BECKER IS KILLED

PENALTY WITH DEATH

PROTESTED INNOCENCE

Goes to Death Chair With Picture of His Wife Pinned Over His Heart-Reiterates and Affirms His Innocence of Crime up to His Dying heart. Three shocks were given be-

During the night Becker penciled on a piece of paper what he caption-ed. "My Dying Declaration." It was taken to the warden's office where two copies were typewritten, which Becker signed in a bold hand with his fountain pen. To Deputy Warden Johnson, who had charge of the execution in place of Warden Thos. Mott Osborne, who does not believe in the death penalty, the one-time police lieutenant gave his fountain pen as a gift. "It is the last thing that I have to give away. I want you to give this statement to the newspaper men."

Becker's message read: "Gentlemen: I stand before you in my full senses, knowing that no power on earth can save me from the grave that is to receive m. In the fact of that, in the teeth of those who condemned me, and in the presence of my God, I proclaim my absolute innocence of the foul crime for which I must die. You are now about to witness my destruction by the state which is organized to protect the lives of the innocent. May Almighty God pardon every one who has contributed in any degree to my untimely death. And now, on the brink of my grave, I declare to the world that) am proud to have been the husband of the purest, noblest woman that ever lived-Helen Becker. This acknowledgement is the only legacy I can leave her. I bid you all goodbye. Father, I am ready to go Amen

"Charles Becker." After his wife had said farewell shortly after midnight, Becker maintained a casual conversation with Deputy Warden Johnson, who sat beside the screen in front of his cell. Sometimes he smoked cigars, after which he would let his head fall upon his hand and gaze restlessly at the concrete floors for minutes at a

Dawn found him seated on the edge of his cot casually pinning a photograph of his wife on his white shirt just over his heart. Then, as if he desired to have her all to himself, Becker put on a thing black alpaca coat which he lightly buttoned. The photograph was not seen by the witnesses until the prison physician opened his coat as he sat in the death chair.

A lengthy statement to Gov. Whitman was given out by Beck Becker reiterated his in-Thursday. nocence and declared he never had offered to plead guilty to second degree murder.

A statement credited to Mrs Becker was given out here shortly after her husband's death.

"I shall never rest," she was quot-ed as saying, "until I have exposed the methods which were used to convict my husband. Whether he was guilty or innocent, there was no justification for the means employed to

"I would rather lose all the other members of my family, as cour as they are to me, than lose Charlie No one can take his place. In all of the ten years of our married life ! never had occasion once to regre that I was his wife.

"Charlie was no angel. He made no pretense of being one. He was just an ordinary human being—and perhaps that is why I loved him so.' Herman Rosenthal, the gambler for whose murder Charles Becker was sentenced to die in the electric chair, was shot to death by hired gunmen in the early morning of July 16, 1912, in front of the Hotel Metropole, on Forty-third street, a few steps from Broadway. The murder was the swift culmination of sensational charges made a few days be-fore by Rosenthal against Becker in which Rosenthal asserted that Becker, then head of the Strong Arm Squad of detectives, freely sold po-lice protection and had accumulated thousands of dollars of graft money Rosenthal went further than that

He swore that Becker was his silen partner in a gambling enterprise that failed and that Becker, angered by losses where he had expected large profits, raided the Rosenthal estab lishment and drove Rosenthal out o business by stationing uniformed po licement on his premises day and night. These charges were published and

District Attorney Whitman began ar investigation of them. He summon ed Rosenthal to the criminal court building and listened to his story. Ar appointment was made with Roser thal for the next day. Before the time came, Rosenthal was murdered When the assassins had done their

work, they ran across the street jumped into a grey automobile which was waiting at the curb and whirle away uptown. A bystander caugh the license number of the car. District Attorney Whitman, noti

fied by telephone of the murder reached the police station where Rosenthal's body lay before dawn He aroused his detectives from their sleep and spread a dragnet over the city for the murder car. It was found before night. Its driver, Louis Shapiro, and Louis Libbey, part owner were arrested and Mr. Whitman asserted openly in an emphatic statement that the police had abetted the murder.

New York City, already interested in the charges of police corruption responded to the news of the murder as if to a call to arms. Becker, who had been the chief target of Rosenthal's accusations, was openly suspected. He was relieved of his command of the Strong Arm Squad and transferred to the Bronx. Jack Rose his graft collector, walked into the criminal courts building the day after the murder and surrendered to the district attorney, declaring he had nothing to fear. Harry Vallon and -Brigdie Weber, gamblers and friends of Rose and Becker, were arrested as witnesses. The grand jury began its investigation.

Rose lay in prison twelve days without word from Becker, and, be-lieving his chief had deserted him roborated his story. He told of his bers of the crew were captured.

BECKER IS PUT TO DEATH; DIES IN ELECTRIC CHAIR

Proclaiming and Reiterating His Innocence.

Charles Becker was put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison at Ossing, N. F., Friday morning for the killing of Herman Rosenthal, the New York gambler. The former New York police lieutenant retained his composure and protested his innocence to the last. He went to his death with a photograph of his wife pinned on his shirt over his fore the prison physician pronounce

ed Becker dead at five-fifty-five o'clock. Becker led the way to his own exe cution. He sat up all night on the edge of his cot, calmly talking to Deputy Warden Charles H. Johnson. "I have got to face it." said Beck-

er, "and I am going to meet it quiet-ly and without trouble to any one." To Father Curry, Becker gave his last message as he took his place at the head of the little file of men that marched to the room of death.

His message read: "I am not guilty by deed, or conspiracy, or in any other way of the death of Rosenthal. I am sacrificed to my friends. Bear this message to the world and my friends. Amen. The one-time police officer hesitated as he entered the execution It seemed to the witnesses as room. if he was startled that the death chair was so near at hand. He looked quickly at the double row of witnesses, glanced at the floor, swept with his eyes the whitened walls of

the room and then suddenly, as if

coming to himself, walked briskly

over the rubber mat and seated himself in the electric chair. "Jesus, Mary Joseph, have mercy on my soul," nervously spoke Becker as deputy wardens stepped forward and adjusted the electrodes. Hardly a minute elapsed before the electrode was applied to the right leg, a slit having been previously cut in the

rouser leg from the knee down. After the electrode had been firmadjusted against a shaven spot on he back of the condemned man's nead the state executioner looked at Deputy Warden Johnson who surveyed the figure that was still mumbling the death praver in the chair. Johnson half turned his head and the exe-

cutioner jammed the switch. The first shock lasted a full minute and the executioner said that it was eighteen hundred and fifty volts and ten amperes in strength. It came while Becker was still commending his soul to his maker.

The two prison physicians stepped forward to examine the collapsed figire supported in the death chair by the thick black leather straps. The stethoscope was applied to the heart and Dr. Charles Farr, the prison physician, pressed his finger against an artery in the neck. There was still a 'eeble fluttering of the heart.

The physician stepped back from the rubber mat and again the electric through the body The shock lasted seven seconds. After a hasty examination, Dr. Farr This lasted five seconds. An examination that took several minutes folowed. Three physicians among the vitnesses then made an examination and Dr. Farr, at five-fifty-five o'clock,

quietly announced: "I pronounce this man dead."

ong association with Becker, of police corruption which existed as Rosenthal had charged, of thousands collected by Becker for police protection and finally, of his commission y Becker to arrange to have Rosenthal killed by gunmen-a commission he executed.

That night. July 29, 1912, District Attorney Whitman summoned the grand jury by telephone and telegraph, laid his evidence before it and within two hours obtained the inlictment of Becker on a charge of

murder.

Four East Side gangsters were in licted as the actual murderers. Rose had testified that these men were asigned by "Big Jack" Zeliz, a gang eader who had been arrested by Becker's own men on a trumped up harge, to do the murder. They were to receive \$1,000 and Zelig was to be eleased. Zelig's orders had been issued from the Tombs to the gunmen These gunmen-known in the treets of the East Side as "Gyp the

Blood" Horowitz, "Lefty Louis" Ros enbert, "Dago Frank" Cirofica, and "Whitey" Lewis—were rounded up one by one. The last two arrested 'Gyp the Blood" and "Lefty Louie," were not found till September, hiding 'n a Brooklyn flat.\ With them were ound their young wives who, to divert suspicion, had dyed their light

To give standing to the testimony of Becker's three accomplices who nad turned informers-Rose, Weber and Vallon-a corroborating witnes vho was not implicated was needed Sam Schepps, a dapper little gam-bler who had fled the city, was the man who could do this. He was ound at Hot Springs, Ark., brought back to New York, and the people's ase against Charles Becker was com It went to trial on October 7

LAND U. S. MARINES

Rebels Offer Slight Resistance at Port-au-Prince.

American marines landed at Portu-Prince, Haiti, Wednesday night encountered resistance which was experience without casualties among rom Admiral Caperton was given tries. out at the navy department late to-

day: "Landing forces established in city. Slight resistance during early part of night as advance was being This resistance easily overmade. No casualties our force. Am ome. proceeding to disarm Haitien solliers and civilians to-day."

Italy Follows Great Britain.

The contraband list of Italy has eached the state department and tudy shows that it conforms to the British government's life. Blockade of neutral countries is endorsed if it an be shown that goods are being secured by the enemy through such neutral country.

on the left bank of the Narew to the penditures of \$1,450,306, leaving a roof the penditures of \$1,450,306, lea

THE ENGLISH VIEW

POLICE LIEUTENANT PAYS HIS Police Lieutenant Goes to His Maker SUMMARY OF NOTE RECEIVED FROM LONDON

At the Request of Great Britain Official Publication of Reply is Withheld-Wilson is Studying the Note at Cornish-Present Summary is

The text of the note received from the British government Monday has been forwarded to President Wilson at Cornish for his information. is also being carefully studied and analyzed by Secretary Lansing and his advisers in the state department. A Washington dispatch to The New York Times indicated the general character and tenor of the note from Sir Edward Grey, Secretary which was received. Additional information obtained concerning the attitude of the British government the present.

Probably Authentic.

may be summarized as follows: 1. The British government contends that it has not departed from or altered the generally recognized principles of international law regarding blockade and contraband, and the treatment of neutral commerce, but has merely given new applications to existing principles

as set forth in the British note. It

of international law.
2. That the British government can not accept any doctrine that would treat every port of the British Isles as a blockaded port under the enforcement of the German submarine policy, while leaving Gearmany free to make use of certain natural neutral ports, such as Rotterdam, for commerce up the Rhine into Germany.

3. That the British government is observing principles of international law sustained by decisions of the United States supreme court in the civil war cases, in which the British government contends, the court decided that the real criterion of neutral trade is neutral consumption, and that the mero fact that trade goes through a neutral country does not constitute it neutral trade.

4. The British government contends that the former distinction between land and sea carriage of trade has disappeared, owing to the construction and development of railroads and the creation of the German canal system.
5. The principle of international

law, as viewed by the British government in making its reply, is that if a nation possesses com-mand of the seas that nation can declare a lawful blockade and prevent trade with the enemy, and that the criterion of whether an effective blockade exists is whether a voyage to an enemy port is atended with exceptional risks.

6. That while the general principles of law remain the same, their application depends on circumstances, and while a beiligerent has no right to endanger neutral lives or legitimate neutral trade between neutrals, trade destined for an enemy under the guise of being legitimate neutral commerce, can not expect to pass freely through a neutral port into the enemy's country for use by the

7. In response to the American contention that neutral trade between neutrals has, as a matter of fact, been interfered with the British contention is that only neutral trade with belligerents is being interfered with and neutral trade with neutral nations contiguous to Germany is greater than it was prior to the war, and in excess of the precise amounts needed by the requirements of the population of those contiguous neutral countries.

contention that American shippers have the precedents on their side, that the evidence is not sufficient to prove that the neutral trade interfered with by Great Britain has been in reality trade with the enemy, the British government contends that the so-called neutral agents situated in neutral counwere in reality agents for Germany. 9. It is argued by the British

8. In response to the American

government that this is :. matter of judicial proof or disproof, and as a juridicial question must eventually, under the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, go before an arbitral court for determination, but that it would be impossible, at the present moment, with the war in Europe involving all six of the leading nations of Europe, to find a neutral arbitrator whose country was not immediately interested outside of South America.

10. That it must be obvious that the interests of Europe in the question of continuous voyages as understood in international law decisions of the two countries, England and the United States, are diametrically opposed to those of England and the United States.

It would thus appear to be the position of the British government that differences found to exist be tween the two governments as to the principles of law applicable, or respecting the application of those principles, which can not be settled diplomatically, may be submitted at attendants. the first opportunity, probably not until the war in Europe is over to arbitration under the existing treaty he sailors. The following message of arbitration between the two coun-

The arbitration treaty of June 4 1908, between England and the United States provides that "differences which may arise of a legal nature" not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, established at The Hague by the Convention of the twenty-ninth of July. 1899, provided, nevertheless, they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two contracting states, and do not con-cern the interests of third parties." This arbitration convention was negotiated by Elihu Root and James

new note will be forwarded to the state department within a week, according to the department's advices from Walter H. Page, the American ambassador at London. Mr. Page transmitted a request from Sir Edward Grey, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the British note which was received by the Washington government be withheld from publication until the new communication was delivered.

edure. Under the terms of the ar-

oitration treaty the advice and consent of the Senate would have to be obtained by the president to the spe-

the order in council policy against overseas trade with Germany. The

cial agreement for arbitration.

The British note was to have been given out textually at the state department for publication in morning papers. An arrangement for synchronous publication in the United Kingdom and the United States, had been made with the British government, but when the request came would be considered confidential for

The cablegram from Ambassador Page gave no details. It did not indicate the nature of the forthcoming note, but stated that it would deal with the shipping question. Secretary Lansing said he had received no intimation as to the reason for or character of the new note.

However, since the note that is to come will deal with the same ques-tion of shipping that is covered by the note received, officials of the department are assuming that the orthcoming communication will be in the nature of a supplement, and that the two communications will have to be considered together as constituting the British reply to the American contentions in favor of the rights of neutral trade under recognized principles and rules of international law.

The preparation of a supplemenary note by the British government will delay somewhat the transmision of the new American note to Great Britain dealing with the problems of trade and intercourse which affect both governments under the enforcement of the order in council

The American reply has been in reparation some time. It had been nearly completed and was sent in its incomplete form to President Wilson at Cornish for consideration. The American note will not now, of course, be forwarded to Ambassador Page for delivery to Sir Edward Grey, until the second note now in preparation in London has been received and considered. It is altogether probable that the American note will be revised so as to serve as a response to both the new British

In some quarters the fact that a supplemental note was being prepared by the British government was regarded as significant. But this was other high officials of the state de-partment, who pointed out that the state department had no intimation concerning the tenor of the coming note, or its character, and that no one in Washington had information upon which to predicate a statement as to the "significance" of the development. The opinion was expressed in one

quarter that the coming note might take cognizance of the suggestions conveyed in the last American communication to Germany relative to contending for the freedom of the seas, but this suggestion was dis-counted elsewhere. The best obtainable opinion appears to be that the British note will deal more especially with the "caveat" note of July 14 from Secretary Lansing, requesting Ambassador Page to inform the British government that the United States "will not recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law."

RED CROSS HAS TO GIVE UP WORK ON THE BATTLEFIELDS

American Doctors and Nurses are to Come Home in October --Some Stay in Belgium.

American Red Cross doctors and nurses will be withdrawn from Euroean battlefields October 1, because of lack of funds, according to a Red Cross announcement recently made. The two units in Belgium, where the greatest need exists, may be continued, but the other fourteen will return to the United States. The Serbian sanitary commission

and other work supported by special contribution will go on as long as those contributions are available, but the general fund of \$1,560,000 colected in the United States will be exnausted on October 1.

The Red Cross, the report shows, sent to Europe 367 persons on humanitarian enterprises. Of those, 71 were surgeons and 253 nurses. Forty three were members of the Serbian England sanitary commission. France, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Serbia and Belgium each received one or more complete hospitals with doctors, nurses and other The report shows the Red Cross sent into the war zone almost 1.000.

000 pounds of cotton for the hospi tals, \$82,000 yards of surgical gauze 65.000 yards of crinoline, 727,000 bandages, 35,000 yards of adhesive plaster, 9,240 stretchers, 10,267 blankets and 19 motor ambulances for the Red Cross personnel. Vast quantor "relating to the interpretation of ities of drugs and medicines were treaties existing between the two sent. There were four army field communication between Warsaw and contracting parties" and "which may hospital outfits, fifty army hospital Petrograd to prevent the successful tents and thirty field medical tents. Services rendered belligerent countries are summarized thus: Austria eleven shipments, value \$97,683; Belgium, twelve shipments, 96,708; England, thirteen shipments, \$87, 45: France, twenty-four shipments \$216,155; Germany, eight shipments, \$182,795; Italy, two shipments, \$14. Montenegro, three shipments \$15,526; Poland, one shipment, \$7, 00: Russia, nine shipments, \$89. 613; Serbia, eight shipments, \$130. Bryce. It provides that in each case 886: Turkey, two shipments, \$12, the two nations, before appealing to

bunal and the several stages of pro- GREY ASKS FOR MORE TIME; ENGLAND TO SEND NEW NOTE

MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1915.

The British government is preparing a new note to the United States Withhold Note Sent Out which will deal with the general questions of contraband and blockon Monday. ade raised by restrictions on neutral

A request was made Tuesday by Sir commerce during the enforcement of Edward Grey, British minister for foreign affairs, that the state department withhold from publication, as originally planned, the text of Monday's British reply to the American protest against the British order in council caused much speculation in official circles. No explanation was made except that another note on the subject was promised from London

within a week. Secretary Lansing declined to advance any theory for the supplementing of the first communication. An American note, now in preparation, will be delayed until the supplementary document is received.

Officials at first suposed that statements in the last American note to Germany, which stated the purpose of the United States to maintain the freedom of the seas, might have influenced the British foreign office to deal with that subject in the same note which defends the order in coun-

From British sources, however, i was learned that the main purpose in asking the postponement of publication was to give the British government opportunity to consider the communication cabled from Washington July 17 on cases before prize

courts. This caveat recited that the American government would insist on the recognition of the rights of American citizens under the principles of international law governing neutral trade in time of war without limitation or impairment by orders in council or restraints imposed by British municipal law.

The British note delivered Monday is understood to be framed on the theory that the order in council does not transgress the right of neutrals as laid down in international law, although it is admitted that in some respects the application of the legal principle is new. In view of the recent objection by the United States ly, it will tend to confirm the Gerto the order in council the British mans' worst suspicions. Then "full government is understood to feel that this phase requires special treatment. One feature of the British note is understood to deal exhaustively with the right of a country to blockade an enemy through neutral ports. That the United States, if in war with a European country outside of the British Isles, never could successfully maintain a blockade so long as the enemy country could receive unlimited supplies across the borders of an adjacent country is regarded by the British as a fact which should be con-

shut off supplies being received by Germany through Swedish, Danish and Dutch ports. The decision of the United States supreme court in the Matamoros cases during the War Between the gorical negative. Sections is held by Great Britain not to apply to the present conditions. because at that time, except at virtually no way for supplies landed in Mexico to reach the Confederate States over-

sidered in dealing with the effort to

land through Texas because of a lack of inland transportation facilities. In case there should be an eventuai disagreement as to Great Brit-ain's right to detain vessels and cargoes under the order in council, Britsh officials point out that American interests may be trusted safely to the special international tribunal provided for in the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great

Britain.

U. S. WANTS INFORMATION IN CASE OF THE LEELANAW

German Commander Visited and Searched Boat and Took Care of the Crew Information on one point-wheth-

er the American steamer Leelanaw's captain was requested to deliver out the contraband in his cargo and was willing to do so, is needed before American officials can determine the nature of representations which may be made to Germany on the vessel's destruction by a German submarine. The German commander evidently followed the rules of visit and search to the letter, according to official reports thus far received, and due precautions were taken for the safety of the crew. Consul General Skinner, at London Tuesday sent the follow-

ing message: states to consular agent at Kirkwall that he had ample time to leave ship before being fired opon. Crew went on board submarine and remained some time. Ship's boats taken in tow

fifty miles." Previous messages reported that he crew landed at Kirkwall in the Leelanaw's own boats. The saving of crew removed from the case aspects which might have brought an- measure and action dictated by necesother climax in German-American relations. Officials now regard the case only as a diplomatic controversy. Liability probably will be admitted by Germany, it was thought.

GERMANS PLAN. TO CAPTURE THE ENTIRE RUSSIAN ARMY

Teutons Attacking Railroad Communications to Prevent Escape of Army if Warsaw Falls.

In addition to the capture of Warsaw, the direct objective of the German-Polish campaign of the past two weeks, the Germans evidently are making a special endeavor to cut Petrograd to prevent the successful charges in connection with a member retreat, if Warsaw falls, of the army of the ministry who previously had now defending that city.

quit his office. To this end they are directing their operations north of Lovno, according to dispatches from Petrograd, as well as their advance upon Brest-Litvosk by way of Chelm and the right bank of the River Bug. The issues still \$1,153,000. are undecided, with the Russians claiming temporary advantages. Observers in Petrograd are watch-

ing with particular interest three points around Warsaw where the German manoeuvres are of special mportance. These are the operations

Wires American State Department to OPINION MAY UNDERGO REVUL- Petrograd Admits Further Resistance ENGLAND TAKES UP DEFENCE SION IN OUR FAVOR

AWAITING BRITISH NOTE

Germans Believe We Should Act Vig- Germans in overwhelming numbers are Really Neutral-Vigorous Note to Great Britain Will Win Much Admiration for United States.

A dispatch from Borlin to the New York Times gives an excellent account of the German attitude to the American note. Says the dispatch: In President Wilson's sharp tone toward Germany and what they regard as his gentle protests to England, Germans feel resent'ully that they see proof of a partisanship that violates neutrality.

Germans are frankly skeptical about the president's good faith in his forthcoming note to England, but the text of that document will be awaited here with keener interest than was any note Mr. Wilson ever

sent to Germany.

Everything, it is felt in Germany, depends on that note. If President Wilson warns England against future transgressions against the freedom-of-the-seas principle in the same uncompromising and unmistakable tones that he used toward Germany, a dramatic revulsion of feeling can

be looked for. He would probably win the admiration of even the hard-headed and practical Germans who can not understand why President Wilson should want to argue about an abstract principle, thereby hampering in the east, meanwhile throwing a them in their fight for existence unless (and here is where the German mind definitely goes astray) he secretly sympathizes with the enemy. If the president's next note t

England is gentle in tone and friendsteam a head" will be the order in the submarine war on English commerce "regardless of consequences. It is almost certain now that Germany will answer the American note. Officials believe that it contains numerous errors and contradictions which must be pointed out, even though it will do no good, as Wil-

they think. The procedure will probably be as follows: The American note will be ubmitted for exhaustive study to all departments interested and concerned. This process will take at least a cases have been settled, but the large month. The formulation of the German answer would take at least another two weeks. The present indications are that it will be a cate-

son's mind is made up for all time,

while it is learned from a government of the source that no new or modifying orders have been sent to submarine London dispatch, resent any suggestion that there had been any delay the source the note was re-While it is learned from a good fore the court itself. ceived, there is a general feling that in these prize cases, although the every possible human precaution will American litigants are smarting un-be used for the next few weeks at der what they assert is delay. least that nothing may happen which

the following message from Berlin the solicitors for the Crown made the to the Frankfurter Zeitung: "Undoubtedly the German govern-

ment will answer the American note, ents. for it contains so many errors and contradictions that it can not do any have any power of conviction on the tion." president of the United States, who is governed by unwc.ldly theories.

says that the torpedoing of English ships, whether armed or not, will be considered a 'deliberately unfriendly' considered a 'deliberately unfriendly' an order in council was signed en-act has already made up his mind tirely changing that law." This and does not want any more argu-ments, but will wait until events order in council had been made compel him to answer the question and to decide whether to accept the consequences of his views."

The feeling prevalent in even intellectual circles is typically expressed by Professor Forster of Munich, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt:

"No one would approve more unconditionally than Germany America's mission to secure the freedom of the seas," he says. "The mistake of the United States consists only in directing her action against German first instead of against England, which time out of mind, and par-Dundee. Captain torpedoed ship ticularly flagrantly in this war, has violated the interests of sea commerce by adapting the practice of might above right. "Our submarine war is the only

acknowledge the freedom of the seas. The American note has the right idea, but at the same time it fronts sity, American lives are endangered America ought to protest against England's blockade policy, her use of passenger ships for ammunition cuted by order of Gen. Oscar, govertransports, her misuse of neutral flags, etc.

"America can only champion the rights of neutral shipping by maintaining herself the strictest logic of the neutral standpoint. But it is already a breach of neutrality when America protests to Germany instead of protesting to England, inasmuch as she allows her munition shipments to be covered by American citizens traveling to Europe on registered auxiliary cruisers of the English navy.

Japanese Cabinet Resigns. Headed by Premier Okuma, the Japanese cabinet resigned Friday be- Prince. cause of the investigation of bribery

German Trade Decreases. For the six months of 1914 corresponding to the first six months of this year the trade from Germany to this country fell from \$14,991,000 to landing marines.

Fire at Norfolk Navy Yard. A fire which resulted inconsequentially-was discovered at the Norfolk navy yard Thursday. It is credited to spontaneous combustion.

GERMANS BOMBARD WARSAW; CITY ON VERGE OF CAPTURE

Would be Unwise-Hope for

Army's Escape.

London reports Friday: Warsaw, the third city of Russia and the goal for which the German armies have been striving since October, is at last in the throes of a bombardment are almost at the gates of the Polish orously for Freedom of Seas if We capital and dispatches both from the city itself and from Petrograd say that further resistance would be un-

> Discounted not only through France and Great Britain, but in Russia itself, the fall of the city is expected hourly and the problem now is to move the Russian armies intact, threatened as they are from the south by the Austro-Germans and more seriously from the north, where the German forces are aiming at the railway from Warsaw to Petrograd. This latter menace the British press admits, is imminent and the hope in the allied countries now is for the continued cohesion of the Russian army.

The Warsaw post office already has been shifted to some point to the eastward. The populace has been warned to remain calm and presumably for days Russian troops have been stripping the city of everything

of military value. German aviators are hovering over the city, and, according to German advices, plans have been completed for the triumphant entrance of the German emperor, accompanied by his

consort. With Warsaw captured, a great wave of enthusiasm will sweep over Germany and Austria-Hungary and it is predicted here that the armies of the central powers will then seek to force a period of trench warfare great weight of men and guns to the west with the idea of resuming the battering towards Calais and perhaps toward Paris.

BRITISH HAVE HELD UP OVER 600 AMERICAN SHIPS

Orders in Council Rapidly Change Laws to Suit the Exigencies

of the Occasion Since the beginning of the war there have been upward of six hun-dred seizures and detentions of American ships, and the number of cargoes involved is far larger, for each ship carries separate cargoes to different consignees. Many of the number still at issue have gone through the tedious process of prize court pleadings, and this month be-

gan to take their turn in being thrashed out to a final decision be-

In the prize court the political President Wilson could construe as a branch, the crown, has such power deliberately unfriendly act. The Ger- that it can even change the existing mans show a very sincere desire to law to meet new cases. This is done avoid a crisis. Unusual significance attaches to cisive stage of the Wilhelmina case point that a neutral ship could be requisitioned by one of the belliger-

"The solicitors for the Crown, said the attorneys for the American harm if they are exposed by the owners, "appear to have overlooked proper authorities, although one can the fact that article 39 of the prize hardly hope that such arguments will law is specific against their conten-"That was quite true up to nine

o'clock last night," came the quick "Any one who comes right out and reply from the Crown solicitors ays that the torpedoing of English" "But the claimants appear to be unaware that at nine o'clock last night which had never appeared in the official gazette and which is difficult even now to learn much about. But it fitted this particular case exactly.

HAITIEN PRESIDENT SHOT TO DEATH BY ENRAGED TEBELS

After 160 Were Executed He Sought Refuge in French Embassy Where He is Caught.

A revolution, more terrible in the toll thus far taken than any even in the days of Nord Alexis, flamed out in the Haitien Capital of Port-aupossible means of forcing England to Prince Tuesday. It was an off-shoot of the movement to the north, where the adherents of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo. twice expelled from Haiti, for sev-General Viribrun Guillaume.

One hundred and sixty men, including a former president of Haiti, Gen. Orestes Zamoe, have been exenor of Port-au-Prince, who later in the day was dragged from the shelter of the Dominican legation and riddled with bullets. A dispatch from Port-au-Prince

Wednesday says a mob of infuriated Haitiens Wednesday removed Vilburn Guillaume, president of Haiti. from the French legation, where he took refuge Tuesday, and shot him to death in front of the building. Washington reports: The cruise Washington with Rear Admiral Ca-

perton, seven hundred bluejacket and an expeditionary force of one hundred marines, sailed from Cape Haitien Tuesday night for Port-au-Rear Admiral Benson, acting secre tary of the navy, received a brief cablegram from Admiral Caperton Wednesday saying that the Washing

ton sailed at eight o'clock Tuesday night. She should reach Port-au-Prince about noon. Admiral Caperton will use his discretion about Turns Down \$27,000,000 Order E. T. Borrowcs, a wealthy manu-

facturer of Portland, Mc., turned

down a \$27,000,000 order for rifles for the Allies.

OF NEUTRAL BLOCKADE

IMPORTANT QUESTION

In Preparing Note to the United States Great Britain Subordinates Everything to the Question of Blockading Neutral Ports to Pre

vent Reshipment to Germany. Defense of the right of a belligerent to blockade a neutral port through which an enemy is receiving supplies, or attempting to market his own products, is the chief argument to be made in the supplemental note Great Britain is preparing in reply to the American protest against the cnforcement of the order in council. The original note, received last

Monday, has been withheld from pubication at the request of Sir Edward Grey, British foreign minister, pending the arrival of the supplemental communication which is expected within a week.

All issues other than that of the blockade of neutral ports, it is learned, will be regarded by the British government as subsidiary and proper for later discussion. Upon recognition by neutral governments of the principle, from the British viewpoint, depends the ability of a belligerent which has otherwise established control of the seas to profit by the enormous expenditure and sacrifice which made posible that control. The

matter is all important in the British Two developments no scussed in the original note will be taken up in the supplemental communication One concerns the American caveat of July 17, conveying the notification that the United States government would not recognize orders in council as a substitute for the provisions of

international law.

The second point arose in connection with the enforced unloading on the London docks of the cargo of the American steamer Neches on June 24. The ship was en route from Rotterdam to New York with a car-go of non-contraband, mostly of German and Belgian origin. It included several thousand pray-

er books, rabbit skins, drugs and even some cotton. The British government asserted the right under its blockade of Germany, which also bars any goods from being exported the sale of which might aid Germany financially. Because the principal British argument is directed to that phase of the ight of blockade which affects goods sought to be introduced into an

the British foreign office felt it necessary to supplement the original note by an argument extending the claim to cover the case of goods exported from the enemy country Civil war precedents in regard to the right of blockade form the chief basis of the British argument, atten-

tion being called especially to the

famous Springbok case before the

enemy's country, it is believed that

United States supreme court, developing the "continuous voyage" theory. Though this doctrine, which, it is asserted, justifies a belligerent in blockading a neutral port, was strongly resisted by European nacepted in its entirety by the Alabama claims arbitration was sufficient to make it an enduring principle of in-ternational law, according to the British view. Therefore, the order in council, which is believed by British officials to be entirely in accord with that theory, will continue to be applied, although with due deference

tral trade. Incidentally it is contended by Freat Britain in its communication that the execution of these orders in ouncil so far has not resulted in any damage to American trade. According to the British view, that rade has waxed enormously large since the beginning of the war, American treasury figures showing an increase of \$200,000,000 in exports during eleven months, while the American ocean freight has grown by 744,000 tons.

to the protection of legitimate neu-

Significant as indicating the amount of American goods entering Germany and Austria, attention is directed to official statements that the exports of the United States to the Netherlands have increased from \$93.000,000 to \$122,000,000, to Sweden from \$12,000,000 to \$71,-000,000, to Norway from \$7,000,000 to \$35,000,000, and to Denmark from \$13,000,000 to \$70,000,000. That America received a fair sup ply of goods from Germany notwith-

standing the war is shown, the Britsh government contends, by the fact that in eight months the imports from that country to the United States aggregated \$86,000,000, and is also noted that the import of lyestuffs from Germany was greater than the previous year.

ENORMOUS WAR ORDERS CAUSE MUCH SPECULATION

Wall Street Experiences Big Day as Special Stocks Reach Highest Mark.

Unbridled speculation in the stocks of corporations which have received large orders for war munitions gave Wall street Thursday some of the most exciting hours of its recent hisory. A violent advance was followed by an equally severe decline, as he boom in these stocks reached a climax, and all through the day here was a turmoil on the floor of the exchange: The unusual advances in such

tocks as Crucible Steel, Bethlehem steel, Westinghouse Electric, Repubic Steel and Allis Chalmers in the earlier days of the week attracted a large amount of public buying, and many reports were circulated of huge profits for these companies. When the market opened there was a wild rush to purchase the favorite war stocks and prices shot upward. During the day Crucible Steel rose

17% points, to 83; Bethlehem Steel 11 points, to 275, and Allis Chalmers to 32 5-8, all new high records. Vestinghouse also established a new mark at 112 ½ and Republic Steel, American Locomotive and a number of others made large gains.