

SHELLS SINK HULL OF THE OKLAHOMA

Derelict Destroyer Sent to Remove Part of Ship That Split in Two.

THREE BODIES BROUGHT BACK

Are Found on Drifting Lifeboat—Spanish Line Officer Denies Cowardice Charge.

The forward half of the tank steamer Oklahoma, which broke in two in the gale Sunday, sank at noon yesterday, when the United States derelict destroyer Seneca riddled it with exploding shells.

On the Seneca, which returned to her berth at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, last night, were three bodies, picked up from one of the Oklahoma's drifting lifeboats. They were given over to the coroner at Tompkinsville and taken to the morgue.

After cruising about the latitude in which the Oklahoma parted, given as about fifty miles off the South Jersey coast, the Seneca sighted the fore part of the floating hull yesterday morning. Captain Charles E. Johnson ordered his little vessel in close, to examine the hull. No signs of life were apparent on board, and as the hull floated almost bottom upward, it was impossible to tow it into any port.

The Manuel Calvo, the Spanish Line steamer which was seen to sight the stricken Oklahoma, sailed for Cadiz at noon yesterday. Before her departure Jesus Marroquin, the first officer, who superintended the attempt made to rescue the tanker's crew, refuted the charge that the Spaniards displayed cowardice.

"We launched one lifeboat," said he, "and it was smashed. We would have sent another over the side, but it grew dark too quickly. We had no searchlights and could not aid at night."

The five members of the Oklahoma's crew rescued by the Gregory and brought here on Tuesday formally expressed their thanks to the Seaman's Friend Society yesterday.

With two exceptions, Captain Gunther and his officers and crew showed no unusual signs of the accident.

"There was no sound of explosion," said Captain Gunther. "The ship simply split in two. For a few minutes the space between the two halves of the Oklahoma was not greater than six or seven feet, and a few men jumped or scrambled across on the broken girders and pipes that were snapping and grinding against one another. Most of the poor fellows jumped the wrong way and were carried down in the stern."

"Holding on to one another, and to anything we could seize, what seemed to be about a dozen men got to the fore peak of the Oklahoma and to the boats. There were two of them, a launch on the starboard side and a lifeboat on the port side. We had hardly touched the ropes when we saw that any attempt to launch them, or even to stand by, would mean instant death."

"Only one boat was actually seen launched, the lifeboat on the starboard side. Some said she had nineteen men in her, others only twelve. The fog, sleet and spray were so dense that it was almost impossible to be sure, and the impetus of the rate at which we had been steaming carried us away so quickly that halting was out of the question."

"The thirteen men who found themselves at last in the bow of the Oklahoma were all drenched to the skin, and most of them half naked. They were in good spirits, and after we saw that the bulkheads were going to keep us afloat, we were even hopeful of rescue."

On the subject of the Spanish ship, the Manuel Calvo, which stood by for a while and attempted to lower a lifeboat, Captain Gunther was non-committal.

First Quartermaster Hamilton Powell, who is a husky young giant from Galveston, was not so reserved.

"The beggars were afraid we were going to run up a grub bill," he declared. He scouted the notion that the Oklahoma wreck had drifted away from the Calvo and lost her in the haze. "She turned her nose round and went away," was his simple and forcible explanation.

For more bitter than any reproaches against the Manuel Calvo are the men's repeated assertions that a big ship, probably a liner, passed them at about 3 o'clock on Monday morning. They declare that the watch on this ship could not have mistaken their plight.



"Oh, Jack, can't we do something for that poor man?" Jack—Don't worry, my dear; he's probably posing for moving pictures.

WAR WOULD MEAN ARMY'S SLAUGHTER

U. S. Forces Have Neither Guns Nor Ammunition to Win, Says Wood.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Major General Wood has advised Congress to appropriate \$3,000,000 for field guns and ammunition for the regular army and \$3,000,000 for the militia.

"If you sent our troops into war as they are now, without guns or ammunition, it would be absolute slaughter," General Wood told the House Military Committee.

"If called into the field suddenly, we should have to go with a very small allowance of ammunition even for the guns in the hands of the troops, and we should have neither guns nor ammunition enough for our field artillery forces."

"We have neither guns nor ammunition sufficient to give any general commanding an army in the field any assurance of success if attacked by an army of equal size, which is supplied with its proper quota of field artillery."

"It is my belief that no modern war between first class powers will last for one year, and unless private manufacturers are now encouraged to manufacture ammunition for our use after war is declared, they will not be in a condition to do so until after the war is finished, and the supply of ammunition during the war will be limited to what the arsenals can turn out."

"At present this output is about 1,000 rounds a day, running three shifts, and this ammunition under ordinary battle conditions would be fired by eight guns in one day of battle. If guns are not supplied on the battlefield they can be reasonably expected to use, they are not efficient, and when guns have exhausted the ammunition supplied they are worse than junk, for they must be protected by other troops."

Need 500,000 Men in Case of War. "The War Department believes, after extended study, that in case of war with a first class power an army of five hundred thousand men would be needed to give this country any chance of success against invasion, and that this force will be needed at once. To make it efficient it must be given its proper quota of field artillery. To do this artillery must be on hand, for it cannot be supplied after war is started. A municipality might as well talk about buying its fire hose after the conflagration has started."

The general suggested that the United States regular mobile army should be organized into three infantry and two cavalry divisions with an aggregate war strength of about 75,000, requiring 54 batteries or 216 guns.

Aggregate War Strength 367,000. With the co-operation of the state Governors, the militia, he said, now could be organized into twelve infantry and five auxiliary divisions, with an aggregate war strength of 292,000 men, needing 174 batteries or 696 guns. The aggregate of the two forces thus would be 367,000 men, or approximately two field armies short of the force of 500,000 men. These two field armies will require 188 guns apiece or 376 guns. The United States garrisons abroad have 68 guns. Noting that the militia has in its hands about 34 per cent of the guns it should have, the general added: "To summarize, for the regular army and volunteers we would need 396 guns, for the militia 696 guns."

General Wood said that total appropriations up to October 1 last by the House Military and Appropriation committees provide for only 245,000 rounds of ammunition for the modern field guns, all of which ammunition will not be manufactured until June 30 next.

"Of this ammunition," he added, "we have at present in this country 136,000 rounds, and for the 2,960 mountain guns, 15,106 rounds, or a total of 261,106 rounds. And this is all we have. At Moukden in

O'GORMAN THROWS LIGHT ON CUPID

When December Weds May He Expects to Pay, Says Senator.

Senator O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court yesterday, as chief counsel for Mrs. Alice Wood Van Ness, third wife of the late Cornelius H. Van Ness, of Cornwall, N. Y., in a legal battle in which there is \$600,000 at stake, expounded this bit of philosophy:

"What old man ever married a young woman without expecting to provide amply for her, and what young woman ever married an old man without expecting him to provide amply for her?"

Van Ness, who was about eighty years old when he married his third wife, who was twenty-seven, did provide amply for her. Mrs. Alice Van Ness Parsons, a daughter of the old man, and two nieces contested his disposition of his property. In the case of the daughter, she took the matter into the Surrogate's Court, where Surrogate Fowler decided against Mrs. Van Ness.

Van Ness created a trust fund of \$375,000 for his nieces, and he did this, said Senator O'Gorman, to "buy his peace with them," for, while they were not legally entitled to anything, it was said they had harassed him.

Mrs. Van Ness, who was charged with undue influence over her aged husband, did not testify in the trial in the Surrogate's Court. She relied on the advice of her counsel, former Surrogate Ransom, who told her that it would not be necessary, as she would be upheld without testifying.

Senator O'Gorman asked that the case be reopened, that Mrs. Van Ness might tell her story, which application Surrogate Fowler denied. In the present proceeding the widow will give her side of the controversy, and, according to her counsel, she will produce ten or more witnesses who did not testify at the prior trial.

Senator O'Gorman, in opening, said he would prove that Van Ness was a man of strong mentality, who drove spirited horses when he was eighty-seven years old, and was hardly the kind of man who would permit a woman to sway him. He died at the age of ninety-two years.

The nieces claim that they were entitled to the property which Van Ness gave his third wife.

Colonel Court Martialed German Officer Admits Readiness to Shoot Down Citizens.

Strassburg, Germany, Jan. 7.—The readiness of Colonel von Reuter, of the 99th Infantry Regiment, to reply to the laughter of the citizens of Zabern with a raking fire from his machine guns was demonstrated in the testimony given today before the court martial sitting to try him and Lieutenant Schad, a junior officer of his regiment, on charges of illegal assumption of authority.

District Commissioner Mueller, of Zabern, swore that when Colonel von Reuter was requested to withdraw the military patrol from the streets of the town as they were merely irritating the populace, he curtly refused even to discuss the subject, replying: "I am in command now."

BRING SUIT FOR \$2,000,000

German Potash Firms Want 'Propaganda Fund' Reimbursed

Berlin, Jan. 7.—A suit against Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is to be brought by the German Potash Syndicate, which demands from him the return of \$2,000,000 forming the so-called "propaganda fund" for advertising the merits of the German fertilizer at home and abroad which was raised by imposing a tax on all potash mined in Germany under the law of 1910.

The fund in question remains partly unused for the specified purpose, and it is stated in some quarters that the government is allowing it to accumulate, with the idea of diverting it to general purposes under the provisions of a new law now being formulated. The law of 1910 was designed to conserve the natural supplies of potash in Germany, to insure the prosperity of the German industry and to prevent Americans from getting a cheap supply, but has been a partial failure.

NEW GREEK MINISTER

Agamemnon Schliemann Appointed to Post at Washington.

Vienna, Jan. 7.—Agamemnon Schliemann, who represents Larissa in the Greek Chamber of Deputies, was appointed today Greek Minister to the United States, in succession to L. A. Coromilas, according to a telegram from Athens. The new minister, although a Greek subject, is a son of the German archeologist and traveler, Heinrich Schliemann.

Agamemnon Schliemann is thirty-three years old. Twelve years ago, soon after his marriage, he spent a year in America. He speaks English well and is familiar with the problems that confront his countrymen in this country. He received his education in Germany and France. His wife, the daughter of a Danish merchant, but a native of Athens, is considered one of the most beautiful women in Greece. She is a social leader and was prominent in the work organized by the women of Greece in the recent war in the Balkans.

FIGHTS NULLITY SUIT

Duchess de Talleyrand to Testify Before Rota Tribunal.

Rome, Jan. 7.—Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, as Prefect of the Segnatura Tribunal, has called a meeting of the High Court for Saturday next to decide the appeal of the Duchess de Talleyrand, formerly Anna Gode, from the verdict of the Rota Tribunal annulling her marriage to Count Boni de Castellane.

The Duchess de Talleyrand maintains that she was not regularly notified of the trial in which the decision was about to be given, and for this reason was not able to present fresh evidence or to submit the depositions of witnesses to prove her contention. Whether the Segnatura Tribunal accepts her point of view or not, a new trial will take place before the Rota Tribunal, when the duchess will be admitted for the purpose of placing before the court all new evidence.

If the High Court rejects her contention, the next decision of the Rota will be final; otherwise it will be still possible to have the case reviewed.

Express Agent Admits Theft.

DROOD MURDERED IS JURY'S FINDING

G. B. Shaw, Foreman Juror, Objects to Any Evidence Being Heard.

SAYS IT COULDN'T DISTURB CONVICTIONS

Verdict of Manslaughter Returned Against John Jasper, with Recommendation to Mercy.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Jan. 8.—John Jasper was indicted last night in King's Hall, Covent Garden, for the murder of his nephew, Edwin Drood, the proceedings constituting an effort by the Dickens Fellowship to elucidate the mystery of the story which Charles Dickens left unfinished at his death. The scene might have been transported from the period of the story (1850), for the witnesses were in costume. The clerk of arraigns ordered the warders in the dock to put up John Jasper. The jury was composed of authors, with George Bernard Shaw as foreman.

Mr. Shaw was on his feet immediately after counsel for the prosecution sat down. "Do I understand?" he asked, "that the learned gentleman is going to call evidence?"

"Certainly," replied counsel. "Then all I can say is," rejoined Mr. Shaw, "that if the learned gentleman thinks the convictions of a British jury are going to be influenced by evidence he little knows its functions."

Jasper listened to the speeches and to the evidence with the traditional callous composure. The jury returned the following bewildering verdict: "Following distinguished precedent, we considered our verdict in the luncheon interval and are inclined to a verdict of not guilty, since there is no proof of the crime, but the British spirit of compromise and moderation afterward seized us and our verdict is one of manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy, but at the same time plead with your lordship not to show any weakness, but to vindicate the full majesty of the law."

The verdict was received with gales of laughter, and G. K. Chesterton, as the judge, committed every one present for contempt of court. Guinness had vainly been offered even for a seat on the stairs.

J. Cuming Walters, a well known authority on Dickens, was leading counsel for the prosecution. Cecil Chesterton acted for the defence. He declared that there was every reason to believe that Drood was still alive, and suggested that the key of the story lay in the opium habit of the two men. He urged that in the unexplained disappearance of Edwin Drood there was no evidence upon which to convict Jasper of murder.

The jury included such distinguished men as Jerome K. Jerome, Sir James M. Barrie, Sir Edward Russell, W. W. Jacobs, William de Morgan, William Pett Ridge, William Archer, Arthur Morrison, Justin H. McCarthy, Thomas Seecombe and Dr. W. L. Courtney, Hilaire Belloc and Raymond Paton, who had been drawn, were not able to be present.

The wholly spontaneous character of the proceedings—the opposing counsel not having consulted with each other or seen each other's briefs—added greatly to the zest of the affair. The trial had never been rehearsed. The stage in the hall was set as a court scene.

IRISH MAYOR U. S. CITIZEN?

O'Shea was Naturalized Here and Then Renaturalized.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Jan. 8.—At the local police court in Cork yesterday it was sought to disqualify Alderman Henry O'Shea, Lord Mayor of that city, from sitting as a member of the Borough Council on the ground that he was a naturalized American citizen. Patrick Crowley, revising agent, said O'Shea had repeatedly told him he was a naturalized American citizen, and had voted in the United States.

A certified copy was handed in from the Home Office, however, of the renaturalization papers taken out by O'Shea as a British subject. A certificate voucher by the New York British Consul that no such name as Henry O'Shea had appeared there as an American citizen was also put in.

After half an hour's deliberation the magistrates announced that the case was dismissed, but an application for a case to be stated was granted.

OBJECT TO CURFEW

London Hotel Men to Try for Hour's Extension of Time.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Jan. 8.—The first steps in the long projected campaign for the extension of the London hotels' curfew were taken at the Savoy Hotel last night, when representatives of all the principal hotels and restaurants in the West End met to discuss proposals for putting the closing hour from 12:30 a. m. to 1:30 a. m. on week days, in order to meet competition of night clubs.

The matter was considered at some length, and the meeting adjourned for a fortnight.

After London Opera House. [By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Jan. 8.—Offers from an American syndicate to rent the London Opera House for the purpose of producing up-to-date melodrama and from an English capitalist to purchase the building outright, are under consideration, but for the present Mr. Stanley is not disposed to accept an offer which would entail his giving up control.

Automobile Salon. EMINENT designers are regular visitors to the Salon. They know the latest European styles in body and chassis are to be seen there. Wire wheels, now popular, were a novelty when first introduced at the Salon. Innovations of similar import are to be seen this year. The Astor Ballroom is large, quiet, restful—an ideal place for careful inspection. Closes Saturday Night.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN QUILTS PUBLIC LIFE. Invalid Veteran of Unionism Retires from Parliament at Age of Seventy-eight. Birmingham, Jan. 7.—Joseph Chamberlain, the venerable British statesman, has decided to retire from Parliament at the next general election, after serving as a Member of the House of Commons since 1876, during all of which time he has represented one of the divisions of Birmingham. In a letter addressed to-day to the president of the Unionist Association of Birmingham Mr. Chamberlain said: "Before leaving for the South of France I think I ought to communicate to you the decision at which I have arrived to retire from Parliament at the next general election. I have not come to this decision without many regrets at the severance of a connection which has already lasted over thirty-seven years and has been marked on the part of my constituents by ever-growing confidence and support, but I cannot hope again to do my work in Parliament, and I feel that our city and the constituency of West Birmingham need the services of a younger man, who will take an active part in the Parliamentary struggle and help you to maintain the supremacy of the Unionist cause in Birmingham."

CONVICT "WHITE SLAVERS" Man and Woman Face Long Sentence and Fine. Hazel Jackson and Isidor Fishbein were convicted yesterday of violation of the Mann law before Judge Crain, in General Sessions. They may get from two to twenty years and a fine of not more than \$1,000. It is said to be the first case in General Sessions where the man who lured away the victim and the woman who harbored her have been convicted simultaneously.

Transfer "White Slave" Trial. Those arrested for the production of the moving picture play, "The Inside of the White Slave Traffic," will be tried in General Sessions, Justice Davis, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday, transferred the case from Special Sessions at the request of John B. Stanchfield, representing the social hygiene committee of "The Medical Review of Reviews."

Tammany Men to Dance. The annual entertainment and ball of the Jefferson Club, the regular Tammany organization of the 6th Assembly District, ART EXHIBITIONS AND SALES.

"CONCLUDING SESSIONS" American Art Galleries. Madison Square South, New York. This (Thursday) Afternoon at 2:30 ANTIQUE ORIENTAL WEAVES Of Rare Distinctive Quality IN TO-DAY'S concluding Session are the BEAUTIFUL ISPAHAN PALACE RUGS, Chinese, Ghiordes, Koula, and other Rare specimens of the 16th, 17th & 18th Centuries, Of desirable small and larger sizes and several GRAND PALACE CARPETS Of Unusually Large Size, Very Fine Texture and Artistic Design

TO-MORROW (Friday) AFTERNOON at 2:30 FINE OLD PERSIAN FAIENCES, LACQUERS, ARMS AND ARMOR, IMPERIAL JEWELS AND OTHER ORIENTAL TREASURES. ON FREE VIEW from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet, of THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Mgrs. 6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York

BRITISH ART FOR THE FAIR

President of Royal Academy Pleads with Government.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Jan. 7.—Sir Edward Poynter, president of the Royal Academy, supported by a committee of famous artists, has applied for official recognition from the government for the British art section of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It is the view of the British school holds should be made known in the United States independently of any possible commercial advantages which might ensue.

Supporting Sir Edward Poynter in his application are Sir Ernest Waterhouse, president of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors; Sir James Linton, honorary president of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters; and Walter William Ouless, Francis Egge and William Hamo Thornycroft, all members of the Royal Academy.

Alfred J. Talley Resigns. Alfred J. Talley has resigned as counsel to the State Insurance Department. In his letter to William T. Emmett, Superintendent of Insurance, Mr. Talley stated that he desired to devote the major part of his professional activities, for the next half year, at least, to the operation of the new workmen's compensation law, which is now in effect in this state.