

# SUB READY TO GO

## WITH FOOD AND CARGO IN HOLD DEUTSCHLAND WAITS

### MAY LEAVE AT ANY TIME

Subsea Trader's Dash for Sea Only Hours Away—Rubber and Nickel Aboard Exceed 1,000 Tons—British Freighter Nearby—Tug Plays Searchlight on Vessels and Keeps Strangers Away.

The submarine merchantman Deutschland may leave Baltimore at any hour, and she may greet at Norfolk her sister submersible, the Bremen, before making a dash for the Atlantic.

Capt. Koenig and the crew of the submarine Deutschland show clearly that they are anxious over the delay in the vessel's sailing. They are exceeding the limit of time set to remain in Baltimore.

"We will not be here longer than ten days," the captain told the collector of the port when he arrived. Friday was the eleventh day. It is known that Capt. Koenig is disappointed that he could not take advantage of the recent nor'easters that kicked up such tremendous seas that the British warships had to run far out on the Atlantic.

It developed in the last few days that a force of men had been keeping watch on the Deutschland. These are, no doubt, men in the employ of the Allies, detailed to report on the movements of the submarine. Others have been stationed at strategic points all down the bay to the Capes, and so placed as to report the passage of the Deutschland. The idea, it was said, was to flash the news of the vessel's sailing by relays to the allied warships off the Virginia Capes.

Further to conceal the green deck and white-painted sides of the undersea traveler, and to add to the mystery surrounding the preparations for her departure, the officials have prevented newspaper men using a high pile-driver and barge for an observatory. From this perch, over the heads of those ashore, the reporters had been keeping vigil through marine glasses on the activities of the stevedores around the Deutschland.

Annoyed at American newspaper methods, to which they are not accustomed, Capt. Hirsch and other officials of the company appeared to the McLean Contracting company, owners of the pile driver, to prevent the newspaper men going aboard the barge. Shortly afterward, policemen were placed aboard with orders to stop the news gatherers.

Although employees about the pier and warehouse ridiculed the idea that the Deutschland would leave secretly under cover of darkness, all indications pointed to a secret departure, if that's possible. It is most likely that the Deutschland will be towed down the bay between two barges by the tug Thomas F. Timmons, and at some point around Solomon's Island, where the water is deep, will submerge and will lie there trundling cargo. Her dash for the open is expected to follow.

For several hours Thursday the captain studied charts of the Patuxent River and Chesapeake Bay with Capt. Hirsch, commander of the Neckar. The two mariners were in Capt. Hirsch's office on the submarine's pier. When Capt. Koenig went back aboard the undersea voyager he took with him a duplicate manifest of the ship's cargo. Another copy was ready to be sent to the Custom House.

"When will you say farewell to your friends and agents here?" the commander was asked.

"Oh, that can be arranged without any difficulty, that is not a very important detail, is it?" and Capt. Koenig indicated that he was thinking more of the perilous voyage before him than of saying good-bye.

It is expected that Capt. Koenig will go to Norfolk or Newport News, there take on some cargo, essential or non-essential, and begin to worry those who are watching for him fretting them and slipping out when their feet seem to be at the stage most adventurous to him.

But it is unsafe to speculate much on what that good humored little mariner, who can button his own counsel and a capacity for smiling agreeably so tightly within his double-breasted blue coat, will do. He will make a jump straight from Baltimore for the open sea, his friends say, because that is just the thing he is least expected to do.

There was a touch of the dramatic in the manner in which a big black-hulled British freighter swung into her moorings Wednesday, within sight of the barges which screen the Deutschland. When Capt. Koenig and his crew start their voyage they will have to pass in full view of the Britisher. The tug Timmons kept her searchlight playing on the freighter all night.

None of those associated with the submarine would say anything about the English boat. Both the Deutschland and the Britisher carry wireless, but neither is permitted to send messages while in port. Either ship may receive messages. But the United States government is probably taking good care to see that the freighter, even if she might be so disposed, does not send any announcement of the departure of the Deutschland.

The Deutschland took on oil for fuel Tuesday afternoon, two tankers being sidetracked at her pier.

It became known that the Deutschland's cargo consists of forty carloads of bagged nickel, each bag weighing approximately 125 pounds, totaling 340 tons; two barges for bar nickel each weighing about fifty pounds, total four hundred tons; seventy carloads of rubber, each car contain-

# 350 FIRMS ARE BARRED FROM AMERICAN TRADE

## New York World Says Ship Owners Will Not Carry Goods to Those on Blacklist.

The New York World has a blacklist issued by the British consulate under the dates of June 7 and July 11 in which more than three hundred and fifty Central and South American business firms and individuals are included. This list has been communicated to shipowners and shippers in New York with the understanding that they will favor the British government by not doing business with those named.

With few exceptions the names on the lists are those of firms which in the past have done an extensive business with American houses. They have traded largely in food products and machinery. Through the issuance of the lists shippers are warned that vessels flying the British flag will refuse to carry cargoes consigned to the firms. They are also made to understand that if they ship to the houses on neutral vessels they may find themselves on the blacklist.

# BOMBS KILL SIGHTSEERS OF PREPAREDNESS PARADE

## San Francisco Astounded at Explosion Which Destroyed Store and Killed Six, Wounding 44.

At least six persons were killed and forty-four or more injured by the explosion at San Francisco Saturday of a time bomb in the midst of a thorough viewing a preparedness parade. The explosion occurred at Steuart and Market streets, two blocks from San Francisco's main thoroughfare.

The bomb, concealed in a suit case packed with cartridges, bullets, gas pipe, glass and scrap iron, blew a gap through the crowd, blasting men, women and children and babies. The one-story brick building, against which the suitcase stood was wrecked.

# SLAVS TAKE 12,000 TEUTONS

## Anstro-Germans Fail to Check Onslaught of Gen. Sakharoff.

After their retirement from the salient formed by the Lipa and Styrrivers to the heights near Berestechk, it was expected the Germans and Austrians would make a determined stand against the Russian advance. The official report from Petrograd, however, indicates that the Austro-Germans have failed to check Gen. Sakharoff's troops. The Russians are west of Berestechk and the fighting still continues. The captured Austro-Germans on Thursday and Friday are said to number twelve thousand.

# BRITISH ADVANCE

## Attack Starts at Midnight Saturday and Covers Ground.

The British general attack on the Somme front, begun at midnight Saturday, has landed Australian troops in the town of Pozieres, and has placed them astride the road in the direction of Bapaume. Late Sunday night, the British official statement says the fighting is proceeding with the utmost violence, especially at Gulleumont and Longueval. Both these places have changed hands several times.

# RIVERS RISING AGAIN

## Weather Bureau Tells of Heavy Rains in Eastern States.

Flood warnings again have been issued for the rivers of South Carolina, the weather bureau announced Sunday night. Rains which have fallen generally throughout the Atlantic and east Gulf states will continue Monday and Tuesday in portions of the Carolinas and Florida and on Monday in Georgia and Alabama followed by generally fair weather Tuesday.

Ing forty boxes, each weighing about five hundred pounds, total seven hundred tons.

The one hundred and thirty stevedores who have been working day and night loading the boat are picked men. Each has a check of peculiar design that admits him to the vessel and a large number of these men are armed. These stevedores have been in the company's service three months and will be retained to unload and load the Bremen, which was expected Sunday or Monday.

Stored on barges off the property of the Baltimore Copper Smelting and Rolling company at Canton is a large quantity of copper which will form the bulk of the return cargo of the Bremen when she leaves this port. At Curtis Bay one of the big chemical companies has in tanks on a railroad siding thousands of tons of sulphuric acid, one of the most essential requirements in the manufacture of high explosives.

Large quantities of canned goods and sides of beef were stowed in the submarine Tuesday afternoon. Hitherto supplies for the Deutschland's crew have been taken to the interned North German Lloyd steamer Neckar.

An extra hatch was put into use in loading the rubber. Further screening of the submarine was accomplished when four large covered barges were hoisted, and to end, beside the barge that has been alongside the Deutschland for more than a week. Large pieces of burlap were hung between the barges, effectively shutting off the view between the ends of the barges.

# LIEUT. COL. M. C. BUTLER MURDERED BY HOTEL MAN

## Mystery Surrounds Killing of Soldier and Other Man's Wife—Public Asqrts Them of Wrong.

Mystery surrounds the motive of Harry J. Spannall, manager of an Alpine, Texas, hotel, for shooting and killing his wife and Lieut. Col. M. C. Butler of the Sixth United States cavalry while the three were motoring Thursday evening.

The shooting took place about eight-thirty o'clock while the party were out driving in Mr. Spannall's car. Spannall, who was driving, occupied the front seat alone. Mrs. Spannall and Col. Butler occupied the rear seat.

The tragedy happened in the main residential section of the city. Spannall, it seems, suddenly stopped his car, turned in his seat and began shooting, using a small calibre automatic and a revolver. Both victims were shot several times, death being instantaneous.

Apparently Col. Butler was shot first and killed instantly, for persons nearby heard the woman cry out after the shooting had begun, "Harry, don't kill me!" while the officer made no outcry.

Previous to the shooting Spannall had been chatting gaily with friends at the Holland hotel, of which he was manager.

Col. Butler only recently was promoted from the rank of major and had been stationed at Alpine in command of the garrison for about two months and had become popular with the townpeople. He lived at the Holland hotel and he and his wife and nine-year-old son were on intimate terms socially with Mr. and Mrs. Spannall and their five-year-old daughter.

The report received by the war department from Lieut. Col. J. E. Machort, Fourth Texas Infantry, commanding officer at Alpine, regarding the death of Col. Butler, is as follows:

"Answering your telegram requesting further details regarding the death of Col. Butler, will state Col. Butler was sitting with me and other officers and citizens in front of the hotel about eight forty-five p. m., July 20, when Mr. and Mrs. Spannall drove up in their car. Mr. Spannall driving and Mrs. Spannall occupying the rear seat.

"Mr. Spannall called Col. Butler to the car, reached back and opened the rear door, asking Col. Butler to take the seat with Mrs. Spannall. Col. Butler did so and the car immediately drove off around the corner of the hotel.

"After the car had proceeded about six hundred yards into the residential part of the town, Mr. Spannall shot and killed both Col. Butler and Mrs. Spannall, firing several shots into each one. He then walked to the jail and surrendered to the sheriff. Just how the killing was done cannot be positively stated as there seem not to have been any witnesses present.

Col. and Mrs. Butler lived at the Holland hotel here, and both associated freely with Mr. and Mrs. Spannall, proprietors of the hotel.

"Both couples took frequent drives in the auto of the Spannalls in the evenings.

"Mr. Spannall seems to have been of extremely jealous disposition. It is stated that he had frequent disagreements with his wife, who was a great beauty.

"The general opinion here is that Mrs. Spannall has never given her husband any just cause for his jealousy and the unanimous opinion is that Col. Butler was absolutely innocent of any wrong. Whatever the cause, it appears like a cold blooded, premeditated murder committed by a man crazed by jealousy."

# GERMANS BOMBAR

## London Tells of Shelling of Fifty-Mile Stretch of Trenches.

Massed German artillery is furiously shelling the Franco-British front in Picardy on a stretch of fifty miles from the Aene to Vermandovillers, according to London's advice from the battle ground Saturday night. The tremendous fire, in which gas and "tear" shells are interspersed with high explosives, is taken to herald the greatest counter-blow yet struck by the Germans since the opening of the Allies' big push.

Berlin makes the statement that the Franco-British offensive has, for the time, at least, been stopped. The Germans unofficially intimate that the losses inflicted on the Allies have been so serious that it is inadvisable with their present weakened forces to attempt a further general offensive in France at this time. No reports from either the French or British commanders on the scene which have been made public, bear out this claim.

# CAPTURED 26,000

## British and French Hold Prisoners Since July 1.

The German counter attacks recently delivered against the French front have proved unsuccessful and the entente allies now are fighting slowly in the direction of Combles, two miles from Gulleumont.

According to a reliable estimate the British and French together have captured since July 1 more than twenty-six thousand prisoners, one hundred and forty guns and hundreds of machine guns.

Prohis Name Harley.

J. Frank Hanley, former governor of Indiana, was nominated for president, and Dr. Ira D. Landrith of Nashville for vice-president Friday by the Prohibitionist national convention at St. Paul.

Memphis Cars Wrecked.

Four street cars were badly wrecked by mobs Saturday night and it is thought no further attempts will be made to resume traffic in the face of the strikers' opposition.

# HURTS OUR TRADE

## BRITISH BLACKLIST IS AN ENTIRELY ILLEGAL ACT

### RAISES GRAVE QUESTION

U. S. Government Fails to Understand British Policy and Will Vigorously Deny Her Right—Other Irritating Questions are to be Taken up With Island Empire.

The United States government concedes the right of Great Britain to forbid her subjects at home and in British territory to "trade with the enemy," but denies positively the right of the British government to cross the Atlantic and tell American citizens that they can no longer carry on their business.

It is on this statement of principle that the United States will shortly address to Great Britain a vigorous protest against the blacklisting of American citizens under the Trading With the Enemy Act.

Developments following a meeting of the cabinet indicated that the government had stiffened considerably in its attitude toward the action of the British government in blacklisting provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act.

For the present all that will be done by the government will be of an informal character, but this will be merely preliminary to very vigorous representations to Great Britain, according to what was said after the cabinet adjourned.

As a reminder that the United States is determined that her rights as a neutral shall be respected by Great Britain and her allies, Mr. Polk has requested Ambassador Sharp in London and Ambassador Sharp in Paris to request that the reply to the second American note regarding the unlawful seizure of mails passing between the United States and other neutral countries be expedited.

This note contained a specific request for an early reply, but weeks have passed since it was dispatched. The understanding is that as far as Great Britain is concerned the reply has been completed and awaits only the sanction of the French government, to which the note was jointly sent.

Certain of the blacklisted Americans communicated with the state department, stating that they have no idea on what ground the British government has placed their names on the blacklist and giving the facts as to their business transactions. This information was communicated to the embassy here and to Ambassador Page.

The acting secretary of state has not yet received from the British embassy specific information regarding the purpose and scope of the blacklist. Ambassador Spring-Rice advised Mr. Polk that this information is not in possession of the embassy and must be obtained by cable from London. The British ambassador took steps to procure the desired information.

It is understood that Ambassador Page also has been requested to make inquiries regarding the underlying purpose of the blacklist and its scope. Until specific information is in the hands of the department, no formal representation will be made to Great Britain.

Officials do not anticipate any considerable delay in getting the desired information. Prompt action will follow its receipt. President Wilson and his advisers meanwhile are giving most careful consideration to the British blacklist and its possible consequences.

That the promulgation of this new British restrictive measure is fraught with grave consequences is freely admitted in official circles.

Administration officials have no fault to find with Great Britain or attempting to cripple her enemies in every way recognized by international law and comity. From the beginning of the war President Wilson has sought to compel the struggling nations to follow the law in so far as their acts have brought them in contact with American and other neutral rights and interests.

The record of the United States on this point is clear and unmistakable. Officials declared that this policy will be followed in the several controversies with Great Britain of which the blacklist is the climax. Many stores remain to be settled with the British foreign office. Great patience has been shown by the administration in its controversies with both Germany and Great Britain.

Great Britain apparently has misconstrued the position of the United States in holding human life higher than mere commerce and therefore forcing a settlement of the vital issues in the submarine controversy with Germany ahead of a settlement of the numerous differences with the Allies.

Every successive step taken by Great Britain and France, has tended to throw greater restrictions about American and other neutral commerce, always with the excuse that the blow primarily was aimed at the enemy.

Officials have marveled at the aggressions upon American and other neutral commerce. How Great Britain and her allies hope to retain the good will of the rank and file of Americans by such a course is beyond the comprehension of officials who have followed closely the developments of the war.

Administration officials are concerning themselves just now with the British blacklist as applied to American citizens who are not in position to have dealings with the central powers, and some of whom have not had business transactions with Germany or Austria since the war began.

But other unsettled questions have not been forgotten. They include the long distance blockade which Great Britain established as part of her

# BRITISH ARE STOPPING SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

## Big Orders are Held up Because of Danger Under the British Blacklist of Neutrals.

Orders from South American countries for large quantities of foodstuffs, farming implements, household articles and other materials used in domestic pursuits are held up by the action of the British government in extending to this country the blacklist of the foreign trade department under the British Trading With the Enemy Act.

The danger of lawsuits and other complications arising out of the inability of shippers to fulfill contracts because of the blacklisting led to numerous inquiries at the office of the British consulate by individuals and firms who are engaged in the export and import business. Some of the largest foreign trade houses instructed their clerks not to accept any shipments until the British agents had been asked about the status of the customers.

Under the order, as it is interpreted by American firms which have no German or Austrian connections, they will be banned from doing business with Great Britain or the colonies unless they refuse to negotiate with those on the blacklist.

# AMERICA TO RETALIATE AGAINST NEW BLACKLIST

## Washington Says Government Will Take Positive Action to Protect American Firms.

Indications that officials are considering the advisability of taking economic retaliatory measures against Great Britain for blacklisting nearly a hundred American firms and individuals under the trading with the enemy act were apparent Sunday in administration circles.

In the event of economic reprisals being decided on, the department of justice and the department of commerce, it was said, probably will develop means of effecting them.

Sweden's retaliation when Great Britain blacklisted Swedish business houses and individuals by refusing to permit shipments for Russia to pass through her territory is understood to have resulted in a modification by the British government of the blacklisting measures.

It was stated positively that the United States would take positive steps of some sort to prevent injury to American concerns through operation of the act. The official making this statement added, however, that he believed Great Britain would modify her stand without the necessity for resorting to retaliation.

# CAUSES MUCH CONCERN

## British Worried Over American Re-ception of Statutory Blacklist.

The reception in the United States of the publication of the statutory blacklist of American firms has caused considerable misgivings in London's financial circles, which fear what they term extra legal reprisals.

Some weeks ago, according to reports, certain neutral traders formed an international union for mutual action against various economic measures of the belligerents likely to affect their trading interests.

The smaller neutral nations which have been on the blacklist for some time are said to have been awaiting a lead from the United States, which they considered as not inclined to become effective as long as its traders suffered only from the operations of a vaguely defined sub rosa blacklist.

With America included in the blacklist, however, it is expected that the international traders' organization now will develop activity, not only in seeking governmental redress but in commercial reprisals.

Sweden, which is the only neutral thus far to adopt any official reprisals against the economic measures of the belligerents, is reported especially active in support of the league of neutral traders.

Notwithstanding its commercial size, the United States has one of the smallest groups on the blacklist. The large Asiatic list contains the names of a considerable number of Japanese firms, while other firms of allied nationalities appear on various European, South American and North American lists.

"starvation" policy, the operations of which has seriously damaged the commerce of the United States and other neutrals.

The British blockade will be made the subject of another vigorous note in the near future. From the outset the United States has taken the ground that the blockade is illegal, and recent developments have served to confirm officials in this position.

These measures have served to convince many that Great Britain's war is a purely commercial affair and not a death struggle to uphold the rights of humanity and civilization, as is popularly supposed.

The state department has assembled a mass of data regarding the working of various restrictive measures adopted by the Allies under the leadership of Great Britain. The blacklist, although a new departure in the dealings of Great Britain with the United States, is not new to other neutrals. A similar measure was promulgated with regard to Holland and other European neutrals in an effort to prevent any dealing with the central powers.

This is one of the matters discussed by Minister van Rappard of the Netherlands in his conference with Mr. Polk. The data now collected cover the operation of the blacklist and other measures in countries adjacent to the central powers.

# SENATE FOR BIG NAVY; VOTES 66 NEW SHIPS

## Eight Capital Ships for First Year and as Many More in Following Two Years.

The naval appropriation bill with a three year building program including the immediate construction of four dreadnoughts, four great battle cruisers and 58 other craft, passed the Senate late Friday by a vote of 71 to 8. It carries \$315,826,843 or \$45,857,588 more than the total as the measure passed the house.

Two Democrats—Senators Thomas and Vardaman—and six Republicans—Senators Clapp, Curtis, Gronna, La Follette, Norris and Works—voted against the bill, which has had the support of leaders of both parties during the week of debate that preceded passage. Senators Tillman, Swanson and Lodge were appointed conferees on the bill.

Administration leaders regard it as practically certain that in conferences between the two houses at least four battle cruisers and two dreadnoughts to be contracted for at once will be agreed upon. An analysis of the two building programs shows the following from which the conferees must work out their compromise:

	House	Senate
Battleships . . . . .	0	10
Battle cruisers . . . . .	5	5
Scout cruisers . . . . .	4	10
Fleet submarines . . . . .	10	50
Fleet submarines . . . . .	0	9
xCoast submarine . . . . .	50	58
Submarine (Neff) . . . . .	0	1
Fuel ships . . . . .	1	2
Ammunition ships . . . . .	1	3
Hospital ships . . . . .	1	1
Repair ships . . . . .	0	1
Transports . . . . .	0	1
Destroyer tenders . . . . .	0	2
Submarine tenders . . . . .	0	1
Gunboats . . . . .	0	2
Totals . . . . .	72	157

xTwo fleet submarines previously authorized to be completed at once.

Miscellaneous appropriations carried in the bill include: \$11,000,000 for government armor plate plant; \$19,485,500 to provide ammunition for ships to be built in the next two years; \$3,300 for batteries for merchant auxiliaries—\$1,650,000 available at once; \$3,500,000 for aviation; \$1,500,000 for naval experimental and research laboratory; \$1,411,000 for government projectile plant; \$1,270,000 for arming and equipping the naval militia; \$10,335,815 for maintenance and enlargement of public stations, navy yards and docks; \$50,226,912 for pay of the navy.

# TO GUARD NEUTRALITY

## Dreadnought Pennsylvania Stationed Off Coast Near Cape Henry.

It became apparent at Norfolk Saturday that whether by accident or design, the Deutschland when she does start out to sea is to have the strongest possible protection from any violation of the neutrality laws by her enemies. Capt. Koenig has repeatedly asserted that his only danger lay in failure of some hostile cruiser to respect the asylum to which the undersea freighter is entitled as long as she is within American territorial waters. The great new United States superdreadnought Pennsylvania, commissioned at the Portsmouth navy yard two weeks ago, left ostensibly to go to Newport to become flagship of the Atlantic fleet.

Two hours after the Pennsylvania had weighed anchor she was reported stopped about five miles off Virginia Beach, five miles beyond Cape Henry, on the southern route and just about at the edge of the neutrality zone. Inquiry at the navy yard brought forth statements that the Pennsylvania had decided to lie there several days for turret and boat drills, tests of searchlights, and examination of guns.

# HITS VON HINDENBURG

## Kuropatkin, of Pre-War Fame, Penetrates German Line.

From the eastern front come reports of continued Russian successes. Gen. Kuropatkin has cut Field Marshal von Hindenburg's line at several points and, according to an unofficial report, has penetrated a distance of five miles.

Russian official reports of the operations in this sector—Riga—are exceedingly reticent but von Hindenburg's line was considered the strongest on the whole eastern front and that the Russians were able to break it is regarded as most significant here.

# JOHN BULL MAKES REPLY

## Memorandum on Mail Seizures Received in Washington.

Great Britain's memorandum regarding mail seizures was received at the state department Sunday and was delivered to Acting Secretary Polk Monday. It has been indicated that nothing short of a readjustment of the censorship of neutral mails on the principles for which the United States has contended would be accepted as satisfactory.

# TO BUY WEST INDIES?

## Switzerland Sends Report of Sale by Denmark for \$25,000,000.

The Lausanne Gazette learns that negotiations have been completed between the United States and Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West Indies. The United States, it is stated, will pay twenty-five million dollars for the islands.

German Receipts Wood.

The Germans have captured a portion of Delville wood and obtained a footing in the northern outskirts of Longueval. It is announced