

BIG EXPLOSION ON SUBMARINE KILLS 4

EXPLOSION OCCURRED WHILE IN DRY DOCK MAKING SOME REPAIRS.

FOUR KILLED, MANY INJURED

Cause of Explosion in the New York Navy Yard is Not Known.—Investigating.

New York.—Four men were killed and 10 others injured, five of them dangerously, in an explosion which occurred on the submarine E-2, while the craft was undergoing repairs in dry dock at the New York Navy Yard. One of the men killed was an enlisted electrician and the other three civilian workers.

The dead: R. B. Seabert, electrician, second class; James H. Peck, civilian, general helper, Brooklyn; J. P. Schultz, civilian, machinist, Brooklyn; Joseph Logan, civilian, general helper, Brooklyn.

The injured: L. C. Miles, chief electrician, Brooklyn; Ramon Otto, electrician, Middleburg, Md.; Guy H. Clark, Jr., Frankfort, N. Y.; John Halsey, Baltimore, Md.; James Lyons, civilian; Henry Zoll, civilian; Otto Hassert, civilian; Richard Heyne, civilian; Michael Peyser, civilian; August Kaplan, civilian.

Although the detonation was terrific, the submarine itself, from the outside, shows none of the effects of the explosion, the second fatal accident of its kind in the history of the United States Navy. The interior apparatus was badly shattered but so tight was the vessel's shell that there was no means of escape for gas which accumulated and it was more than an hour after the blast before the work of recovering the bodies could be completed.

A statement indicating that the new Edison storage battery was not in any way responsible for the explosion on the submarine E-2 at the New York Navy Yard, was made by Miller Reese Hutchinson, chief engineer for Thomas A. Edison and a member of the Navy Consulting Board.

CALLED TO DEFEND NATION.

President Wilson Begins Work of Quick Mobilization.

Washington.—President Wilson has been work to put into operation the plan he outlined in his last message to congress for preparing the nation's manufacturing, railroad and other business resources for quick mobilization in case of emergency. It became known that he has written to the heads of all of the principal engineering organizations asking that they appoint representatives to collect data for use in organizing business for national defence, in time of danger.

The letters, one of which was made public in New York, by W. L. Saunders, president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, went also to the presidents of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Chemical Society.

Renews Promise to Punish Bandits.

Washington.—General Carranza renews his assurances to the United States that he would make every effort to punish those responsible for the murder of American mining men near Santa Ysabel.

A dispatch from Consul Silliman to the state department, dated at Queretaro said Carranza had personally assured Mr. Silliman, in reply to the department's demand that the murderers be run down, that he "had issued orders for the immediate pursuit, capture and punishment of those responsible for the atrocity."

Simultaneously in a dispatch to Eliseo Arredondo, his ambassador designate here, General Carranza announced that he was about to issue a decree permitting any citizen of Mexico to execute any of the bandits "without formality."

Special Message from Governor Stuart Richmond, Va.—In a special message to the general assembly, Governor Henry C. Stuart recommended legislation which would give state troops right of way on all railroads when called on active service; a "fair and reasonable" workman's compensation law, a preferential primary for selection of candidates for state office; and the appointment of a commission to study land mortgage banks and other forms of rural credits with a view to the establishment of such a system in Virginia.

Prompt Action Against Typhus.

El Paso, Texas.—Prompt action was taken by Federal authorities to prevent the entrance of typhus fever into the United States from Mexico. Mopline Merritt, a Mexican who came here from Nogras, Mexico, died of typhus in a local hospital. Dr. John W. Tappan, immigration medical officer here, acting under orders from Dr. C. C. Pearce, senior surgeon of the service made arrangements to disinfect all persons from Mexico suspected of having been exposed to the disease.

MISS GRACE OVERMAN



Miss Overman, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Lee S. Overman of North Carolina, is one of this winter's most attractive debutantes in Washington society.

DEMANDING PUNISHMENT

NOTE SENT TO CARRANZA, DENOUNCING THE SLAYING OF AMERICANS.

Committed in Territory Announced to Be in Control of the Carranza Forces.

Washington.—Secretary Lansing with the approval of President Wilson dispatched to Consul Silliman at Queretaro a note denouncing the slaying of Americans near Chihuahua by Mexican bandits and calling upon the head of the de facto government for the immediate pursuit, capture and punishment of the perpetrators of the deed.

The note urged the sending of troops to other districts where Americans are in danger of losing their lives or property.

At the same time the state department ordered an investigation of the murders with a view of determining whether they resulted from the failure of the de facto government to give proper protection in a zone known by it to be dangerous or whether the men lost their lives as the result of a bandit outbreak, which could not have been foreseen.

Instructions to seek information on this point were telegraphed to consular representatives in Mexico and along the border.

In the note to General Carranza the killing of the Americans was described as a dastardly crime, committed in territory announced to be in control of the Carranza forces. The men were killed, General Carranza was informed, because they were Americans, after they had gone into the country with the consent of the Carranza military authorities.

Arrangements for bringing the bodies of the slain men to the United States were made early in the day. After several messages had been exchanged, Secretary Lansing was advised from El Paso that General Cavira and Consul Garcia of the de facto government had arranged for a special funeral train.

MEXICAN SITUATION STIRRED.

Jutbursts of Attacks in the Senate on Administration.

Washington.—While Secretary Lansing in a statement announced that "every step will be taken to see that the perpetrators of this dastardly crime are apprehended and punished," he added that it was to be deplored that Americans had not heeded the state department's warning against exposing their lives in the guerrilla warfare territory. In defining the rights of Americans in territory under the sovereignty of another nation he declared that non-combatant runs the danger of losing his liberty or his life if he ventures into territory where the authority is uncertain.

Although the attacks in Congress upon President Wilson's policy were almost unmeasured in terms, the administration was not without defenders among the Democratic leaders who challenged their critics to point out a better course and recalled that during the Taft administration resolutions proposing intervention were vigorously opposed by the Republicans.

Requests Removal District Attorney.

Washington.—Marion Butler filed a petition and affidavits from Randolph county citizens with President Wilson, preferring charges against W. C. Hamner, United States district attorney for the Western district of North Carolina, and requesting his removal. The probable course indicate would be for the president to submit the petition with the affidavits to the attorney general for investigation, and in the event an investigation is ordered the hearing probably will take place in Washington.

ALLOW CARRANZA TO RESTORE ORDER

ADMINISTRATION TO GIVE FULL OPPORTUNITY WITHOUT INTERVENTION.

TO DEMONSTRATE ABILITY

The Carranza Government Will Be Given Every Opportunity to Make Good.

Washington.—General Carranza and the de facto government of Mexico are to be given full opportunity without intervention from the United States to run to earth the murderers of American citizens at Santa Ysabel and to demonstrate ability to restore order and protect foreign rights in the Southern Republics. This was the outstanding fact here after a meeting of the cabinet, a conference between President Wilson and Chairman Stone of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and another day of stirring debate in the senate chamber.

The president, supported by his cabinet and the Democratic leaders in Congress, is declared to be determined that the American government shall not be stampeded by war talk and cries of vengeance, into rushing an army across the Rio Grande to destroy in its infancy the de facto government, which the United States with the co-operation of Pan-American nations, aided in establishing after the Mexican nation had been torn by revolution for years.

In the senate, administration leaders firmly outlined the position of the government in the face of denunciations from the Republican side, and another resolution directing intervention proposed by Senator Works of California. At the state department officials were vigilant in their watch over the situation, awaiting official word from General Carranza in reply to the demand made upon him to seek out and punish the bandit murderers.

While no direct communication from General Carranza had reached the state department, a message from him to Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate, announced the dispatch of troops to capture the outlaws and his purpose to visit condign punishment upon every participant in the massacre.

PRIVATE REMOVED FROM SHIP.

British Take American Soldier from Ship Flying American Flag.

New York.—Albert Clark, a private in the Fifth United States Infantry, was removed from the steamship Santa Marta at Jamaica, by a British neutrality officer, according to passengers who arrived here on the Santa Marta. After being detained ashore several hours Clark was allowed to return to the ship and proceed here.

Clark was proceeding from the Panama Canal to Washington and was in full uniform when he was temporarily removed from the Santa Marta, which flies the American flag.

This is said to be the first time a United States soldier has been removed under similar conditions from an American vessel since the war of 1812.

Clark said he was taken to what is known as the lower concentration camp on the outskirts of Kingston and there closely questioned by the commanding officer.

While he was absent American passengers on the Santa Marta decided to appeal to the American consul, but before this could be done Clark returned.

Clark said that he would make a full report of the incident to the war department.

Increase to Miners.

Columbus, O.—Ten per cent increase in wages for machine and pick coal mining on a mine run basis will be demanded of operators April 1, when the present wage agreement terminates. Ohio federation mine workers decided at the final session of their annual convention here.

No Separate Peace.

Petrograd via London.—"Rest assured, as I said at the beginning of the war, I will not make peace before we have forced the last of the enemy out of the limits of the mother country and not otherwise than with the consent of our Allies to whom we are bound, not by paper, but by a sincere friendship and the tie of blood." Emperor Nicholas in these words addressed to one of his armies during the week preceding the Russian Christmas, once more replied to the rumors of a separate peace in Russia.

Huerta's Body Lies at El Paso.

El Paso, Tex.—Garbed in the showy uniform of a Mexican general, the body of General Victoriano Huerta, former provisional president of the Mexican republic, lay in state and was viewed by a large number of his former adherents. Late in the afternoon members of the family and former officers of the Mexican army followed the casket to Concordia cemetery. It is planned to remove the body to Mexico City after peace is restored in compliance with the general's dying request.

JOHN T. WATKINS



Congressman John T. Watkins of Louisiana is chairman of the house committee on revision of laws and about the biggest job he will have this session is to have stricken from the cotton claims law the clause that provides that the claimant in order to collect for losses during and after the Civil war, must be able to prove loyalty to the United States. The Watkins bill died in the senate last session. It will be reintroduced.

PROGRESSIVES TO MEET

CONVENTION WILL BE HELD AT SAME TIME AS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Forty-Seven of 48 States Represented at National Committee Meeting.—Favor Preparedness.

Chicago.—The Progressive National Convention will be held in Chicago June 7, the week of the Republican Convention here. This was decided by the Progressive National Committee in session here.

The action by the committee was taken in the hope that both parties may agree on the same candidate for president.

Forty-seven of the 48 states were represented at the meeting. Before adjourning the committee adopted a declaration of principles in which the administration of President Wilson as criticized for its alleged failure to deal adequately with national honor and industrial welfare and the Progressive party went on record as favoring a complete preparedness program consisting of military armament as well as a mobilization of all the county's resources with a view of the unification of American citizens.

A message from Colonel Roosevelt urging the necessity for adequate preparedness, was enthusiastically applauded.

Progressive leaders declared that there would be no amalgamation with the Republican party even in the event of both parties choosing the same presidential candidate. The Progressive party plans to nominate a national ticket at its convention in June.

Many of the party leaders declared that if the Republicans will nominate Roosevelt or any other man who is regarded as unobjectionable and will inaugurate in its platform the silent features of the Progressive principles both parties will unite on same candidates in Chicago next June.

VILLA BANDITS SHOOT SIXTEEN.

American Miners Held Up and Shot By Mexicans.

El Paso, Texas.—Seventeen persons all thought to be Americans returning from Chihuahua City to re-open mines at Sushihariachic, Chihuahua, were taken from a Mexican Northwest-bound train by bandits, stripped and lined up along the tracks for execution, according to a message received here from Thomas H. Holmes, one of the 17, who made his escape.

Whether the execution of the remaining 16 Americans was carried out is not known definitely here but it is feared all were killed.

It is supposed the bandits belonged to the forces of Gen. Jose Rodriguez, a Villa supporter known to be operating in Chihuahua against the de facto government.

Almost immediately after the first news was received a censorship was imposed on the wires between Juarez and Chihuahua City by the Carranza officials. This action was taken, it was said, "until the story could be verified from official Mexican sources."

Rockefeller Denies Charges.

Youngstown, O.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in a telegram received here, denied charges made by Thomas H. Flynn, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor that the Rockefeller interests were in any way interested in the proposed merger of big independent steel interests or were indirectly responsible for the rioting in East Youngstown. Mr. Flynn, in his statement issued here, charged that the riot was part of a scheme to depress the value of stock of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

GENERAL HUERTA DEAD IN EL PASO

ONCE MOVING SPIRIT AND FORMER DICTATOR OF MEXICO DEAD.

BURIAL TO BE IN MEXICO

Was Driven From His Own Country by Carranza-Villa Combination.—62 Years Old.

El Paso, Texas.—Victoriano Huerta, former dictator of Mexico is dead here. General Huerta, who succeeded Gen. Francisco I. Madero in executive power in Mexico City and later left Mexico, died of sclerosis of the liver. He was surrounded by his family when the end came at 8:35 o'clock. His death was not unexpected. It is believed an effort will be made to arrange for his burial in Mexico.

Gen. Victoriano Huerta was a professional soldier, and as such he had, up to the overthrow of President Francisco Madero, been known for his loyal support of the existing governments. He fought loyally for President Diaz until his fall, and when Diaz was no longer chief executive. Huerta fought, for Francisco de la Barra, the provisional president. After Francisco Madero was elected Huerta found it to be his duty to support one who had so long fought as a rebel. His loyalty was not challenged until the Felix Diaz revolution in Mexico City in February, 1913, when the Madero government was completely overthrown and Huerta himself elevated to the presidency.

Huerta was the moving spirit in the consummation of the plot that resulted in the seizure of the person of President Madero and his brother Gustavo.

MORE AMERICANS KILLED.

Some Bandits Captured.—Bitter Feeling El Paso.

El Paso, Texas.—Martial law has been declared in El Paso.

Negotiations were begun with the de facto government of Mexico to secure special trains with which to bring Americans still remaining in the bandit terrorized district of northern Mexico to the international border. Military escorts adequate to insure the safe arrival of the refugees also were requested.

Officials of mining companies operating in Mexico at the urgent request of the United States Department of State, ordered their employes now in Chihuahua and Durango to return to the United States.

The execution of three more Americans by bandits of Villa adherents was confirmed by advices received from western Chihuahua. These messages stated that George F. Parsons, according to these reports, was slain while prospecting near the Babicora ranch. It was at this ranch that Peter Keane was killed several weeks ago. Bart Kramer was executed in the Guerrero district.

The capture of General Jose Rodriguez, one of the most prominent of the Villa generals was confirmed.

Severe Weather in Western States.

Chicago.—The bitter cold in the Western States accompanied in certain sections by rain and snow storms, showed no signs of material amelioration.

Along the Canadian border of the Northwest temperatures from 30 to 45 degrees below zero were recorded. St. Louis reported a minimum temperature of four degrees below zero, and in Chicago the mercury dropped to six below. Oklahoma and Nebraska were promised decreasing frididity.

Ford Peace Delegates.

London.—The American members of the Henry Ford peace party have selected five delegates to attend a conference of neutrals to be held later at The Hague.

The delegates, it is stated, include Mr. Ford, William Jennings Bryan and Miss Jane Addams.

Arredondo Calls on Lansing.

Washington.—Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate of the de facto government of Mexico, called at the state department and personally assured Secretary Lansing that Carranza troops had been dispatched to western Chihuahua with orders to kill or capture all the bandits concerned in the slaying of American citizens. He said every Carranza soldier in northern Mexico would be pressed into service, if necessary to achieve this purpose. Americans had been warned not to enter this territory.

Miss Addams Before Committee.

Washington.—Two sides of the military preparedness problem was heard by congressional committees. Miss Jane Addams, president of the Woman's Peace Society of America, urged the military committees of the house and senate to make no increase in the army at least until the European war was over, saying the preparedness movement was due to panic on account of the war. Major General Bliss later resumed his statement as a military expert in favor of the administration's army plans.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Jan. 17, 1915.
Allies took German trenches in Belgium and closed in on Lille. Russians took Kirilbaba pass in Bukovina and pushed along right bank of Vistula. Germans were pushed back on Piotsk. Turkish corps was cut to pieces in the Caucasus. Antilwar demonstration in Vienna; Czech editor executed for treason.

Jan. 18, '15.
Fierce fighting took place at La Baselle. Germans occupied Kieles and Russians fell back to Radom. Piotsk evacuated by the Germans. Paris darkened at night by police order.

Jan. 19, 1915.
French advanced in attempt to cut off St. Mihiel. German airships dropped bombs on Ya-mouth, King's Lynn, and other English towns, killing four persons. French in forest of Le Pretre within ten miles of Metz. Austrian army flanked by Russians in Bukovina.

Jan. 20, 1915.
British troops captured Freylinghuyzen. Russians drove back Austrians in Hungary and marched on Jacobeni. Dutch naval patrol boat sunk by mine, five men drowned. Governor of Cracow ordered partial evacuation of the city.

Jan. 21, 1915.
Germans repulsed in the Ardennes woods by French and Belgians. French retook trenches at Notre Dame de Lorette. Germans retook the forest of Le Pretre. Russians renewed their offensive against Miawa. Austrians routed Russians from intrenchments along the Donajec. German cruiser Karlsruhe reported off Porto Rico. Allied airmen dropped bombs on Essen.

Jan. 22, 1915.
Fierce fighting in Hartmannswellerkopf region. New Russian army neared Prussian border. Russian invasion of Hungary was halted. German submarine sank British Steamer Durward. Maj. Gen. Sam Hughes began enlisting third Canadian contingent. Russia ordered expulsion of Austrian and German subjects.

Jan. 23, 1915.
German troops were massed in Hungary. Russians made further advance in the north. German airmen dropped bombs on Dunkirk. Mrs. Grouitch came to America seeking seeds for Serbians. Germans renewed their activity near Ypres and bombarded left wing of allies. Severe battle in the Argonne region. German supply ship was sunk by Australian cruiser. Italian vice-consul at Liege dismissed by Germans for aiding Belgians.

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TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

In Sweden a mile is 11,690 yards. Scotland has the longest bridge in the world—the Tay, two miles and 70 yards in length. It is said that a humming bird when stripped of its feathers is no larger than a bumble bee.

A duster made of cheesecloth, soaked in turpentine and then dried, will accumulate dust instead of scattering it.

The Cape Cod canal is now restricted to boats of less than 18 feet draft, but it will soon be deepened to a 35-foot waterway.

A Russian inventor claims to have perfected a motor that can safely utilize electricity drawn from storm clouds.

A partitioned gravy dish has been invented that permits fat gravy to be poured from one side and lean from the other.

The governments of both Denmark and Sweden are investigating a recent discovery of coal on the island of Bornholm, a Danish possession close to the Swedish coast.

So that bicyclists will not have to wear trouser guards a North Carolina has invented a large diak to be attached to the outside of the forward sprocket of a wheel.

The needless infantile death rate owing to neglect and ignorance costs this country \$3,000,000 a day.

One of the famous carillons of Flanders, a magnificent chime of bells, has been transferred to the English village of Cattistock, where great interest is taken in the frequent concerts for which use is made of them.

The fossil of an elephant that is being excavated from a gravel bed near Chatham, England, is declared to have supported the carcass of an "elephas antiquus of the early pleistocene period," a puny little runt of a beast but a trifle larger than a mammoth.