

GERMANY'S REPLY UNSATISFACTORY

WILSON AND LANSING CONFER BUT NO ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE.

ARABIC CASE IS DIFFERENT

American Lives Not Question For Hague Is Stand Taken By President Wilson.

Washington.—Germany has failed to satisfy the request of the United States that the sinking of the Arabic was a loss of American lives will be disavowed and liability for the act assumed by the Imperial Government. This became known after a conference between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing at which the latter submitted a note given him in New York by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

No announcement was made after the White House conference. Secretary Lansing declined to say what the next step would be, but it was learned later the German Ambassador would be asked to come to Washington soon to receive the view which the American Government takes of the last German note. Count von Bernstorff is fully authorized by his Government to conduct the submarine negotiations.

While the situation has improved to the extent that there is no danger of an immediate break in diplomatic relations, as the note affords an opportunity for further negotiation, it was stated reliably that final refusal by Germany to meet the American viewpoint on the Arabic case might bring about the threatened rupture.

In general, it was learned that Germany after examining the evidence submitted by the United States, came to the conclusion that her submarine commander erred in assuming that the Arabic was intent on ramming the German submarine when steering to rescue the passengers on the British steamer Dunsley. This admission of a mistake would amount to a disavowal of the act, but the United States has insisted that disavowal must be accompanied by an assumption of responsibility and liability, and that full reparation must be given for American lives lost.

President Wilson has taken the position that the United States cannot arbitrate questions involving the loss of American lives and it is believed that in the next step the Washington Government will indicate that the only matter it can submit to arbitration is the amount of the damages to be paid after the question of liability already is admitted.

EARTHQUAKE IN UTAH.

Southern Pacific Watertank Overthrown in Nevada.

San Francisco.—There were no further seismic disturbances as a result of a series of earthquakes believed to have originated in the Wasatch fault underlying the Wasatch Mountains in Utah.

The severest shock was at 10:56 at night. The quakes were felt in Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon and Idaho.

So violent were the tremors in Nevada that railroad water tanks along the Southern Pacific were thrown down.

At Baker, Ore., and at Sacramento, and Fresno, CA., buildings swayed and residents rushed into the streets. The disturbances reached as far north as Victoria, B. C. In San Francisco the shocks were barely perceptible.

Will Fight at Mardi Gras.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Jess Willard announced that his first fight to defend the title of world's champion heavyweight pugilist when he won from Jack Johnson, probably would take place in New Orleans in March, the challenger to be the "logical contender" for the title selected by the sporting writers of the country. He said he would accept the offer of New Orleans promoters for a 20-round match there during Mardi Gras.

Canal Blocked to November 1.

Washington.—The war department announced that there was little prospect of reopening the Panama Canal before November 1. Since the channel was blocked by a slide from the east bank north of Gold Hill September 29, the movement has continued steadily, pouring earth and rock into the waterway while the dredges worked away in a vain effort to keep it open. Hundreds of vessels will be held up by the closing of the canal for 40 days or more, causing the first very serious interruption of traffic.

Death List Grows.

New Orleans.—Scores of relief vessels despatched from almost every point along the Louisiana and Mississippi gulf coasts were searching the storm-stricken district where hundreds of persons were reported marooned and without food. The list of known dead still stood at 202 early at night, but it was believed that the total death list will be well above 300 as more than 100 persons are reported missing. Refugees were arriving on every boat bringing with them stories

DEATH LIST GROWS IN NEW ORLEANS

TROPICAL HURRICANE CAUSES LOSS OF 200 OR PROBABLY MORE LIVES.

KNOWN DEAD NUMBERS 149

Reported Dead 106; Missing 103.—Great Property Loss in Sections of Mississippi and Louisiana.

New Orleans.—New Orleans and the Mississippi Gulf coast were swept by a tropical hurricane that demoralized communication, caused a loss of probably 200 lives and much property. The Mississippi river levees below New Orleans broke and houses were washed away.

Reports from scattered sections of the storm swept area in Louisiana and along the Mississippi Gulf coast placed the number of known dead at 149; reported dead 106, and missing 103. The property damage will run into millions.

The known dead in Louisiana included:

- New Orleans and environs 24.
- Rigolets 21.
- Lake Catherine 22.
- Near Frontier 25.
- Eight drowned in sinking packet Hazel, near Grand Isle.
- Reported dead and missing in Louisiana:
- Shell Beach, St. Bernard Parish 16.
- Island de la Croix 22.
- Yolosky 15 (negroes).

Counties by boat and train as well as mail advices brought in reports of tremendous property loss and rumors of many drowned along both sides of the Mississippi River south of here.

Boat passengers arriving from Empire, about 50 miles down the Mississippi, reported that only four large houses still stood at Empire and that about 200 persons were marooned in them. The state conservation commission here started a rescue vessel for that point. Many inhabitants elsewhere were reported marooned and some were said to be clinging to tree tops. Relief vessels were sent to rescue them.

Bay St. Louis, Miss., on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, reported one dead and property loss heavy. Houma, La., and Burwood, the most southerly point on the Gulf coast, reported no loss of life.

Twenty-one were known to be dead at Rigolets and 22 at Lake Catherine, both small places a few miles west of the Mississippi-Louisiana State line, according to W. O. Powell, one of 12 survivors who arrived here. Fifteen negroes and one white man were reported dead at Shell Beach and 22 white persons at de la Croix Island, both small settlements in St. Bernard Parish, south of here.

NOTE FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Says She Is Not Prospering at the Expense of United States.

Washington.—Great Britain's answer to reports widely circulated in this country that she has been interfering with legitimate trade of the United States with neutral European nations is given in a note handed to Ambassador Page at London by Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Minister, and made public here by the state department.

Data and figures are quoted at length to prove that where British exports and re-exports have increased the growth of similar trade from the United States has been many times as large, while in many cases there has been vast increases of American exports compared with decreases in these from the United Kingdom.

The note, which is in response to the British Ambassador's report of a reference at the state department to the unfavorable impression created here by reports of increases in British trade with northern European countries since the war began, suggests also that statements concerning Great Britain's policy have been inspired by German agents.

Villa Chiefs Ready.

Washington.—Three former Villa officers, says the Carranza agency, are en route to Vera Cruz commissioned to arrange for the surrender of many of the chiefs of Villa's army. The announcement says they are "traveling incognito because Villa is ignorant of their intention and secrecy must be preserved to avoid assassination of such of them as still remain within his reach." Carranza says territory abandoned by Villa is "growing worse every day."

Von Papen May Follow Dumba.

Washington.—Unless Captain von Papen, the German military attaché is voluntarily withdrawn by his government, indications were that within a short time the United States would request his recall. All the papers carried by James F. J. Archibald, the American correspondent involved in the case of Doctor Dumba, have now been placed before state department officials and while final decision will await the return of Secretary Lansing the documents disclose a transgression of diplomatic proprieties.

FIGHT FOR GERMAN LINE OF DEFENSE

FRENCH MAKE DESPERATE EFFORT TO SECURE IMPORTANT POSITION.

GERMANS ADMIT TO LOSSES

French Have Taken Hill 191, Which Has Been Very Important to the Argonne Army, Cuts off Supply.

London.—While the Anglo-French troops in Artois apparently are merely engaged in consolidating the ground counter-attacks, the battle for the German second line of defense in Champagne—the collapse of which would acutely menace the greater part of the German position in the West—is proceeding with the greatest stubbornness.

At several points the French troops have gained a footing in the second line and some of them even went right through, but encountering German reserves, were unable to maintain their progress. According to the German account these latter troops were captured or exterminated.

The Germans, however, admit the loss of hill 191, to the north of Massey, where the French are not far from the railway triangle, the possession of which has been of the greatest advantage to the Germans, as one of the lines has been used for supplying the Argonne army.

It is believed here that besides the gain of ground in the Artois and Champagne of the Allies generally, the recent successful operations must soon relieve the pressure on Russia and perhaps prevent the Austro-Germans from sending any large force against Serbia.

Already large reinforcements for the Germans are arriving on the Western front and their presence has already had the effect of slackening somewhat the Allies' offensive. But there is a possibility of the offensive breaking out on some other section of this front. In fact, the correspondent of The Koelnische Zeitung at German headquarters announce that an attack was made east of Bourville, which he says was repulsed.

PRESIDENT GREET'S VETERANS.

General Reception Had Not Been Planned, But Thousands Gathered.

Washington.—What had been planned as a brief reception at the White House for members of organizations affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, in annual reunion here, developed into a rush during which nearly 5,000 old soldiers and their wives shook hands with President Wilson. For two hours they filed through the historic East Room, each receiving a smile and a hand clasp from the President.

Arrangements had been made for the President to greet members of the Loyal Legion, the association of ex-prisoners of war, officers of the Union Army, and members of the Women's Relief Corps. A report gained circulation, however, that all G. A. R. visitors were invited, and to add to the confusion, many of those in the crowd that appeared when the hour for the reception arrived wore badges which they said had been sold them at 25 cents with the understanding that they would admit the wearer to the White House. Excited men and women clamored for admission at all the gates, where the policemen had instructions to admit only those wearing certain kinds of badges. When the trouble was at its height Secretary Tuttle hurried out and restored quiet by giving an order that every body be permitted to enter.

Already several men and women had fainted, and others were so exhausted that they had to be taken inside the White House and revived.

Kansas City was selected as the place for the 1916 reunion.

Tablet at Manassas Unveiled. Manassas, Va.—A bronze tablet commemorating the peace jubilee here July 21, 1911, was unveiled in the presence of several thousand people.

Rockefeller Plans For Workers.

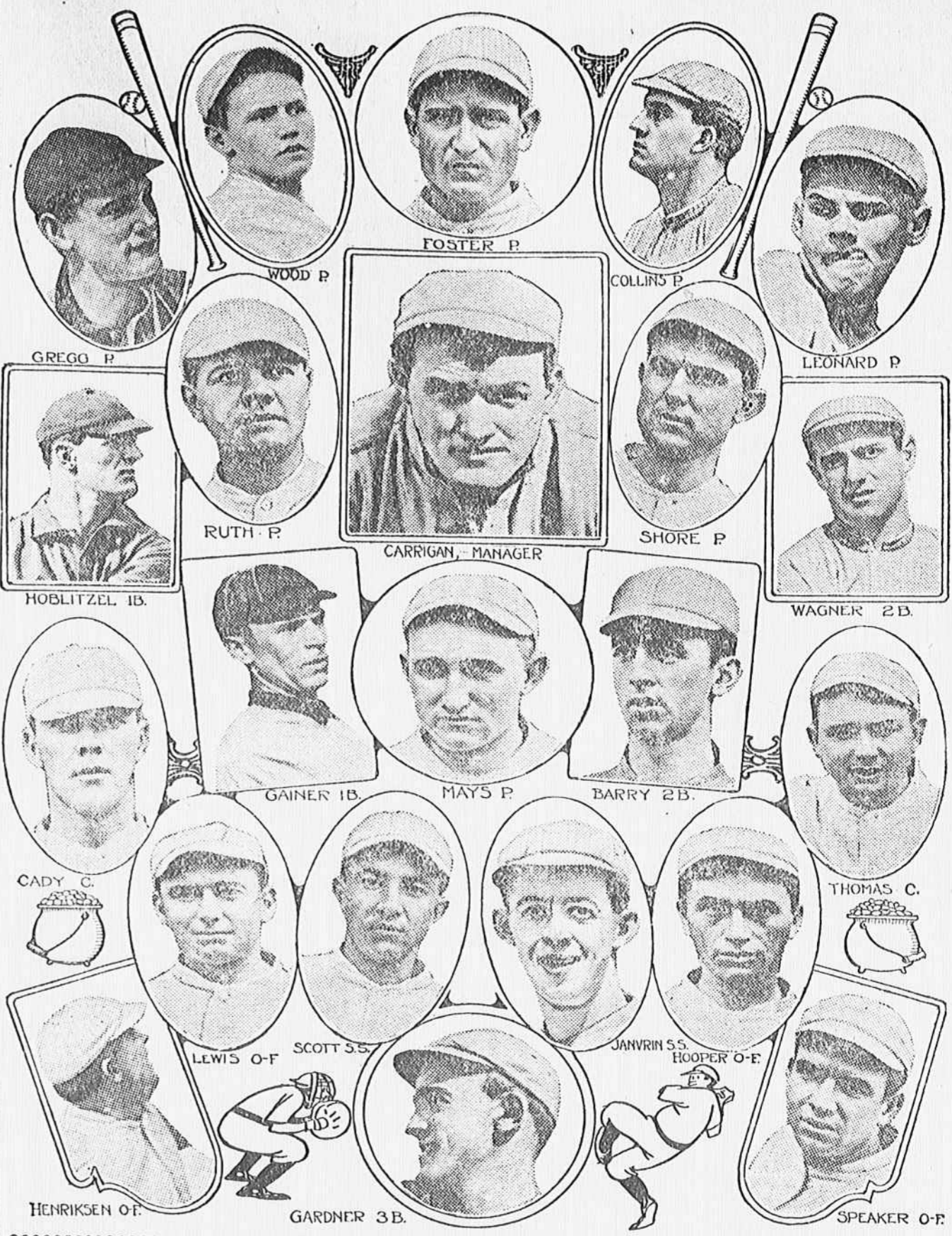
Denver, Col.—An industrial plan which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., characterized as "broader and more democratic than unionism" will be submitted to officers and employees of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo within a few days. Announcement of the meeting was made by Mr. Rockefeller.

In discussing the meeting Mr. Rockefeller declined to make public in advance any details of the industrial plan. He said, however, that it was no attack upon union labor.

Greece Forced to Mobilize.

Athens, Greece.—At the special session of the Greek chamber at which the action of the government in deprecating a general mobilization of the army was ratified and a loan of \$30,000,000 authorized, Premier Venizelos said that mobilization of the Greek force was indispensable on account of Bulgaria's military measures. He stated, however, that Bulgaria had explained to Greece that she had no intention of adopting an aggressive attitude toward Greece or Serbia.

RED SOX ARE WINNERS OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE 1915 PENNANT



CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY BOSTON RED SOX

Hub Team Is Winner of the American League Pennant.

Manager Bill Carrigan Lands His Machine on Top After Pretty Fight—Credit Also Given to Star Outfielders.

(By CHARLES H. CROWELL.) After as pretty a struggle as the most enthusiastic baseball fan could possibly wish for, the Boston Red Sox finally won the American league championship for 1915. Up to almost the last game it was anybody's race, but few games separating the leader and tailender.

To Bill Carrigan belongs the credit. His earnest, aggressive and at times quarrelsome methods were of vast importance in the long grind. The Red Sox got away to a poor start owing to sickness and injury, and it was not until the season was well advanced that the players got together, assumed the lead and once out in front they clung tenaciously.

When Jake Stahl was deposed as manager of the Red Sox the place was given to Carrigan, and since that day Bill has been making good in every sense of the word. He is an exacting leader. He finds out what a player can do and then insists on that man doing his full duty. A sluggard has no business on that team. Carrigan has compelled his stars to work as hard as the recruits. He is a strict disciplinarian and will brook no interference with his methods.

Kept Players on Toes. Starting the season with as classy a staff of pitchers as a manager could desire, an outfield that could not be beaten, and a strong infield, Carrigan kept his men on their toes all the time. His college training gave him a finesse and to some extent a diplomacy unexpected in one of such aggressive methods. To begin with, Joe Wood went wrong during last winter, and was slow in rounding to. Wagner, his star keystone sacker, was also incapacitated. Dutch Leonard, his first string pitcher, got in bad with President Lannin, but Carrigan overcame all obstacles and finally landed his team on top.

The Red Sox outfield, Speaker, Lewis and Hooper, has worked together for six years and they know how every player who has been around the circuit once hits, and where he hits. This trio is the best defensively in the league. Speaker's war club and marvelous speed on the bases; Hooper's well-known trick of waiting out

an opposing pitcher and Lewis' steady hitting, brings them to a point of excellence second to none. The Detroit outfield, Cobb, Crawford and Veach, may equal them in many respects, but they do not surpass them. Speaker, with his tremendous speed, can play a shorter field than any other center. Hooper and Lewis possess arms of steel and it behooves an opposing player to watch his steps whenever he makes what looks like a sure single, or he may be thrown out at first. Many fielders may have as many assists at the end of the season as this trio, but that is because most American league baserunners know when and where to stop. The individual and team play of these three have been one of the most important factors in keeping the Red Sox in the lead and eventually capturing the flag.

Pitchers Worked Well.

Outside of the illness of Wood and the sulkiness of Leonard, Manager Carrigan has not had to worry a great deal about his pitchers. "Babe" Ruth, George Foster and Ernest Shore, Veon Gregg and Mays, have all done mighty well, not only in the box, but also at bat. Ruth has a batting average well above the .300 mark. Joe Wood, the star of the string, is one of the rare individuals who does well everywhere he attempts. He is a fine fellow personally and is well liked by his companions on the club.

The Red Sox, besides their strong outfield and classy staff of pitchers, has an almost ideal infield. Hoblitzel, Barry and Gardner, are hard to beat and many blossoming base hits have been nipped in the bud by this quartette. And then, in case of accident Gainer, Janvrin and Wagner are always on hand to fill any gap.

Few interviewers have ever been able to talk to Carrigan as to his success. He is not bashful, but his gruff, unfriendly manner makes him doubly hard to thaw out. Because of this, few characteristics of his have come to the surface. Off the ball field he is unusually silent and thoughtful.

Carrigan has had an extra load to carry, as he was promoted to the leadership of the Red Sox over his teammates, and in some cases he found others were not so certain that Carrigan was the man for the job. He has had to contend with cliques, with lesser lights aspiring to his official head and with disgruntled players. But his roughshod methods have overridden all obstacles, until now he is recognized by players and "fans" alike as the first man of the Red Sox.

Took Up Baseball.

He was born in Lewiston, Me., thirty-three years ago, of a family of modest means, and was selected for a clerical vocation. It was impressed upon him that to succeed in this life he must learn the ways of the world. So "Bill" dutifully allowed himself to be dragged daily to school.

And this school changed the vocation of "Bill's" after life, for it was there he first became imbued with a love for baseball.

Carrigan early exhibited a skill in the popular sport and was selected as catcher of the high school team in his first year. He played four years on the Lewiston high school nine and then acquiesced in the desire of his parents to attend Holy Cross college. While at Holy Cross Carrigan made his impression on the big league scouts and especially those of the Red Sox, who in 1906 prevailed upon Carrigan to give up all other thoughts of after life for the padded mitt, bat and ball.

He played his first professional ball in the autumn of 1906 with the Red Sox, but, being inexperienced, was sent to Toronto the following year. He was recalled by the Red Sox in 1908 and was substitute catcher for that year. In 1909 Lou Criger, the veteran, was released and Carrigan became the regular catcher for the Red Sox, playing that position in the world's series against the Giants in 1912.

He now enjoys the happy distinction of being the only playing manager in the American league.

AMERICAN JOCKEY WINS

The American Jockey Archibald headed the list of winning riders in the summer meeting at Hoppegarten, Berlin, recently concluded, with seventeen firsts in forty-eight races. The victories of the American rider were very popular and in racing at least there was no trace of anti-American feeling. Second place was taken by Jockey Rastenberger, riding for the Weinberg stables, for which Fred Taral, the old American jockey, is trainer. Rastenberger, who is serving with the German field artillery and was given a furlough for the meeting, rode fifteen winners in fifty-six races. Other German jockeys follow in the rear, the next rider, Plueschke, riding only seven winners.

Gratitude for Wagner.

The report that Hans Wagner will be made manager of the Pirates must be wrong. Barney Dreyfuss, owner of the club, is too grateful to Hans for the great infielder's years of service to hand him anything like that.

New Motorcycle Record.

Arthur Chapple today holds a new motorcycle record for a mile. He recently covered the distance in 37.35 seconds, one-fifth of a second better than the mark he made last year.