

## TWO BIG CRUISERS SUNK IN NORTH SEA

BRITISH LOSE TWO CRUISERS BY TEUTONIC SUBMARINE ATTACKS.

### ONE SUBMARINE DESTROYED

Kaiser's High Seas Fleet Come Out But was Put Back Quickly.—One German Submarine Ramm'd By Another, 39 Fatalities Are Result.

London.—Two British light cruisers, the Nottingham and Falmouth, were sunk in North Sea by German submarines while the vessels were searching for the German high seas fleet, according to an official announcement by the Admiralty. One German submarine was destroyed by the British, while another was ramm'd and possibly sunk, according to the Admiral's statement which follows:

"Reports from our lookout squadrons and other units showed there was considerable activity on the part of the enemy in the North Sea on Saturday. The German high sea fleet came out, but learning from their scouts that the British forces were in considerable strength, the enemy avoided an engagement and returned to port.

"In searching for the enemy we lost two cruisers by submarine attacks—H. M. S. Nottingham, Captain C. B. Miller, and H. M. S. Falmouth, Captain John Edwards. All the officers of the former were saved, but 38 of the crew are missing. All the officers and men of the Falmouth were saved, but one stoker, Norman Fry, died of injuries.

### PRESIDENT WILSON URGES THAT PLAN BE ACCEPTED.

If Strike Comes Responsibility Will Not Rest Upon Him.

Washington.—President Wilson appealed to the railroad officials to abandon their insistence on arbitration of the dispute threatening a nationwide strike and to accept his plan of settlement, already agreed to by the employees, because in his opinion the railroads are contending for a principle which it is impossible to apply to the present situation.

"In one of the most dramatic scenes known to the White House in recent years, the President declared to the heads of five billion dollars worth of properties, assembled at his summons:

"If a strike comes, the public will know where the responsibility rests. It will not be upon me."

A few minutes later he issued a statement saying, "The public has the right to expect" acceptance of his plan.

Refusing acceptance for the present, but not giving a final answer, Hale Holden, president of the Burlington roads, and spokesman for the 33 railroad officials, urged the President to uphold the principle of arbitration, and declared his plan would "place in peril all that has been accomplished in the peaceful adjustment of labor controversies by methods of arbitration."

### FIVE NEGROES LYNCHED BY A FLORIDA MOB

Gainesville, Fla.—Five negroes, three men and two women, were taken from the jail at Newberry, Fla., and hanged by a mob and another negro was shot and killed by deputy sheriffs near Jonesville, Fla., as the result of the killing of Constable S. G. Wynne and the shooting of Dr. I. G. Harris by Boisay Long, a negro. The lynched negroes were accused of aiding Long to escape.

Dispatches from Newberry said that the mob, which lynched the five negroes, was composed of about 200 men and worked quietly and rapidly. After gaining entrance to the jail they took the victims to a point about a mile from town and hanged all to one large oak tree. Not a shot was fired.

### TROPICAL STORM IN TEXAS DID MILLIONS IN DAMAGE

Corpus Christi, Texas.—The loss of life from the tropical storm which struck Corpus Christi and 10 adjacent Texas counties was placed at 13, including nine members of the crew of the small freighter Pilot Boy, which foundered off Arkansas Pass. The total damage in this section of which Corpus Christi bore the heaviest part was estimated at \$2,000,000. This includes devastation of a large portion of the lower coast's cotton crop.

### HUNDRED SHOTS ARE EXCHANGED ON BORDER

Naco, Ariz.—Over a hundred shots were exchanged across the international line about a mile west of here between patrols belonging to the negro National Guard from the District of Columbia and a party on the Mexican side. The soldiers said they halted some Mexicans who attempted to cross the line, in answer to the challenge the Mexicans fired. In the fusillade that followed the only casualty was one Mexican wounded.

## SENATE PASSES NEW SHIPPING BILL

WILSON ADMINISTRATION SUCCEEDS AFTER HARD LEGISLATIVE STRUGGLE.

### SENATE VOTE WAS 38 TO 21

Several Important Amendments Are Agreed to.—Bill Has Already Passed House and Will Very Likely Find No Opposition in House to Amendments.

Washington.—The government shipping bill passed the Senate by a vote of 38 to 21, ending one of the most bitterly contested legislative struggles of the Wilson administration. In the past Congress the measure precipitated a Democratic revolt and a filibuster which forced postponement of many important bills, but revised so as to minimize the government operation feature, received unanimous Democratic support and solid Republican opposition. It already had passed the House.

The shipping bill provides for creation of a government shipping board to acquire and operate ships for rehabilitation of the American merchant marine and appropriate \$50,000,000 for the purpose to be raised by the sale of Panama Canal bonds.

Several important amendments were agreed to just before the final vote, among them one which would reduce the salary of the shipping board members from \$10,000 to \$7,500 a year. Other amendments passed include one which would authorize the president to seek adjustment of foreign discrimination against American shipping through diplomatic negotiations and to take retaliatory action if such negotiations fail. Another would authorize the treasury to withhold clearance from masters of vessels who deliberately refuse to accept freight from American citizens without satisfactory reasons.

### ALLIES GAIN ON GERMAN CENTER IN SOMME FRONT.

Another Step Made in Anglo-French Advance Toward Comblez.

London.—Assaults by British and French forces against German positions north of the Somme in France have resulted in the gaining of additional ground by the attackers, according to the British and French War Office. The French advance was to and around Maurepas, the scene of much hard fighting during the last few weeks, and the British gain was in the direction of Ghinzy and Guillemont, near the Southern end of their section of the Somme front. The Anglo-French attack London says, took place along the whole line from Pozieres to the Somme.

The gains reported by Paris and London were in the center of the German positions on the Somme front and mark another step in the Anglo-French advance toward Comblez. French troops gained more ground in the village of Maurepas, after the stopping of German counter-attacks near the village. Calvary hill, southeast of the village, was carried by assault and the French positions on the Maurepas-Clergy road was also extended.

### WILSON VEToes ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Washington.—The Army appropriation bill was unexpectedly vetoed by President Wilson because he would not accept certain provisions in the revision of the articles of war, forced into the bill by the House conferees and commonly said in army circles to be in the interest of certain retired officers "at outs" with the army.

### DEUTSCHLAND REPORTED SAFE HOME AT BREMEN

Geneva, via Paris.—A private telegram received from Berlin by the Neue Zurich Zeitung says the German submarine Deutschland arrived safely at Bremen from the United States.

### FINAL ACTION IN HOUSE ON THE PHILIPPINE BILL

Washington.—Final action on the Philippine bill promising independence to the islands as soon as a stable government is established, was taken in the House when the conference report was adopted.

Manuel Quezon, Philippine delegate, told the House the bill was a "signal victory for the cause of human liberty and a very decisive step toward the complete emancipation of the Filipino people."

### DECORATED FOR SINKING 100 SHIPS OF ALLIES

Amsterdam, via London.—In recognition of his sinking of 100 vessels of the Entente Allies, Captain-Lieutenant Walter Forstmann, commander of a German submarine has been given the Order of Pour le Merite by the German emperor, says a Berlin dispatch received here. The ships sunk by him, including war vessels, aggregated 200,000 tons and their value is estimated at 30,000,000 pounds sterling. The dispatch adds

## IT'S THE LITTLE THINGS IN LIFE THAT COUNT



## JABLONITZA HAS FALLEN ADVANCE BY TRIPLE BLOW

RUSSIANS TAKE JABLONITZA ON WAY FROM GALICIA TO HUNGARY. FRENCH AND BRITISH STRIKE WITH TERRIFIC FORCE ON SOMME FRONT.

Fierce Fighting is Being Waged Along Entire Line at Brody.—Italians Vigorously Pressing Advance on Carzo.—Germans Admit Loss.

London.—The Russians have captured Jablonitz, one of the principal gateways from Galicia to the Hungarian plains, and Petrograd reports that their offensive in this direction is continuing. This is the first news of an advance by the Russian Southern army since the conquest of the Austrian corralland of Bukovina was completed.

Further to the north the Russians are continuing their driving operations against the Austrians with apparently uninterrupted success. Their troops are pouring across the Zlota Lipa at several points in spite of desperate resistance on the part of the Teutonic forces. Fierce fighting is being waged along the entire line south of Brody, and General Brusiloff apparently is making a supreme effort to cut off the army of General von Bothmer and force its surrender.

In the other theaters of war interest centers in the Italian operations, no important action being reported on either the British or French fronts. The Italians are vigorously pressing their advance on the Carzo plateau and Rome reports the capture of several sections of the Austrian trenches and the taking of more than 1,600 prisoners.

The Germans admit that the British have obtained a foothold in their trenches in the Thiepval-Pozieres front and report the repulse of a violent attack by the British and French in other sectors of the Somme line. According to Paris and London the day passed without any event of significance.

### NAVY BILL PASSES AND DEFENSE PROGRAM FINISHED.

Great Increases Written Into Measure is Accepted By House.

Washington.—Congress virtually completed the national defense program by finally approving the great increases in naval construction and personnel written into the naval bill and urgently supported by the Administration. The house accepted the building program, to which the conferees on the measure had refused to agree by a vote of 253 to 51, with seven of the members present not voting. The personnel increases on which there also was a disagreement in conference were approved without a record vote.

### GIRARD MARSHALL CONVICTED OF ACCEPTING BRIBE

Girard, Ala.—City Marshall John Oakes of Girard was convicted at Seale, Ala., on charges of accepting bribes for the protection of liquor dealers here and on testimony given at the trial. Mayor Earl Morgan and City Clerk I. A. Weaver were later arrested on similar charges. They were released under bonds of \$2,500 each.

### U. S. HOUSE AND SENATE AID W. VA. FLOOD VICTIMS

Washington.—Congress took steps to extend Federal aid to West Virginia flood victims in Paint and Cabin Creeks and the Kanawha and Coal River Valleys. The Senate adopted a resolution appropriating \$100,000 for their relief and the House adopted another resolution including West Virginia among Southern States to share in the \$500,000 flood relief appropriation recently approved. The House measure probably will be accepted.

### U. S. EXPLAINS DELAY IN NAMING BORDER BOARD

Mexico City.—Foreign Minister Aguilar received a communication from the American State Department explaining the delay in the appointment of the American conference to the international conference between Mexico and the United States. The communication explained that several men of high standing and position whom it had been desired to appoint were unable to accept because of other engagements.

## HEALTH EXPERTS PLAN BIG FIGHT

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT FURTHER SPREAD OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

### HEALTH AUTHORITIES MEET

Resolutions Adopted at Meeting.—Express No Alarm That Epidemic Might Become Countrywide, Prepare Against Widespread Outbreak.

Washington.—Plans for a more vigorous campaign to prevent further spread of infantile paralysis were made here at a conference of health authorities of most of the states with officials of the Federal Public Health Service.

Resolutions were adopted by the conference in which eminent plague experts, scientists and bacteriologists are participating outlined different proposals for checking dissemination of the disease.

Few of those present expressed alarm that the epidemic might assume countrywide proportions, but they uniformly declared measures were necessary to guard against a widespread outbreak. Admission was freely made by many experts that the cause of the plague is unknown and the means of its transmission not conclusively determined.

Uniformity of regulations for travel on railroad trains, steamships and other carriers, was urged by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department in opening the conference and while several speakers held that general quarantine again passengers from the Eastern infected areas was unnecessary, the conference probably will recommend a system of uniform inspection, issuance of health certificates and co-operation between Federal and State health and railroad authorities toward safeguarding travel. Medical representatives of a dozen large trunk lines urged the conference to assist in securing uniform traffic rules.

A national survey presented by the state delegates showed 11,717 cases in 38 states reporting, including cases since January 1.

Following is a summary of conditions in Southern States. North Carolina—Dr. W. S. Rankin, 20 cases; two deaths; conditions not unusual, except five cases in one town in last three weeks. Only two cases traceable to New York. Seventeen deaths last year. No quarantine against Eastern States.

South Carolina—Dr. J. E. Hayne, 18 cases in July and 37 in August with none before. Developing in Wagner and Springfield districts. No state quarantine but rigid intrastate travel regulations.

Virginia—Dr. E. G. Williams, 10 cases in June and 19 in July; only one attributable to importation. Local but not state quarantine. More cases in 1915 and sporadic since every month.

### SENATORS URGE U. S. BOND ISSUE OF \$130,000,000

Unexpected Recommendation in Congress to Meet Mexican Expenditures.

Washington.—A bond issue of \$130,000,000 to meet extraordinary government expenditures due to the Mexican situation was unexpectedly recommended to Congress by majority members of the Senate finance committee with the concurrence of the treasury department.

The bond issue is urged in the report of the finance committee Democrats filed in the Senate late today on the \$205,000,000 revenue bill. In addition to the proposed issue and the revenue bill the finance committee asserts that a further appropriation of \$86,000,000 will be necessary to defray the expense of operations in the Mexican emergency if conditions on the border continue as they are now after December 31, 1915. The \$130,000,000 to be provided by the proposed bond issue the report says, will meet Mexican expenditures only until the end of this calendar year.

### BUFFALO WINS NEXT EAGLES' CONVENTION.

Savannah—Rex B. Goodcell, San Bernardino, Cal., was chosen grand worthy president and Buffalo, N. Y., was awarded the 1917 convention at the eighteen annual meeting of the Grand Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles here. Harry J. Lemcke, Saginaw, Mich., was chosen grand worthy chaplain over Harry E. McUrgh, Cincinnati, J. S. Perry, San Francisco, was chosen grand secretary.

### DEUTSCHLAND REPORTED SEEN OFF GRAND BANKS

Boston.—The sighting of a large submarine believed to be the German merchantman Deutschland off the Grand Banks Saturday was reported by members of the crew of the Warren liner Sachem, in from Liverpool. The submarine was traveling in a northeasterly direction at moderate speed. Soon after the submarine was sighted the steamer was turned toward her, the Sachem's officers believing at first that she was a dismantled vessel.

## THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

August 21, 1915.  
Germans advanced on Ossowetz.  
Russian fleet defeated German fleet in Gulf of Riga.  
British submarine F-13, aground on Danish island, shelled by German torpedo boat.  
Great Britain and France declared cotton absolute contraband.  
Venizelos accepted Greek premiership.

August 22, 1915.  
Severe artillery fighting in Ar-ras region.  
Italians gained ground in the Carso front.  
Two French torpedo boats sank German destroyer off Ostend.  
Russians retired from the Niemen and Bobr line.

August 23, 1915.  
Ossowetz captured by the Germans.  
Italians evacuated heights of Monfalcone.  
Austrians repulsed Italians east of Polazzo.  
British fleet of 30 vessels shelled Zeebrugge.

August 24, 1915.  
Germans crossed the Narew river.  
Germans planned to invade Serbia via Bulgaria.  
Austrians attacks checked by Italians.

August 25, 1915.  
Allies on Gallipoli peninsula advanced on 12-mile front.  
German cruisers bombarded signal stations near Riga.  
Austrian aeroplane bombarded Brescia.  
Sixty-two French aviators attacked Dillingen, Rhenish Prussia.

August 26, 1915.  
Brest-Litovsk captured by Austro-Germans.  
Germans took Bialystok.  
Reims again shelled by the Germans.  
British aviator Bigsworth sank German submarine with a bomb.

August 27, 1915.  
German advance northeast of Brest-Litovsk drove Russians nearly to Kobryn.  
Austro-Germans broke through the Zlota Lipa line in Galicia.  
Italians developed great movement against Trent and Trieste.

## THE WORLD OVER

Success has followed planting on the sandhills of Nebraska. Jackpines planted there by the government forest service ten years ago now have a height of 15 feet and a diameter of four inches.

To protect a Swiss railroad from frequent avalanches numerous snow retaining walls have been built on a mountain side at points from which the slides start, to hold the snow until it melts.

An electric heater to be placed in a bathtub after it has been filled to raise the temperature of the water to any desired degree has been patented by an Ohio inventor.

A spark plug with two gaps, producing two sparks at once, is finding favor in England, the idea being that one gap is sure to work even if the other becomes clogged by soot.

By a series of interesting experiments with chickens, beginning before they are hatched, a Paris scientist has demonstrated that beak is not necessary to the life of vertebrates.

Willis A. Calkins of Abington, a large chicken raiser, hired an expert to come from Boston to pick chickens. The man arrived about 10:30 in the morning, stopped to eat dinner, and at five o'clock had 100 birds picked.

The efforts being made to educate the public to the necessity of care in the matter of fire prevention are bearing fruit as shown by recently compiled figures. Fire losses in 1915 decreased \$2,755,000, as compared with the 1914 record for the United States and Canada. The total losses by fire last year were only \$182,835,000, as compared with \$225,591,000 the previous year.

Dr. N. P. Crooks, a ship surgeon employed by the Pacific-Japan Steamship company, has crossed the Pacific ocean 123 times, covering in that time more than 1,000,000 miles.

The telegraph and telephone systems of the United States and Canada require about 4,000,000 poles a year for renewals along old lines and the erecting of new ones.

Commercial houses are urged by the government to save their old correspondence material for the paper mills. One fire house that formerly burned about 500 tons of old letters each year, is now selling them.