to the case or any yet discovered" became known today through the detailed report of testimony alleged to have been given by Johannes Henrikus Van Koolbergen, now in Canada.

Plans for the destruction of munition plants at Aetna, Ind., and Ishpeming, Mich., were revealed today when details of charges in the indictments returned yesterday against three alleged conspirators in German bomb plots were made public.

Van Koolbergen, it was learned, was the corroborating witness upon whom the government depends to support indictments returned yesterday by the federal grand jury against Baron Hodge Wilhelm von Brincken, C. C. Crowley, an admitted agent of the German consulate, and Mrs. Margaret Cornell, Crowley's agent. Each was charged with conspiracy to interfere with and destroy commerce with the allies and with use of the mails to incite arson, assassination and murder. They were to be arraigned today.

Van Koolbergen, according to reports, was alleged to have represented to agents of the department of justice that a German official here employed him to act in violation of the neutrality laws and that Von Brincken, whom he knew during the Boer war, hired him to make clockwork bombs in thermos bottles at $100 a bomb with a bonus for each ship destroyed.

Van Koolbergen also alleged, it was said, that he was employed to dynamite a railroad trestle in Canada over which supply trains passed, to delay traffic, and that he was paid $250 by Von Brincken and $500 by a representative of the German government at the German consulate for expenses, when he produced clippings from Canada newspapers to show the trestle had been destroyed.

He also is said to have received $1,750 in payment for services, of which $250 went to Von Brincken.

The newspapers stories which he produced, it was said, were ordered printed by officials of the Canadian government who were directing Van Koolbergen's activities in an effort to trap the German agents in the United States. Every detail of the agents' meetings with German officials, with corroborating evidence, was alleged in this manner to have been given to United States officials.

Van Koolbergen, it was stated unofficially at Washington, had been located. Officials here said he probably would be brought here under a detainer warrant as a witness.

One bomb was delivered at the German consulate here, according to Van Koolbergen, in the presence of Von Brincken and an official, who examined it and ordered more. Later the order was countermanded with a suggestion that the agent wait until excitement over bomb plots in the east subsided.

Gary, Ind., and Pinole, Cal., also were suggested to an alleged agent of the conspiracy as a fertile field for similar work. Two fires and explosions occurred later at Pinole, at the plant of the Hercules Powder company. The letters containing these plans were three alleged to have been written by Louis J. Smith, witness for the government against Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken, Charles C. Crowley, a detective employed by the German consul general, and Mrs. Margaret Cornell, Crowley's employe, the three persons indicted. All appeared today for arraignment on the two counts of each indictment and were released on bail bond of $10,000 each.

The indictments charged conspiracy to interfere with and destroy commerce with the allies and use of the mails to incite arson, murder and assassination.

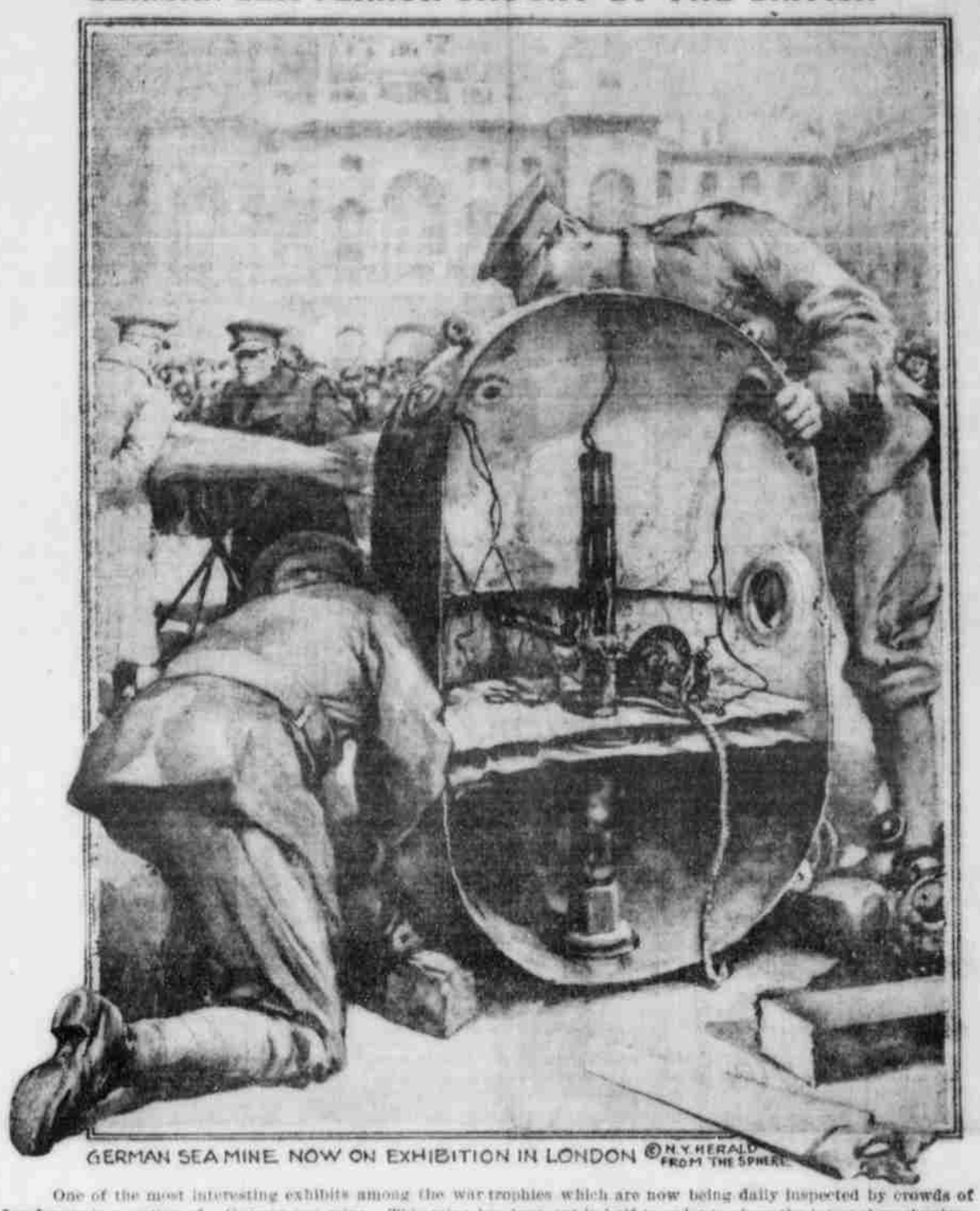
Specific charges were made that the three alleged plotters conspired by sending a letter from here August 8 to Louis H. Smith at Detroit, Mich. The indictments alleged that the letter was of a character to incite Smith to destroy employees in the buildings at Aetna, Ind.

The conspiracy was alleged to have had its inception here May 1, 1915.

Smith was alleged to have been employed by the defendants at $300 a month to further the conspiracy on May 8. The following day Crowley was alleged to have paid Smith $250.

(Continued on Page Seven.)

GERMAN SEA TERROR CAUGHT BY THE BRITISH



GERMAN SEA MINE NOW ON EXHIBITION IN LONDON ©N.Y. HERALD FROM THE SPHERE

One of the most interesting exhibits among the war trophies which are now being daily inspected by crowds of Londoners is a section of a German sea mine. This mine has been cut in half in order to show the internal mechanism. The upper portion of the mine contains the detonating apparatus in the centre (fulminate of mercury). This very high explosive fires the mass of gunpowder or other explosive, which occupies the lower section of the mine. The upper portion contains air, thereby supplying the necessary buoyancy for the mine. On the outside of the mine case project certain knobs, which, when pressed inward, make an electrical contract, which fires the fulminate already referred to.

GERMANY NOT TO SIT IDLE WHILE GREECE YIELDS TO THE ALLIES

Teuton Diplomats Take Steps to Prevent Further Concessions to the Entente, if Pressed Sufficiently.

SITUATION BECOMES EVEN MORE CRITICAL

Feared Kaiser Will Demand of Kingdom What It Is Impossible to Give, Is Semi-official Athens View.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

London, Dec. 14 (9:42 a. m.)—Germany apparently has no intention of permitting Greece to grant any further concessions to the allies without a vehement protest.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says German diplomats already have taken steps which are likely to add considerably to Greece's difficulties, if pressed.

It is announced unofficially at Athens, the correspondent continues, that Germany has asked Greece whether the new troubles arising between the allies compromise Greek neutrality in any way.

Greek officials admit that the situation is becoming more delicate.

In a later dispatch the correspondent says it is expected in Athens that a demand will be made for free passage over Greek territory for the Bulgarian and German forces which are pursuing the allied troops.

It is said unofficially in Athens that the Germans, if they agree to the same rights as the allies in Greek territory, probably will be allowed a free hand, but that if Bulgarians cross the frontier the situation will immediately assume a different aspect in the view of the Greek government.

The Athens newspaper Neon Asty attributes the following statement to an official source:

"In any event the Bulgarians and Germans cannot demand the disarmament of the allied forces. Greece cannot and does not wish to disarm the allies. German diplomacy, which hitherto has displayed perspicacity and common sense, will demand of Greece what it is impossible to give."

GREEK GOVERNMENT TAKES STEPS TO PROVIDE FOOD

London, Dec. 14 (2:44 p. m.)—The Greek government, it was learned here today, has commandeered all Greek shipping in British and American ports in an effort to supply the deficiency in food and coal which exists in Greece as a result of the entente allies' restrictions.

The Greek vessels will be loaded with cargoes purchased by the Athens government which does not encounter the same trouble as is experienced by the regular owners of the ships in getting their necessary commodities to Greece.

GREEK LEGATION HAS NO INFORMATION OF SEIZURES

Washington, Dec. 14.—The Greek legation here is without information concerning the commandeering of Greek shipping in British and American ports. Officials said they presumed that if such an order had been issued it had been delayed in transmission.

The quantity of Greek shipping in American ports is small.

GOVERNOR REPRIEVES AGED NEGRO MURDERER

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 14.—Governor McDonald today reprieved for thirty days Austin Kinney, the 65-year-old negro sentenced from Bernalillo county, scheduled to hang at Raton on Christmas eve, for the murder of another negro. The executive order states that the governor wishes time to investigate. Hundreds of letters of Raton signed appeals for executive clemency.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

HOUSE.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Majority Leader Kitchin introduced a joint resolution agreed upon by the Democratic caucus last night extending the emergency revenue law to December 31, 1916.

Republican and Progressive committee assignments announced by Minority Leader Mann.

Minority Leader Mann introduced a general tariff commission bill.

President's message regarding revenue matters referred to ways and means committee, called to meet late today.

MEXICAN TROOPS INACTIVE WHILE YAQUI RAIDERS KILL AMERICANS

Disorders in Progress Since December 9 Met by Only Three-hour Resistance on Part of Carranzists.

FIRST CONNECTED STORY IS RECEIVED

Account of Atrocities Reads Like Detailed Report of Raid of Apaches in Early Days of Southwest.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 14 (via radio to San Diego, Cal., Dec. 14.)—The first connected story of the losses sustained by Americans in the Yaqui valley through raids by Yaqui Indians was received here today.

Although the Yaquis have been killing, looting and wantonly destroying property in the Yaqui valley since December 9, Mexican troops, except for three hours fighting the first day, have remained inactive in the immediate vicinity, saying that they were there to fight Villa troops and not Indians.

On December 9 the Indians to the number of 500 appeared unexpectedly along the Yaqui river and fired into the Mexican village between Torim and Esperanza. Mexican troops fortified the Indians at these points, but the Yaquis appeared next morning to the southward of the villages and in the very center of the American settlement, where they captured six Mexican laborers and gathered supplies of corn.

The Indians then proceeded to a field where a harvester was in operation and there completely destroyed the harvester by setting fire to it. Then they murdered and mutilated the six Mexicans previously taken, after stripping them of all their clothing.

The large experimental station of the Richardson Construction company was next attacked and the superintendent and employes were forced to flee. Various grains that could not be carried off were mixed together with cyanide, London purple and strychnine. The records and instruments of the experimental station were destroyed and the plant completely wrecked. On the morning of December 11 75 savages went south and took possession of the Cajonos ranch, an American property, where they emptied 2,500 sacks of rice paddy, carrying away the sacks and some corn.

The raiders left the valley that afternoon by the route generally used when entering the district, but they met with no resistance and succeeded in driving off 200 mules loaded with provisions, their winter's supply.

Appeals for help were sent out by the Richardson company to the larger Mexican garrisons a few miles away, but no troops arrived until yesterday morning, long after the Indians had left the valley.

COMMISSION WHICH WILL INVESTIGATE MINING STARTS SOON

Denver, Dec. 14.—The commission appointed by President Wilson to investigate conditions in the coal fields of Colorado will start for Denver December 26, according to a letter received by Governor Carlson today from Seth Low, chairman. The letter states it is desired to acquire first-hand information on the workings of Colorado's new industrial and workmen's compensation law and to investigate the operation of the Rockefeller industrial plan in the camps of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company to formulate a final report to the president.

Other members of the commission are Charles W. Mills and Patrick Gilday. The commission was appointed shortly before the termination of the Colorado coal miners' strike a year ago.

Garrison Asks For Quadruple Fund Applied on Fortifications

Increase of 300 Per Cent in Appropriation for Big Guns, Coast Defenses and Ordnance Is Asked.

EIGHTEEN PROJECTED EMPLACEMENTS NAMED

Total Sum Carried in Bill Presented to Congress as Representing Year's Preparedness Is $23,000,000.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Washington, Dec. 14.—An increase of nearly 300 per cent over the sum spent last year for big guns, coast fortifications and ordnance included in the general preparedness scheme is asked for in the fortifications bill prepared by the war department. Last year $6,060,216 was spent; this year, $23,305,123 is asked.

The bill provides for $2,533,000 for new coast defense works and itemizes eighteen new emplacements to be constructed as against eight built last year. Reference is made to the authority granted last year for the acquisition of a site at Cape Henry for this purpose.

Appropriations of $1,867,000 for the purchase of other new sites for forts, $3,000,000 for ammunition for seacoast guns, of which $1,900,000 would go into armor piercing shells, and authority to contract for an additional $3,500,000 in ammunition are included.

For the purchase and installation of radio dynamic torpedoes, recommended for purchase last year, $947,000 is asked. It is also proposed to secure the patents of John Hays Hammond, Jr., covering the wireless control of torpedoes from shore stations to be improved by the government on installation and wireless control of torpedoes launched from aeroplanes.

Army experts have been working out details.

The bill makes ample provision under various sections for development of mobile heavy guns for coast defenses and the construction of heavy field and siege guns and mortars for the army.

A plan to permit the department to place contracts with private munition manufacturers without advertising for bids, in order to foster the development of plants deemed necessary in the general preparedness scheme, is included in the bill. Not more than 25 per cent of the appropriations made for the ordnance department which included the bulk of the total estimated in the bill, would be available under this provision.

The bill also would provide that continuing contracts to the extent of more than $12,000,000 might be made by the department this year to cover contracts for big guns and other equipment which requires a long time to manufacture. It will not be necessary to pay for these for two years or more.

The entire proposals represent the first year's expenditure on coast defenses and other work in the development of big guns under the administration plan to expend $50,000,000 for this purpose in four years.

ENTENTE ALLIES HAVE BREATHING SPACE TO FRAME PLAN FOR ACTION

Optimism Felt Because of Greek Attitude, As Expressed by Withdrawal of Troops From Saloniki.

BULGARIAN REPORT CLAIMS MORE GAINS

Last Serbian Railroad Station Held by French and English Reported to Be Destroyed by Flames.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

London, Dec. 14 (12:01 p. m.)—While the entente powers are generally understood to feel much relieved over the improvment in Greece's attitude toward their operations in the Balkans, as concretely expressed by the withdrawal of Grecian troops from the region of Saloniki, the central powers are reported as being determined to prevent Greece making any futher concessions to the entente allies. From a military standpoint it is evident that the position of the allies gives them breathing space to plan their future campaign.

A correspondent with the allied armies sees as follows the reasons for the series of misfortunes which have dogged the steps of the entente forces ever since their arrival in the Balkans:

First, the expedition started too late. The why and wherefore of the delay must be found elsewhere than with the military authorities.

Second, the forces at the immediate disposal of the allies are inadequate for the task set before the staff, while topographical conditions necessitated the virtual creation of new means of transporting supplies.

Third, the failure of Greece to respond to the expectation of the allies.

Fourth, the fact that the Serbian army retreated westward toward Montenegro instead of southward toward Saloniki, where it might have united with the allies and received reinforcements from their base.

The latest Bulgarian official report states that the allied armies are still being pursued and harassed, but all dispatches direct from Macedonia indicate that the French and British troops have gained a line which gives them the opportunity of reforming in comparative freedom from attack and relieves them from the danger of being cut off or outflanked.

From Italy comes the report that only the Austro-German forces will cross the Greek border, leaving the Bulgaian army to form the second line. These advices indicate that the chief center of the war in the Balkans is being concentrated around Saloniki.

General Sarrail, the French commander, has brought his brilliant retreat to an end, according to Paris, after destroying everything of use to the Bulgaians.

Gievgeli, the last Serbian railroad station held by the allies, is in flames and everything along the road has been burned or otherwise destroyed.

Along the other fronts only minor operations are repoted.

BULGARIANS CUT OFF FRENCH FROM BRITISH

Berlin, Dec. 14. (Via Wireless to Sayville.)—Bulgarian troops have broken through the Anglo-French line and cut off the French forces from the British, according to an official statement dated December 12, received here from Serbia. It is stated a long section of the French front was taken by storm, the French forces suffering heavy losses. Pursuit of the allied troops continues.

CITY OF GIEVGELI REPORTED IN FLAMES

London, Dec. 14, (9:22 a. m.)—The version of the Bulgarian official statement of December 12 received here from Sofia says that the city of Gievgeli, in southwestern Serbia, near the Greek border, is in flames.

Berlin, Dec. 14, (Via Wireless to Sayville.)—Russian newspapers throw little light on the indefinite postponement of the duma, but the Overseas news agency says it is intimated by some of the press that the emperor did not wish the duma to take up at this time the program of reform bills.

Telegraphic communication between Russia and Sweden, interrupted for several days, has not been resumed. The news agency attributes this to internal disturbances in Russia.

Berlin, Dec. 14, (via London, 3:19 p. m.)—Austro-Hungarian troops are advancing in northern Montenegro, it was announced today by German army headquarters. The official statement reads:

"Western and eastern theaters of war: There is nothing to report.

"Balkan theater: To the southwest and south of Pljevlje (in northern Montenegro) Austro-Hungarian troops again forced the enemy to retreat. Here, and in the eastern Montenegrin mountains about 2,500 prisoners were brought in."