

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR

DURHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1915

PRICE ONE CENT

GERMANY STILL IS OPTIMISTIC

President of Reichstag Says Germany Is Bound to Win Out in End

VIENNA VERY UNEASY

Turkey Has Appealed to Austria for Naval Aid—No Reply Yet Made

GERMAN VESSEL VIRGINIA PORT

Terror of the Seas Docks at Newport News for Coal and Repairs

HAS SUNK MANY SHIPS

Prinz Eitel Friedrich Has on Board Hundreds of Prisoners

Amsterdam, March 10.—The president of the reichstag, reviewing the war situation at the opening of the reichstag, said:

"In the west, from the Vosges to the channel, and in the east, from the Baltic to Bukovina, our armies and those of our allies are standing like walls of steel.

"In the south the brave Turks are guarding the Dardanelles which a great Anglo-French fleet is vainly attempting to conquer. This army is also threatening the Suez canal and Egypt which has become the prey of the British empire.

"England declares that she cannot forgo the right to starve Germany. Germany has replied with submarines, the crews of which have already given many proofs of their heroic bravery.

"Germany is not to be conquered by starvation. Our enemies did not reckon with our economic strength with the organized strength of our agriculture, commerce and industry, the unity of the nation and our firm determination to win.

"Our sacrifices are gigantic but the blood soaked battlefield a lasting spirit is springing up which will lead our great and beloved fatherland to new and flourishing power."

Amsterdam, March 10.—According to a trustworthy report from Vienna great uneasiness prevails there because of the progress of the allied fleet in the Dardanelles. Turkey is reported to have appealed to Austria for naval help.

Rotterdam, March 10.—The sound of very heavy firing was heard on the Dutch frontier from the direction of the Yser front this morning. No such continuous loud cannonading has been heard in two months.

Messages from the Dutch frontier, record the continued passage along western front of German troops and guns.

Another of the German submarines which have been seeking to enforce Germany's naval war zone decree has been destroyed. The German submarine U-12 was rammed and sunk today by a British destroyer. Ten members of the crew of twenty-eight were saved. An earlier announcement by the admiralty gave the name of the sunken submarine as the U-21 and stated that all the crew was saved.

Petrograd reports say that the Germans in Poland continue to concentrate their attacks at Ossowich while keeping up operations along the entire front to draw the attention of the Russians from Ossowich and to cover the retreat of the German forces. The Germans, in northern Poland, are said to have retreated within a few miles of the Prussian boundary.

Further progress is reported by the French forces in the Champagne district. A German attack upon a bridge was repulsed and ground was gained near Perthes and Mesnil.

The official report from Berlin says that Bavarian troops were winners in a sharp close fight near Souain. On the portier in France operations were checked by snow and rain.

Shelling of the forts in the Dardanelles straits which were stopped Tuesday morning by bad weather was resumed in the afternoon. An Athens report says that warships of the allies made additional progress.

A report from Vienna says that Italian warships have put to sea with the intention of going to the Dardanelles.

German submarines, on Tuesday, sank three British merchant steamers.

Newport News, Va., March 10.—Scarred with the rust of many months at sea and the two funnels crusted with the salt from ocean waves through which she has battled for seven months since leaving Tsing, China, destroying commerce, the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich slipped into Newport News this morning for coal, provisions and repairs.

The vessel dropped anchor directly in front of the pier of the Warwick Machine company and the little coast guard cutter Onondaga, which had dogged the vessel from the time she passed into the capes, dropped anchor directly astern, prepared to enforce the neutrality of the United States.

The principal object of coming into Newport News, according to Captain Thierichs, commander of the Eitel Friedrich, was to land 350 prisoners taken from vessels sunk during the raid on commerce.

The prisoners are composed of Russians, English, French, Portuguese and Turks, men, women and children, including twenty-five of the crew and Captain Kiehne, of Baltimore, of the American ship William T. Frye, and his wife. The William T. Frye was sunk on the morning of January 27, in the South Atlantic, for carrying contraband of war—wheat—from Seattle for Queenstown.

The Eitel Friedrich is a converted North German Lloyd liner and is armed with three eight-inch guns and ten five-inch guns. The hull, to deceive belligerent warships, is painted white on one side and black on the other.

Coal and provisions requisite to care for the crew of 350 men, including thirteen officers and ten orientals, during the long vigil at sea had been requisitioned from the numerous vessels sent to the bottom of the ocean.

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich arrived off Cape Henry late last night after having evaded several British warships patrolling the Atlantic seaboard and at 3 o'clock this morning, in charge of Pilot A. B. Toppin, slipped through the capes and dropped anchor off quarantine station at Old Point. On permission of Dr. Hal McCaffery, United States quarantine officer, the anchor was hoisted and the big black tender slowly steamed up the Elizabeth river closely followed by the coast guard Onondaga.

As the vessel slowly steamed up the harbor the rails were crowded with the prisoners, many of whom have not touched foot on shore for more than six months. As the ship passed the interned German steamer Arcadia and the Austrian steamer Budapest the flags were dipped in salute.

The Eitel Friedrich's captain declares the vessel will not intern. "We will make repairs and go back to sea," he shouted over the side. "We have not been captured so far and we will take more chances."

Washington, March 10.—The German embassy received a message late today from the German consul at Norfolk announcing the arrival of Eitel Friedrich at Newport News.

It was stated at the embassy that, according to the information from the Norfolk consul, the cruiser put into port to land the crews it had taken from enemy ships it destroyed on the high seas. The embassy expressed the belief that the cruiser would leave within the twenty-four-hour limit.

The treasury department announced this afternoon that the treasury authorities at Newport News and Norfolk had taken charge of the Eitel Friedrich and that the usual rules would be applied.

If the vessel needs only coal and provisions she will be permitted to take on sufficient supplies to enable her to reach the nearest home port and be compelled to leave within twenty-four hours. If she is badly in need of repairs she will be allowed time to make such repairs, at the conclusion of which she must leave port.

The vessel has the alternative, however, in any case of internment at the Virginia port for the duration of the war.

Even in the twenty-four hours it is

BURIAL OF CARRANZA'S BROTHER IN MEXICO.



BURIAL OF CARRANZA'S BROTHER, GEN. J. CARRANZA.

The photograph shows the burial of General J. Carranza, brother of the Mexican leader, who is fighting

General Villa for control of the country. General Carranza was accorded full military honors in one of the

most imposing funerals held in Mexico in recent years.

believed the British and French can divert enough cruisers in the direction of Norfolk to make the destruction of the German vessel most probable. In these circumstances it is thought likely that the commander of the Eitel Friedrich will decide to intern his vessel.

New York, March 10.—If as reported there are French and Russian prisoners of war on board the Prinz Eitel Friedrich an interesting question of international law and the need of a neutral nation will be raised should the commander of the German vessel decide to intern her at Newport News in order to avoid capture by the French and British cruisers patrolling the coast. What disposition will be made of the 350 prisoners, in the event of internment, is a problem that Washington authorities will be called upon to answer.

According to the several authorities on the relation of neutral and belligerents it would appear the French and Russians would cease to be captives when internment begins and would either be returned to their respective countries by this government or interned here so as to prevent their future participation in the war.

The list of vessels destroyed by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich with number of persons removed from each as announced by Custom Collector Hamilton tonight is:

American sailing ship William Frye, H. H. Kiehne, master; crew thirty-one; owner Sewell & Co., of Bath, Me., sunk January 28. Cargo of wheat from Seattle to Queenstown, for orders declared to be contraband by German cruiser.

British sailing ship Invercoe, W. J. King, master; crew of twenty-three; owner Inver Lion, of Aberdeen, Scotland, sunk February 12.

French steamship Florida, Monesio A. E. Lobbing, master, crew twenty-eight. Owner James Westoll, of Sunderland, England. Sunk February 18.

French steamship Florida, Monesio master, crew of seventy-eight, passengers eighty-six. Owners compagnie Generale Trans-Helansique. Sunk February 19.

British steamer Willer, J. W. Edgewood, master; crew twenty. Owners Ropener & Company, of West Hartlepool. Sunk February 20.

Russian sailing ship Isabe' Brown, Axmare Rickson master; crew thirteen. Owner Fronberg, of Finland. Sunk January 27.

French sailing ship Pierre Loti, Transchant master; crew twenty-four. Owners Societe Novelty Laroment, of Nantes, France. Sunk January 27.

French sailing ship, Jacouson, V. Leroux master; crew twenty-five. Owners Societe Les Voilers, Lunquerou, France. Sunk January 28.

Captain H. H. Kiehne, master of the fourmasted American bark William P. Frye which was sunk by the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich on the morning of January 28, made the following statement:

"Despite my protestation that I was the American master of an American ship the Eitel sank the William P. Frye on the morning of January 28. She blew a gaping hole through her vitals with a charge of dynamite.

"I was almost becalmed when the German ship appeared about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of January 27. My ship was barely moving. I paid no attention to the first order from the Dutchman to lay to. However, he bore down on me and I brought my craft to a standstill.

"After learning that I carried a cargo of wheat the German captain told me it was contraband and he intended to destroy it. I protested but no attention was paid to my statements.

"A German officer and a squad of men were sent aboard the bark and I and my crew were set to work throwing the grain overboard. The German sighted another vessel, also calmed, and he made for her. He returned about 10 o'clock at night having sent the other ship to the bottom, as I afterwards learned.

"Evidently the grain was not being thrown overboard fast enough to suit the German skipper for he sent half a hundred of his men aboard soon afterwards and the work went on four hours without interruption. However, it was slow at best and I was informed the next morning that my ship would be sent to the bottom which was done in the manner described.

"It was originally intended by the German captain to leave enough of the cargo in the hole of the ship for a ballast. That part of the grain was to be rendered useless by salt water.

TWO ALLEGED MEMBERS OF 'McNAMARA DYNAMITE BAND' ARRESTED AND TAKEN TO LOS ANGELES FOR TRIAL.



Los Angeles, Cal., March 10.—David Caplan and M. A. Schmidt, arrested respectively in Seattle and New York, are here awaiting trial on the charge of having been members

of the band of dynamiters which wrecked the Los Angeles Times October 1, 1910, and for which the McNamara brothers are serving sentence following the confession of Orrie McNamige.

THAW SHOULDERS RESPONSIBILITY

Will Seek to Exonerate Five Men Indicted With Him on Same Charge

DEFENSE IS HOPEFUL

Thaw Is Ill Having Contracted Severe Cold—He Wore Sweater in Court

New York, March 10.—"I was sure and had a perfect right to leave the asylum by whatever means offered," will be the plea of Harry Kendall Thaw when he takes the witness stand probably tomorrow in his own defense against the charge of conspiracy for which he is on trial.

Sole and complete responsibility for his escape will be accepted by the defendant who, to the extent of his power, will absolve from blame the five men jointly indicted with him. He will explain that he acted under advice and in the exercise of his right as a sane man in accepting the offer of assistance made to him by his associates on trial.

This bold move was decided upon by Thaw's counsel today. At one stroke they will seek to establish liberty and clear him of the criminal charge so that with a verdict of not guilty from the jury a formal order from a supreme court justice alone will be needed to make him a free man.

Only two obstacles may be encountered to prevent Thaw's appearance or he stand. One is the improbability of a ruling by Justice Page dismissing the conspiracy indictment on the ground that the state has not made a case.

Thaw's health is the only other cause that may prevent his appearance from the stand. He is suffering from rheumatism. He caught a bad cold in the Tombs last week and it has settled in his neck. He spent a sleepless night in his cell Tuesday and entered court wearing a heavy grey sweater, under his sack coat and carrying a heavy shawl.

When court adjourned Thaw's counsel urged Justice Page to have him sent to Bellevue hospital for the night. But the state objected, later relenting to the extent of saying it could not accept responsibility for any eventualities following such an action. Warden Hanley, of the Tombs, was sent for and declined to accept responsibility saying it was the sheriff's duty to look out after the prisoner. The sheriff was out of town and his deputies declined to assume any risks. Thereupon Justice Page ordered Hanley to provide a private room in the Tombs in which Thaw could be looked after during the night.

Whether on the point of his saunter or his guilt on the charge of conspiracy it was a good day for Thaw. Though Stanfield made scarcely any effort to combat the state's evidence as to conspiracy it is only through circumstances that have been made out. On the other hand Stanfield succeeded in a series of brilliant cross examinations in putting before the jury the most valuable testimony from attendants at Mattawan who have been associated with Thaw for six years as to his restoration to sanity.

After landing the survivors the Jean was blown up. Captain Thierichs said while coming up the south Atlantic his wireless operation heard eight warships exchanging wireless messages. He believed these to be Admiral Sturdee's squadron which sank the Germans of the Falkland Islands.

MRS. HELEN ANGLE HAD GRUELLING DAY

Broke Down and Sobbed When Shown Her Blood-Stained Clothing

TRIAL NEARING CLOSE

Bridgewater, Conn., March 10.—The most damaging testimony given against Mrs. Helen M. Angle, on trial for manslaughter growing out of the death of Waldo R. Ballou, was given this afternoon when John McMahon, a Stamford policeman testified that the blood spots were found on every hand and on the landing at the head of the first stairway where Mrs. Angle had her apartments, that blood was splattered all about and some of it several feet up on the side walls.

"When we got to the Rippewan building," he said, "after Mr. Ballou

RICE PROPOSES FEASIBLE PLAN

British Ambassador Advocates That Railways Be Kept Open

PRODUCED AN EFFECT

American Note to Carranza and Obregon Sanctioned British Government

Washington, March 10.—Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British ambassador, conveyed to the state department today the first practical suggestion as to how the constant local international scandals at the Mexican capital might be avoided in the future.

The suggestion simply is that railway communication between Mexico City and Vera Cruz should always be maintained inviolate and that such conditions should be insisted upon absolutely.

This suggestion came through the British ambassador from Mr. Holer, the British charge d'affaires at Mexico City. As it was made public by the state department after a call there of the British ambassador it is understood that Mr. Holer speaks advisedly and on the authority of the home government.

The text of Mr. Holer's dispatch is as follows: "In my opinion the effect of the American note to Carranza and Obregon has been extremely good. It is, however, absolutely necessary that immediate steps should be taken for sending supplies of food and forage to the capital.

"Whatever party is in power in Mexico City and Vera Cruz it is now plain that the best means to prevent the recurrence of such a situation as now exists would be to insist absolutely on the local troops maintaining inviolate the railway communication between Mexico City and Vera Cruz."

It is reasonably certain that Great Britain, Spain and other nations will take up with the United States the necessity of keeping the railway lines and other communications with the national capital open. In China it was necessary to do this by international agreement. So far, however, Secretary Bryan has indicated that this government proposed to act alone with reference to Mexican affairs.

Secretary of State Bryan announced today that he had no information to show that any of the 2,500 American citizens in Mexico City has evinced a desire to leave their homes and property in Mexico at the suggestion of the president made to them on March 5.

While Mr. Bryan has made no explanation other officials of the department say that a large majority of the citizens of Mexico have been outspoken in their unwillingness to get out of the country and leave their property behind them without the protection of the American government as there is no Mexican government. In short the Americans who have remained in Mexico seem, according to officials, to entertain the view that they and their property should be protected where they are.

The amount of property, including investments of American citizens, at the opening of the Wilson administration is estimated by officials here as about one billion one hundred million dollars. The citizens of Great Britain in Mexico owned at that time about half a billion dollars.

CONCENTRATING FIRE.

The Queen Elizabeth Is Leading in Attack on the Dardanelles.

London, March 10.—Six British warships, headed by the superdreadnought Queen Elizabeth, are concentrating their fire on the batteries of fort Namazich overlooking the Dardanelles narrows, according to Athens dispatches today. A determined effort is being made to silence the guns of fort Namazich which have so far swept the straits for miles and blocked the advance of mine sweepers.

The newest monster of the seas, the superdreadnought Warspite, is believed to have joined the allied fleet. Admiralty officers have virtually admitted that another big battleship of the Queen Elizabeth type is in action. The Warspite was laid down five days after the Queen Elizabeth and was launched November 26, 1912.

Nearly thirty French and English warships, the admiralty admitted today, are now shelling the Ottoman defenses. In addition to these a dozen other powerful fighting craft are unofficially reported to the action.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, March 10.—Forecast for North Carolina: Fair Thursday and Friday; gentle westerly winds.