MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1916.

OHIO TOWN LOOTED

MOB BURNS BUSINESS BLOCKS AND TAKE GOODS AWAY

MEN CRAZED WITH BOOZE

key Flows Like Water-Drunk-Crazed Mad Men Fire Stores and Loot Stocks-Troops Sent by Gov ernor and Order is Restored.

reopening the plants of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, at the great marshes, where the Rus-East Youngstown and Struthers, sians are beginning to emerge from Ohio, the two days of tranquility the marshes, with prospects of being after the rioting Friday night, which able to use the roads leading either cost two lives and a million dollar northwest, west or southwest. Their property damage, having led offi-advance here has not been the result cials to believe that the situation of an isolated battle, but of a series was well under control.

estimated that twenty-five thousand sightseers from nearby points in Ohio and Pennsylvania thronged the run lined streets of East Youngs-town. Special trains brought many

The round-up of persons alleged to have participated in the looting of st res Friday night continues. Nearly we hundred and fifty foreigners we arrested while wagon loads of were arrested while wagon loads of articles of every description found in their homes were carried to the Youngstown police station. These articles, the police allege, were

made to place others in a large room in the Court House under guard.
A crowd of men and women gath-

Friday morning and jeered the workmen as they crossed. Suddenly a The load was too heavy for the ran up the hillside.

almost immediately set fire to the and he is greatly distressed over the building occupied by the tube company's employment bureau. A little later they fired a small warehouse. and then turned their attention to private property. A saloon stood on the corner and

a rush was made for the door. In a minute a shouting crowd filled the little room and helped themselves to what they saw. When the looting was complete the match was applied. A clothing store nearby was next entered and the stock passed out to the constantly growing crowd in the street by those inside. Clerks fled for their lives and when the looting as finished, the place was fired.

By this time the mob was in a frenzy. Liquor was passed around as freely as water, and those who had no cups dipped it bollows of their hands, for within half an hour other saloons had been locted and the fire was spreading rapidly.

The main street parallels the rail road tracks at the foot of the hill and streets led out of it up the hill to the residence district. For fully an hour or more the mob was content with the small shops and saturned its attention o more pretentious stores.

The mob had lost all semblance of leadership and splitting up into bands the looters went madly about the work of destruction. Saloon after saloon was broken into, looted and fired, flames spreading to the other business blocks on the street. Fanned by a strong wind the fire tore its way up the hill and many residences, some occupied b ythe rioters, were

Mayor Cunningham and his ten policemen realized the situation was beyond them and gathered at the police station. Sheriff Umstead had been blineded temporarily by a red pepper thrown in his eyes by a riotferred and a call was sent for state

Meantime the rioting had been in could not be saved. Every minute the crowd seemed to grow until there were hundreds of drink-crazed mer and women roaming the streets. The fire department had been called out at the first alarm but the hose was quickly cut to pieces and helpless they called on the Youngstown fire

Chief Joseph Wallace had men and equipment ready to send from the city, but found it was useless to risk city, but found it was useless to risk turned and sent shot after shot to-lives and property as long as the mob had the town. Scenes of the and the posse fired again. A dozen A comm wildest disorder were everywhere enacted, and the fires mounted high- mob ran down the street. Scores of er and higher until toward ten the entire o'clock Wilson avenue, length of the village was in flames. No attempt was being made to extinguish the flames or save the thou sands of dollars in property being carried away or destroyed.

Early in the evening the mob had attacked the post office. It was a avenue had been almost cleared of attacked the post office. It was a small building and the dozen or more the mob, but small bands were scatced it made short work tered about the hillside; as fast as peared mysteriously and had incited his horse, walked over to where of it. The strong box was robbed and the torch put to the building.

One of the handsomest buildings in the village was the banking house town. of G. V. Hamory. The mob paid no attention to it until after ten o'clock. Then it was recalled that a saloon had stood in that section and there was a rush to the place. The saloon was looted and fired and the flames soon spread to the bank, destroying

A dry goods store near Seventh street and Wilson avenue shared a building with a saloon. The party which selected it for their prey made the mistake of attacking the dry goods store first. As they approached the door a man appeared at a window in the living quarters above the store and fired one shot from his re-

A rioter, who had not been identified, fell dead in the street and the others fled. They withdrew to the other side of Wilson avenue and after a conference tossed a brick through one of the place glass with through one of the plate glass windows. No shot came from above and

encouraged, they stormed the place. At a dozen or more places in Wilson avenue barrels of whiskey with the heads gone, stood in the roadway, and surrounding them were many men and women, gulping down the raw liquor or passing it to friends in the crowd who could not get close enough to help

RUSSIANS WIN VICTORIES

London Says Pressure Will Prevent Invasion of Egypt.

London declares the area of Russian successes over the Austro-Ger-man forces in the east continues to widen. Although the situation around Cznerowitz has not yet been cleared up officially, it appears from advices from Russian sources that the Austrians are hard pressed over a long line of defence and are throwing huge reinforcements into the dis-

Mob Loots Saloons First and Whis- trict. The Russians here are expected to strike at the Kolomea-Stanislau-Halicz line, where powerful defensive works have been in preparation for some time by the Austro-Germans. Meanwhile the Russian position two hundred and fifty miles farther

north on the Middle Styr River has Preparations are being made for been greatly strengthened by succeptaining the plants of the Youngsof engagements, lasting over a con-State troops continued on duty siderable period. In the capitals of Sunday in the strike district. It was pressed that the Russian offensive has completely upset the plans of the central powers for an invasion of Saloniki and Egypt.

KINGSTREE LAD INJURED

Harold Steele, Hit by Automobile,

son of Mrs. J. B. Steele of Kingstree, was thrown into a state of bloody was seriously if not fatally injured riot that lasted nearly a week, in stolen from stores attacked by the Friday afternoon, when he was which many were killed and wounded mob. All available room in the county his home on East Main street. The jail in Youngstown has been filled machine was being driven by Mr. W. In January, with prisoners and plans are being H. Carr, and it seems that the head-

lights failed to work. in the Court House under guard.

A crowd of men and women gathered at the east Youngstown end of Steele residence a wagon load of coal the bridge at the company's plant was standing on the side of the road

shot was fired and guards, taking team to pull up the embankment and this as a signal, fired over the heads Harold was at one of the rear wheels, not succeeding to any great extent. of the crowd. The mob replied, and when the car ran into him, mashing Some one pointed out that the Conanother volley came. A number of the little fellow between the wagon persons, including two women, fell to and the automobile. The night was the street and the mob broke and very dark and stormy and with no lights on his machine it was impos-A block away they re-formed and sible for Mr. Carr to see the wagon,

WANTS MORE ASSURANCE

Friends Urge Wilson to Secure Pledge From Germanic Allies.

Encouraged by the conciliatory attitude shown by Germany and Austria in recent diplomatic exchanges with the United States, officials are Messrs. Lincoln & Co.'s charnel considering requesting a definite and comprehensive statement pledging not only Germany but all of her allies to respect in the conduct of ment are forcing conscription as an their sea warfare the guarantees as unnecessary stretch of governmental to the safety of American life for control over individual liberty." which this government has contended.

nded.
President Wilson is being urged 16, 1862, had adopted a measure by some of his close advisers to ask the Germanic allies for definite assurances that no unarmed ships with Americans aboard shall be destroyed by any of them until the passengers have reached a place of safety. The president is said to look with favor upon such a proposal, but has reached no decision. In any case he probably will take no steps until details loons on the side streets but then it of pending negotiations have been cleared up.

city.

prey to the rioters, and almost immediately men began exchanging their be replaced in munitions factories. old clothes for the loot they had seized. This change of apparel was "We are contending with an enemy" ed. This change of apparel was "We are contending we made in the street, lighted almost to who, as I understand,

been destroyed and the mob had be-come so enflamed that the better cit-argument used. This produces an street cars to communities father to experiment with the volunteer sysaway, as the conviction was growing tem.

progress for several hours, and it Youngstown, gathered at the police nays.

was seen that the business section station and pleaded with the police nays.

The act provided that all men, in the police of the police nays.

The act provided that all men, in the police nays. progress for several hours, and it Youngstown, gathefed at the police without a roll call of the yeas and rioters. It was almost midnight before a force of forty armed men had declared for citizenship, between the been gathered in Wilson avenue. Then with Diser to lead them they moved down the street.

block, and the citizens fired over in the second. Federal provost mar-their heads. The rioters ran, but shals were to enroll the men within finding no one had been killed, they or more rioters went down and the men, their pockets bulging with loot, stumbled over each other in a mad

nto side streets men being detached from among the citizens to round them up. In half an hour Wilson had been almost cleared oil possible these men were driven by

rush to get away.

town. There was still some work for them to do and water was thrown on the ruins the rest of the night, but the wreck was most complete. By daybreak the walls of many of the brick buildings burned began to fall and the principal streets were roped

off and sightseers excluded.

What became of the mob when it fled before the bullets of the posse been drawn out peacably, when a has not yet been determined, although it is known that hundreds of men streamed along country roads

leading out of East Youngstown. while many others made their way

into Youngstown.

At four o'clock it was reported that the mob was re-forming on the hills back of the village determined to attack again and he posse, which had been helping the fire department, was reassembled, and guards were set until the soldiers could arrive. The troops came at daybreak.

Coleman is Columbia P. M. Representative Lever Wednesday

NEW YORKERS KILLED MANY IN FAMOUS WAR RIOTS

OPPOSED CONSCRIPTION

Terrible Times in Great City When United States Government Tried to Force Men to Join the Army Against the South-Troops Restor-

England right now is experiencing ualms about conscription. war" and "social revolt" are terms that are linked with any discussion of the subject, says the Kansas City

The vast majority of men do not volunteer for war. The United States found that out in the rebellion and had to use the draft. And the draft was, in a way, the last resort. It produced results.

It is said that England dares not try conscription in the face of the present opposition, but conscription in the United States, too, was bitterly opposed. It was charged that the administration was reckless and irresponsible and was promulgating the doctrine of compulsory military service to further political ends. Lin-

coln was slandered and abused. New York was the centre of op-Harold Steele, the twelve-year-old ficers opened their booths the city was seriously if not fatally interest was thrown into a state of block was thrown into a state of block.

> In January, 1863, the Quarterly Review published an article urging conscription. It said: "The country calls for sacrifices at the commands of duty, and a people that refuses to make them has ceased to be worthy

> of liberty or nationality." The South was forcing its men into service, and the North was trying to fight the war with volunteers-and federates had come nearer taking Washington than the federals had taking Richmond.

Many newspapers opposed the draft in fiery editorials. The New York Daily News said: "The miscreants at the head of the govern-ment are bending all their power to securing a perpetuation of their ascendency for another four years, and their triple method of accomplishing this purpose is to kill off Democrats, stuff the ballot box with bogus soldier votes and deluge the recusant district with negro suffrage. The people are notified that one out

But the government had to take

placing all white mcn between the ages of 18 and 25 at the disposal of their executive, and those already enisted for one or two years were notified that they would be held for the duration of the war.

Nearly a year later the Union was struggling along with the volunteer system and meeting reverses. Like England of to-day, the pleas to patriotism were about exhausted and thousands of able bodied men were shirking from battle. Human life then, as now, was not the cheapest A number of clothing stores fell a thing, despite such fatuous statements. Men lost in battle could not

he said. noonday brightness by the flames "drives every able bodied man he from half a hundred buildings." By this time so much property had as a butcher drives bullocks into a izens had fled. Many families came army with a rapidity not to be matchto Youngstown and others took the ed on our side if we first waste time

Conscription was decided upon and per thrown in his eyes by a riot- that if the disorder spread to Conscription was decided upon and Later the mayor and sheriff con- Youngstown nothing could save the adopted March 3, 1863, by a vote of 115 to 49 in the House. A motion A dozen or more citizens, led by to delay the measure was overwhelm-Oscar Diser, city solicitor of East ed in the Senate, and it was adopted

> cluding negroes and aliens who had ages of 18 and 45, were to be drafted by the president, at his decretion, for not more than three years. Those Only a block away the rioters were between the ages of 20 and 35 were looting the last building on the to be in the first class and the others the scope of the act and those not reporting were to be considered as

> A commutation of service could be bought for \$300. Federal judges and governors of states were exempt, as were only sons of widowed and dependent mothers or of aged and in-The posse followed closely and children less than 12 years old were wherever possible chased the rioters excluded, and there were several other classes set aside.

The first draft for conscript in New York was advertised for July 13. revolt. Several newspapers denouncmain force to the police station and automobiles took them to Youngstown.

revoit. Several newspapers do not consciously the draft—or any form of consciously the scription—as needless, unconstitutional and outrageous. It was as-Youngstown fire department an opportunity to get into East Youngs. There was still some the seried that the enrolment from New York was too high already and that there would be from in American there would be from its answer. there would be fraud in drawing the names from the wheel.

The morning the enrolling officers took their stations crowds began to gather especially in the uptown district, where there was a compact, foreign-born laboring population. The drawing commenced at a house at Forty-ninth street and Third avenue, and nearly a hundred names had pistol shot was fired in the street in the midst of a large crowd. It must have been a signal.

house was showered instantly bricks and stones, and a wild mob rushed in, driving out the officers and clerks with bricks and clubs. The papers were torn up and the books destroyed. Some one produced a can of tur-

pentine and poured it over the furniture and struck a match. Policemen and draft officers made a feeble attempt to disperse the rioters and check the flames, but they were driven off by a bombardment of stones.

former Sheriii wm. H. Coleman of of police, appeared in response to a Richland county, to be postmaster at Columbia. The nomination will go to the Senate in a few days.

Mexico iurnished the vehicle Their and Athens say that Cigarettes for Armies.

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The senate the nomination of Joseph for another discussion of foreign relations on the floor of the Senate the nomination of Joseph for another discussion of foreign relations on the floor of the Senate the nomination of Joseph for another discussion of foreign relations on the floor of the Senate the nomination of Joseph for another discussion of foreign relations on the floor of the Senate the nomination of Joseph for another discussion of foreign relations on the floor of the Senate the nomination of Joseph for another discussion of foreign relations on the floor of the Senate the nomination of Joseph for another discussion of foreign relations on the floor of the Senate the nomination of Joseph for another discussion of foreign relations on the floor of the Senate, in which Senator John Sharp sand, of whom six thousand are at walless for Armies.

Williams of Mississippi, took the Saloniki.

gained in fury. A small force of the invalid corps was rushed to the scene GREEK PRINCE SEES BOMBS of trouble, but was overpowered and driven off. By that time the rioters numbered thousands instead of hun-

they loitered on the way and when they did appear they were greeted with jeers and derisive applause. They made no attempt to save the burning building, but succeeded in stopping the spread of the flames after several adjoining buildings had een destroyed.

The mob began to march through the streets. The loafers of 10,000 saloons poured out and joined the procession. Word was spread through the city of the success of the insurrection, and men who opposed the draft turned out by the thousands. There was no force to cope with the situation. The police, although well organized, were powerless. The city's militia was in the interior of Pennsylvania and there was only a small military force at Governor's Island—a handful—in the forts com-

manding the sea approaches.

The mob moved over the city calling at gas houses, railroad offices, workshops and factories demanding that all work be stopped and the laborers join the ranks. Through either sympathy or cowardice the demands were generally granted.

By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the city was in a tourmoil. Drunken, bellowing men roamed the streets, plundering shops and attacking dwellings of persons said to favor

The lowest elements in the city swarmed out by tens of thousands and rushed through street after street. It was worse the two following days.

A negro boy was chased at full speed by a hundred white men. Negroes were turned out of their houses, beaten and several were killed. Others, in abject fear, hid. A negro man was hanged on a busy street, his clothes set afire and his body left hanging for

hours The Negro Orphan Asylum, at avenue and Forty-sixth was sacked and burned Fifth street. while the two hundred inmates fled. The furniture was carried out and taken away by the women folk of the rioters.

An enrolling office at Twentyninth street and Broadway stood in a block of stores, one of which was a goldsmith's shop, reavily stocked with jewelry. Every store was looted and stripped and the buildings set afire. Firemen were forbidden to fight the flames. In twenty minutes the walls crashed down and then the balcony of our house. firemen were allowed to play their

The riots kept up for three days. In Brooklyn a grain elevator valued at \$100,000 was burned. A small body of soldiers was called in from duty on the harbor, and they, with a body of militia hastily mustered in, began crowding the mob back into its own quarters. There was more fighting for a time, but less plundering and burning, and the rioters began to lose spirit as they saw their members fall before rifle bullets. A number were killed. The climax had been reached. Gov.

Seymour addressed the rioters from Saldniki, the prince replied: the city hall and promised to use his influence in Washington to have the draft suspended. Nows of Federal also sapped The disturbances dwindled down to isolated robberies and attacks upon negroes

One force of rioters, however, held the eastern upper part of the city, where there were many large tenement houses. It was in that district that a Col. O'Brien, commander of a volunteer regiment, had been followed to his home the second day and beaten to death. His body was then dragged through the streets with a rope around his neck.

The rioters made their last stand Thursday evening near Twenty-third life. street and Third avenue. A small body of soldiers opened fire on men who were stoning them from housetops. Other soldiers entered the houses and made prisoners of all the men they found. Thirteen rioters were killed, eighteen wounded and wenty-four made prisoners.

Several regiments of militia reurned from Pennsylvania and were soon followed by veterans from the army of the Potomac. Riots ceased. There had been similar and simulsey City. Troy and Jamaica and in an epidemic.

There is practically noth aneous disturbances in Boston, Jer-

ended with the collapse of the New York insurrection. The city authorities, to avoid further trouble, borrowed and appropriated large sums of money to pay for volunteers, and the city's quota was filled without conscription. Conscription, however, went on throughout the Union, and Grant was enabled to raise the gigantic armies that

FEUD CARRIED A YEAR

crushed the rebellion.

Estill Man is Shot to Death by His

As the result of an old feud, Horace Long was shot and killed at Lena Friday afternoon about two o'clock by his brother-in-law, Calvin Shuman. About a year ago Long firm fathers. Fathers of motherless and Shuman met in Hampton and Shuman was badly beaten by Long. Since that time bad feeling has ex-

> Friday Long was sitting on the steps of his brother's store where he is employed when Shuman, it is al-Long was sitting and opened fire, shooting him four times. Death was instantaneous, one bullet going through the heart. Shuman walked back to his buggy and drove to Hampton and surrendered. Both are married and about thirty years of

EXPORTS FROM BERLIN

Big Falling Off Shown by the Figures for Year 1915.

Exports from the consular district of Berlin to the United States in the fourth quarter of 1915 amounted to \$628,587, compared with \$3,600,235 advocating the administration Uhilin the corresponding period of 1914 ippines bill, Senator Shafroth of Col-Exports to the Philippines were \$443 compared with \$19,882. Total exports to the United States in 1915 were \$4,377,943, as against \$16. 0,291 in 1914; to the Philippines \$29,266 compared with \$203,556. German sent goods to the value of \$648 to Hawaii in 1915, and \$1,333 the past year and had found only

The firemen were called out, but Missiles are Dropped With Accuracy FOREIGN AFFAIRS DISCUSSED Advices Received at Washington Friby Planes 3.000 Feet High-

> Athens, via Paris, Wednesday Prince Andrew of Greece, brother of King Constantine, in an interview to day with the correspondent of the Associated Press, described the aerial bombardment of the Allies' camp at Zeltenlik, on the outskirts of Salon-

iki; on December 30:
"The bombardment and the reply of the fleets anchored in the roads of Saloniki," said the prince, "was one of the most extraordinary sights imaginable. I was riding back from the morning's work with my regiment when I was startled by a deafening explosion from two hundred yards away. A great cloud of black smoke arose, followed shortly by three more explosions at regular in-Then came the familiar rocket-like sound of a shell passing over the air evidently fired by one of the warships in the harbor.

"Naturally, my first thought was that for some reason the fleet was bombarding Saloniki. Therefore, I rode straight to the nearest British post, which happened to be a hospital not far from the Greek camp. "'Why are you bombarding the city?' I asked the officers.

northeast and turning just over the harbor toward the northwest in which direction they finally disappeared.

"The bombs dropped with the greatest precision, one after another, killing and wounding a number of and would, in fact, make the United the Allies' soldiers but not touching States the ally of Germany. the city. Meanwhile the firing of the fleet grew thunderous. It was impossible to hear yourself speak. In a short time it became evident that the fire from the fleet was more dan-gerous than the bombs from the aeroplanes as some of the shells aimed wild whistled directly over the town, one narrowly missing Major Metaxas and a troop of Greek cavalry returning from exercise.

"Toward noon a fourth aeroplane arrived, following exactly the same course as the others, though flying lower. The black Maltese crosses were plainly visible on its wings. My wife and I watched its flight from the

"Riding home along King George street, towards tea time, I was astounded to see French soldiers and dense crowd of onlookers surrounding the German consulate. Farther along the street other consulates presented the same sight. The consuls were hustled through the crowd, taken to the headquarters of the French commander, General Sarrail, cross examined and then put aboard the battleship Patrie to the accom-paniment throughout of the stares and comments of the curious crowds."

Asked whether he would return to Despite appearances, Saloniki is neutral.

still Greek.' **WORST GRIP EPIDEMIC YET**

Spreading From Coast to Coast and Taking Large Toll in Lives.

Influenza is spreading over the United States from coast to coast in that the ship carried munitions of three of them. They are apt to be most serious epidemic ever war, is morally responsible for the mismanaged when they are made a the most serious epidemic ever known, taking a large toll in lives and causing economic loss by inca-pacitating workers in all walks of

Reports from public health service officers made public by Surgeon General Blue show that already the disease has created a grave problem for many of the larger cities, and is spreading to the rural communities. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, land, and Detroit reported the dis- him or any other citizen? Does the brought to the attention of a great aboard ships other than liners in ease widely prevalent. Cleveland and dred thousand cases. Of the larger as it was possible for her to get same crime on the same crew of the that Count von Bernstorff had de-Detroit each have probably one huncities Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, San Diego, Dallas and Mobile report-

thorities, and they, in turn, it is ex- many as well as to all other counplained, are almost helpless without co-operation of the public. Surgeon General Blue said he had called for ent nations, then how can the senareports from all parts of the country tor say that this government has with the hope that publicity would the say that this government has men non-combatants on an unarmed ing of the Italian liner Ancora, with the hope that publicity would taken an unneutral position?" tend to stimulate this co-operation.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING

Hosts of the Czar.

Everywhere in the Stripa and Volhynian districts of Russia and in east Galicia the Russians are on the offensive, the official communications from both Petrograd and Vienna reveal. · Cznerowitz, capital of Buko-wina, is the position around which the most important fighting is in pro-

gress.
The Russian war office reports that the Russians have occupied a line of trenches northeast of Czernowitz and have repulsed strong counter attacks. "A condition has been created by this A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd war, and by the war alone, which gives a report of the evacuation of prevents one or more belligerents Czernowitz and the capture by the buying in this market. If we under-Russians of a large number of pris- take to reverse a condition created oners, including Germans.

attacks have been unsuccessful and that their losses have been appalling. In one sector, six miles in width, 2,300 Russian dead have been count-

OAPAN NOT AN ENEMY

Friendliness There.

orado declared he believed Japan would join in an international agreement to respect the autonomy of the islands if they ultimately were given independence as promised in the ending measure. Mr. Shafroth said he had spent much time in Japan in in 1914. Imports amounted to \$3.- friendliness there both for the United 433 last year, as against \$72,241 in States and Philippines.

Sends Johnson's Name.

SENATORS TALK OUT

FROM VARIOUS ANGLES

PARTY LINES OBSCURED

President Wilson Gets Praise From Republicans and Knocks From that "no warning was given and no vessel was seen." Democrats-James Sharp Williams Vigorously Praises Clear Visioned Man in White House.

Bonds of restraint against public Penfield at Vienna. discussion of international relations of the United States incident to the European war were broken in the andria for England, where their affi-Senate Wednesday, and for more davits probably will be obtained upon than an hour the session was enlivened by debate over the government's neutrality policy, exports of war munitions and travel by American citizens on belligerent-owned ships.

There was no division of the debaters along party lines. Senator Jones of Washington, Republican, denounced as "unpatriotic" American citizens who imperilled the nation by taking passage on belligerent vessels. Senator Works, of California, Repub-"Then for the first time I looked lican, asserted that the government up and saw three machines fully of the United States was "hypocritithree thousand feet high flying in cally" claiming to be neutral when it line from the northeast and turning was in fact participating in the war just over the harbor toward the through the sale of munitions.

Senator Lodge, ranking Republican member of the foreign relations committee, declared that to place an embargo on arms now would be worth more to Germany, than a million

an embargo on munitions. Senator string" the United States.
O'Gorman also informed the Senate Senator Borah wanted that American Consul R. N. McNeely, whether the Mississippi senator who lost his life on the British liner thought that after the war some Persia, had disregarded the advice of European government would attack American Consul General Skinner, at London, that he make the journey to spirit of conquest." Aden on a Dutch vessel. The discussion was precipitated

when Senator Jones read a news-paper editorial urging American citizens to keep off belligerent ships and advising the president to proceed slowly in the present crisis, heeding the interest of ninety-nine millions of Americans rather than that of a "thousand reckless, inconsiderate and unpatriotic citizens who insist on ple of international law and whattraveling on belligerent ships."

by asking whether Senator Jones regarded Consul McNeely unpatriotic ligerents equally on paper, but to one because he sailed for his post on the belligerent only in fact because the Persia. After the New York senator had explained that McNeely had declined to heed Consul General Skinthat we have virtually become the ner's advice to sail on a Dutch ship allies of their enemy. We have rais-Senator Works blazed the way to general debate on the position of the that power. They remain to be set-United States in the war by declaring thed. There will be plenty of diplo-"Of course I shall. Why shouldn't the American government was not

Asserting at the outset that the government shared responsibility for the California senator said:

"The government knew that the Lusitania was loaded to the guards government itself, in full knowledge ioned and deep visioned and tender tion on the ground that it had a cer-

deaths of our citizens." When Senator Works declared the United States actually was participating in the war by the sale of munitions Senator Reed, Democrat.

On the Hoof of these two houses, duct of submarine warfare in the Mediterranean convey the first informations Senator Reed, Democrat.

"You ask me what we are going mation that German submarines were interrupted to ask:

000,000 to Germany, and that the seas wherever they go be not aggres- ment was represented a: considering sion, and if after having that fact that no Americans could possibly be senator not know that Germany procured arms in this country as long while it is talking it perpetrates the

It has been known for some time them?"

tries, and that this government does

"It is impossible to get arms to Germany, and I say it is morally that we had never discussed it with that the most effective form of di wrong for this government to permit them." shipments of arms to any of the belligerents," Senator Works insisted. Vienna Reports Enormous Losses to He added that his principal objection was based on a conviction that the United States was aiding in prolonging the war and the killing of men, and that he would not only put an shipment of food and clothing to the

armies of Europe. Senator Lodge, in upholding the lengthy colloquy with O'Gorman, Hitchcock and others.

"Our markets are open to all the world to buy." said Senator Lodge. by the war we at once enter into the There has been a strong advance by the Russians on this front, although Vienna says that the Russian is an act of unneutrality." "Evidently in time of war, such as

is now disturbing the peace of the world," Senator O'Gorman rejoined. "almost any act of a neutral power would be regarded by some as an act of partiality, but, in my judgment, this government, if it deemed it best for the American nation and the best security of peace with all the nations Senator Shafroth Reports Only could place an embargo against the shipment of munitions to any belligerent without exposing itself to the imputation of an unneutral act." Senator Hitchcock asked Senator Lodge whether it was unneutral for Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Holand to place an embargo on munitions after the war began. Senator

Lodge said he thought not, because that act did not change a condition "Placing of the embargo by these nations," Senator Hitchcock replied "deprived Germany of a safe method of procuring munitions and other contraband from those countries and yet no one was heard to claim that those countries were guilty of unneutrality.

Mexico furnished the vehicle

RECEIVED NO WARNING

day From U. S. Consul Garrels

Consul Garrels at Alexandria, Egypt, Friday advised the state de-partment that he had obtained affidavits from twenty-one survivors of the Persia, including Charles H. Grant, an American citizen, and that all confirmed previous statements

The Austr -Hungarian government

was without information concerning the sinking of the Persia, according to a dispatch received Friday by the state department from Ambassador Officers and crew of the Persia, the consul advised, have left Alex-

arrival. Consul Garrels has been in-structed to forward summaries of the affidavits he has obtained. Ambassador Penfield's dispatch was dated Thursday and contained only informal information in response to his inquiry as to whether the Austro-Hungarian government had knowledge of the sinking of the Persia, and if so, what the circum-

eading part. It preceded the adoption without opposition of a resolu-tion offered by Senator Fall calling on President Wilson for all available information bearing upon the recognition of the Carranza government by the United States.

stances were.

Senators Fall and Lodge insisted that the president should inform con-gress fully concerning the situation before the nomination of an ambas-sador to Mexico was confirmed. Senators O'Gorman of New York and Hitchcock of Nebraska, both Democrats, urged the advisability of an embargo on munitions. Senator of New York and Hitchcock of Nebraska, both Democrats, urged the advisability of an embargo on munitions. Senator of munitions would "harm of New York and Hitchcock of Nebraska, both Democrats, urged the advisability of an embargo on munitions. Senator williams diverted attention from Mexico by commenting the warfare in the North Sea. The latter guaranteed only the safety of "lines." Those for the Mediterranean cover all non-combatant ships.

Senator Borah wanted to know whether the Mississippi senator "I am not anticipating an attack.

in the first place," Senator Williams replied. "I am anticipating bullying first, and I am anticipating the fact that the American people will not consent to be bullied. I will tell the senator why I anticipate bullying. A great power in Europe to-day be-lieves that we have virtually made ourselves allies of the other belligerever was the traditional policy of the Senator Nelson of Minnesota, Refederal government, the effect upon publican, aroused Senator O'Gorman them has been that when we export federal government, the effect upon ed some very delicate questions with matic talk and there will be plenty

to quarrel about.
"They are in the field of diplodeaths of Americans on the Lusitania United States has very wisely attempted to keep them within the field tempted to keep them within the field carding the circles of the chir William of the chiram tempted to keep them within the field of diplomacy, and I am sorry for one part is the congress had to meet right now liam P. Frye. that congress had to meet right now. with ammunition and explosives. Pas- I think the management of our dipsengers were permitted in spite of lomatic affairs would have been more this, to travel on the vessel. The wisely handled by a man long visting on the vessel. The wisely handled by a man long visting of the wisely handled by a man long vistin lomatic affairs would have been more visioned than we have. He has all mismanaged when they are made a game of battledore and shuttlecock point of view. on the floor of these two houses.

ship after their allies agreed not to United States, the German govern-do it on the high diplomatic grounds ment was represented as considering

Referring to alleged attempts to should not be committed in the weaken the Democratic administra- future. tion through airing of views on the war, Senator Williams asserted: in the Mediterranean were under-

international question down into the those contained in Austria's reply to embargo on munitions, but also on dust and sweat and turmoil of political discussion. I will only say that there is in the White House at this time one who has deep vision, long vision, a vision which after it sees shipment of munitions, engaged in a and before it advised action, consid-Senators others.

others.

others.

others.

world."

BRITAIN SEIZES SHIPS

Takes Control in Order to Insure Supply of Grain and Food.

prevailing shortage in ships shall not interfere with the shipment of food and other necessaries to ports in the on the Thessaloniki was exhausted, United Kingdom. Vessels are being only a few gallons of water were left, requisitioned right and left for the and the ship's officers began to porshipment of wheat from the Amerition out short rations of the meagre cas, and in shipping circles it is resupply of food which remained. ported that the admiralty intends to call in the British ships now trading leak when she encountered a hurri-

between foreign ports.
The latter measure is expected particularly to affect British ships trading between South America and the United States. Shippers in Londor predict that such action would have a disastrous effect on this trade.

Serbians at Scutari.

In parliament Lord Robert Cecil. inder secretary for foreign affairs. said that there was a considerable body of the Serbian army at Scutari where at first the men had been in great distress. But the situation, he added, had now been largely relieved.

Telegrams from Athens say that

Many Flee Into Greece.

OFFERS INDEMNITY

GERMANY WILL INDEMNIFY VIC

TIMS OF THE LUSITANIA

GIVES NEW ASSURANCES Von Bernstorff Sees Lansing Friday

and Says That German Subs Respects United States' Demands in Mediterranean as Well as in th

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, presented to Sec-retary Lansing Friday a proposal to pay indemnity for Americans lost in the Lusitania disaster and thereby conclude that controversy and in addition give assurances that any German submarine in the Mediterranean would not attack non-combatant ships of any character without warning, or destroy them without opportunity for non-combatants to reach a place of

safety.

While offering indemnity in the Lusitania case, Germany makes the reservation that it is done without admission of wrong doing. No official indication was given as to the acceptability of the proposal, but one set of American officials took the view that it would end the contro-

The assurances regarding submarine warfare in the Mediterranean are of broader scope than those given after the Arabic disaster and cover-

n a manner satisfactory to the United States were received in Washington Friday from Berlin. Count von Bernstorff had an appointment to confer with Secretary Lansing Friiay afternoon. Germany is believed to have agreed to pay an intemnity for the Amerians when the lined was torpedoed; at the same time basing a reserva tion of any wrong doing upon the

contention that the destruction of the

vessel was an act of reprisal in re-

taliation for the British blockade of Germany. Germany also is understood to be ready to give assurances that her ubmarine commanders operating in the Mediterranean will not torpedo without warning privately-owned vessels of any description, including liners, freighters and tramp steam-

German assurances in regard to submarine warfare in the North Sea

include only liners in passenger ser-It was also stated with authority that Germany virtually agreed with the position of the United States in regard to small boats not being, under all conditions, a place of safety for passengers aboard a ship about to be destroyed. These last concessions are understood to have been contain-

The communication reached the state department several weeks ago tiations. Germany is understood to have fully agreed with the American

The assurances regarding the con-"You ask me what we are going mation that German submarines were to expect aggression about. My an-"Does the senator know that the first loan placed in this country after the war began was a loan of \$25." unarmed merchant ships on the high

hem?" inferior ship, and after having made vised a plan which he believed would an apology it perpetrates the same satisfactorily end the Lusitania cond no signs of an epidemic.

There is practically nothing the There is practically nothing the description of the situation."

There is practically nothing the situation."

Senator an apology it perpetrates the same satisfactorily end the Lusitania concrime upon the crew of still another troversy. He was understood to have ship, and if then it has agreed that submitted the proposition to the Recall of the situation. federal government can do toward aiding in suppression of the epidemic.

It must be dealt with by local authorities and they, in turn, it is extended to the situation.

There is practically nothing the situation.

"If it be true," continued Senator our demands, another ally of the same power perpetrates the same adverse sentiment created by the recrime on still another ship and then crime on still another ship, and then quest for the dismissal of the Gertells us in high toned dogmatism of man naval and military attaches, and diplomacy we have never discussed the demands in the first American

As for the disavowal asked by the ment was represented as considering avowal was assurances that such acts The assurances regarding "I for one decline to bring a great stood to be nearly identical with the last American note on

REACH NEW YORK SAFELY

ship Find a Haven.

The passengers who were forced to abandon the sinking Greek steamship Thessaloniki at sea arrived in New York Friday on the steamship Patris of the same line, and gave vivid de-scriptions of the hardships they had suffered during the five weeks that The British government is taking the Thessaloniki was battered by a stringent measures to see that the series of terrific gales. On December 25, Christmas Day,

> The Thessaloniki first sprang a cane which raged for twelve hourse on December 21. The boiler and engine rooms were partly flooded and

the steamer sent out calls for assist-

ance. After the hurricane subsided,

however, the flooded portions of the

ship were numned out and the steam-

pessengers said, the supply of meat

er proceeded on her voyage. Bulgars Grant Money for War. A war credit of one hundred mil-

ion dollars was enthusiastically ap-

proved by the Bulgarian parliament,

says a dispatch to the London Times from Saloniki. All sections of the opposition voted with the government. Cigarettes for Armies.