

TRAIN KILLS 2 GUARDS

MOTOR CAR CARRYING MEMBERS OF OHIO REGIMENT DEMOLISHED ON BORDER.

TWELVE SOLDIERS ARE HURT

More Militiamen Are Released From Border Service by the War Department—Wisconsin and Iowa Soldiers Ordered Home.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 12.—Private Charles Eaton of Company L, Fifth Ohio infantry, and Sgt. Karl Eisehart of Company K, Fifth Ohio infantry, were killed when the Golden State Limited train of the Rock Island line from Chicago struck a motor truck in which they were riding downtown from Camp Pershing.

Private Rudolph J. Smith of Company K, Fifth Ohio infantry, and Private Dan T. Toomey of Company L, Fifth Ohio infantry, were so badly injured that they were reported to be in a dying condition. Ten other members of the Fifth Ohio infantry were seriously injured. Among these were: Private A. J. Roehl, Cleveland; Private H. J. Clark, Cleveland; Private Daniel Dingwell, Cleveland; Private Dan Ray, Connaut; Private Floyd Hugar, Connaut; Private Grant Rood, Connaut.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 12.—It was announced at military headquarters here on Friday that orders had been received from the southern department for the quartermaster's department to prepare for the movement of National Guard troops to their home states.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 12.—The Second Wisconsin infantry left here today (Saturday) for Fort Sheridan, to be mustered out of the federal service.

It will be the first regiment to enter under a war department order for resumption of the homeward movement of state troops.

Additional schedules for departure from the border arranged to date are: Second Virginia infantry, from Brownsville, February 11; squadron Iowa cavalry, Llano Grande, and Iowa field hospital and ambulance company, Brownsville, February 15; Fifth Maryland infantry, Eagle Pass, February 14.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 12.—Maj. Frank L. Wells received orders on Friday to continue mustering out members of the Thirty-second regiment at Fort Wayne.

WILSON WANTS NATION UNIT

Only "Overt Act" of Clear-Cut Hostility by Germany Will Cause War.

Washington, Feb. 8.—President Wilson wants a perfectly united country behind him when he says the word that will cause congress to declare war.

It is for this reason that the insistence of the administration is that the overt act which brings war shall be one of clear-cut hostility and of unquestioned violation of our rights.

It can be said that the accumulation of proof is that no cabinet official or other high official of the government believes that Germany is to exercise a restraining hand on her submarine commanders.

ISOLATION ENDED, SAYS TAFT

Declares Policy of Washington and of Jefferson Is Not Applicable to Present Conditions.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—The policy of Washington and Jefferson with reference to entangling alliances and the theory that America "has been favored by fortune with splendid isolation," were declared to be utterly inapplicable to present conditions by former President William H. Taft, at a dinner here under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace.

INDIANA DRY BILL IS SIGNED

Prohibition Measure Will Take Effect in the Hoosier State in April, 1918.

Indianapolis, Feb. 12.—Governor Goodrich on Friday signed the Wright prohibition bill, which will make Indiana dry in April, 1918. In the presence of many prohibition workers the governor attached his signature to the measure.

DENIES DEUTSCHLAND SAILED

Merchant Submarine Is in German Port, According to Bremen Report.

Bremen, Feb. 8.—The merchant submarine Deutschland has not started on its third voyage to America, and remains in a German port.

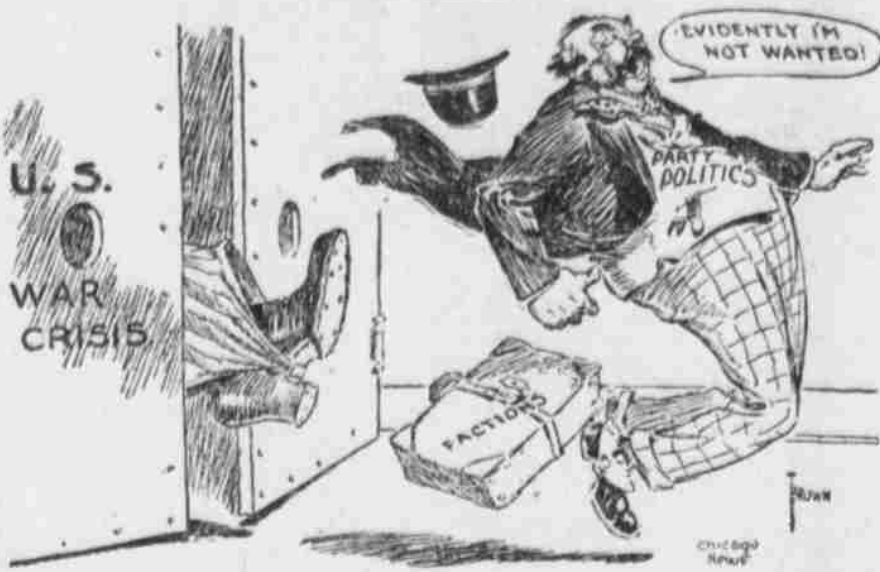
New Life in Leak Inquiry.

Washington, Feb. 12.—New life suddenly was injected into the "leak" inquiry by the testimony of George B. Chipman, a broker, that certain members of the house of representatives dealt in stocks with him.

Goes on Shipping Board.

Washington, Feb. 12.—President Wilson nominated Raymond B. Stevens of Randolph, N. H., to be a member of the federal shipping board for a term of five years. Stevens succeeds Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore.

GOOD RIDDANCE



COME TO AGREEMENT KING REMOVES POMP

SWITCHMEN GET EIGHT-HOUR DAY AND OVERTIME.

All Danger of Great Rail Strike Over—Considerable Bitterness Shown at Conference.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—The switchmen connected with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will not strike.

After a conference which lasted late into the night, representatives of both sides announced that all differences had been settled and the railroad managers had conceded the points demanded by the switchmen. The four grievances presented by the union men were adjusted in the first hour of the conference, but the union officials added the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime demands to the claims already submitted.

The committee from the Managers' association protested that they had no formal notice of the wage and time demands and the union officials withdrew their demands just before the meeting adjourned.

"Everything has been adjusted," said James Murdock, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. "We told the managers how much we desired the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime, but we did not force our demands. The strike vote is now nullified. Ask Mr. Hannauer for the details."

"We have reached a satisfactory agreement with the men," said George Hannauer, chairman of the managers' committee.

"The danger of a strike is passed," Dispatches from New York stated that in case of a general strike the government was ready to take over the management of all the railroads involved. This plan would not have been opposed by the rail chiefs, according to New York and Washington messages.

Considerable bitterness was manifested in the conference, the railroad managers charging the yardmen with seizing on the international political crisis as an added leverage in their demands.

BANK LAYS OFF 15 GERMANS

New York Institution Continues Their Pay in Neutrality Plan During Break.

New York, Feb. 8.—Fifteen Germans employed in the foreign department of the Guaranty Trust company, one of the largest banking organizations in the country, have been given indefinite leave of absence with pay, it was announced, pending the outcome of the break between the United States and Germany. An officer explained that this action was taken "for reasons of neutrality," and that no reflection on the character of the men was meant.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

New York, Feb. 9.—A private cablegram received here reported the safe arrival of the French liner Touraine at Bordeaux.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—All Dutch ports have been closed by the Dutch ministry of marine, says a dispatch to the Overseas News agency from The Hague.

London, Feb. 9.—The Amsterdam Handelsblad announces that a powerful bomb loaded with nails and broken glass, exploded on the steps of the stock exchange there at eleven o'clock at night. No damage was done and no casualties resulted, the newspaper reports.

London, Feb. 9.—Addressing a meeting in London, John Hodge, minister of labor, said he thought he was giving away no secret in saying that at the recent conference between representatives of the entente allies the determination had been arrived at to terminate the war by the end of summer.

Fulton to Box Willard.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 12.—An agreement for a ten-round boxing bout between Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, and Fred Fulton, at Madison Square garden, New York, March 23, was announced here.

Wilson Adds to National Forest.

Washington, Feb. 12.—President Wilson has signed a proclamation adding to the Whitman national forest in Oregon 50,000 acres on the divide between the John Day, Powder and Burat rivers.

BRITISH RULER OPENS PARLIAMENT IN KHAKI.

Declares "Threats Only Serve to Steel Determination"—Germany's Peace Offer Impossible.

London, Feb. 8.—King George in opening parliament said that the response of the allies to the invitation of the president of the United States outlined their aims as far as could be done at present. The king added:

"Threats of further outrages upon public order and the common right of humanity serve to steel our determination."

The opening of parliament, always picturesque, was shorn of much of its color and pomp. The peers wore none of the customary robes and regalia. The king was clad in a khaki uniform and all the lords and members of the house of commons who are entitled to wear either khaki or navy blue followed the example of the monarch.

There were other innovations in keeping with the time of war. The imperial escort consisted of officers of the overseas fighting force. The royal gallery in the house of lords was set apart for wounded soldiers.

For the first time in the history of parliament the importance of the foreign press was recognized by the allotment of seats in the press gallery to correspondents from allied and neutral countries.

The weather was clear and crisp and as the royal procession passed from Buckingham palace to the house of parliament crowds lined the streets.

NEW CHICAGO POSTMASTER

William B. Carille, Well-Known Insurance Man, Named by the President.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—William B. Carille, a well-known insurance man, was appointed postmaster of Chicago by President Wilson. Mr. Carille's name was suggested to President Wilson by Senator James Hamilton Lewis. Senator Lewis had blocked the confirmation by the senate of President Wilson's first nominee for the place, Dixon C. Williams.

Mr. Carille was born in Lebanon, Ky., January 21, 1870. When he was twenty-three years old Mr. Carille married a prominent society girl of Memphis, Tenn., Miss Virginia Fontaine. He has had a spectacular rise in the insurance field. In 1896 he was made inspector of agencies for the Mutual company in the United States and Canada. In 1911 President William A. Day of the Equitable Life Assurance company announced the appointment of Mr. Carille to an administrative office of his concern. He acted after that in a supervisory capacity for the Equitable company agencies throughout the United States.

BLAST KILLS 200 WORKERS

Victims of Dynamite Factory Explosion in Germany Mostly Women—Blast at Louvain.

Amsterdam, Feb. 8.—A dynamite factory at Schlebusch, near Cologne, was blown up on January 27, causing the death of 200 persons, mostly women. An explosion last Thursday on the railway between Aix-La-Chapelle and Louvain caused the death or injury of 26 Belgian workmen.

BRITISH WARSHIP IS SUNK

Only Five Saved When British Destroyer Hits Mine in the English Channel.

London, Feb. 12.—A British torpedo-boat destroyer of an older type, the British admiralty announced on Friday struck a mine in the English channel on Thursday night and sank. All of the officers and crew except five were lost.

More Guards for Capitol.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The senate rules committee decided to recommend the employment of 50 additional policemen to guard the capitol against bomb plots, feared as a result of the German crisis.

To Raise Newspaper Postage.

Washington, Feb. 12.—An immediate increase from 1 to 1½ cents a pound in the postage rates on newspapers and periodicals for this year and to 2 cents a pound next year is provided in the post-office appropriation bill.

LEWIS' PHONE BILL

PLAN FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP IN DISTRICT NOT LIKELY TO CARRY.

MEASURE DESIGNED AS TEST

Efforts to Put City of Washington in the Prohibition Column Rouses the Residents to Bitter Battle—Lower House Must Decide.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—For many days hearings have been conducted before the house committee of the District of Columbia on the Lewis bill for government ownership of the telephone system in the District. The intention of the promoters of the bill was to test government ownership of the telephone system in the city of Washington, which is coincident with the District of Columbia, with a view possibly to more extensive territorial action in the future.

Representative Lewis of Maryland, who is the father of this government ownership proposition, will leave congress on March 4. It has been his desire to secure affirmative congressional action during his term of office. This specific government ownership proposition probably will come before congress again, but the word is that it has little chance of enactment into law at the present session. The hearings therefore are held by the proponents of the measure to be at present valuable merely from the educational point of view. The opponents of the measure say that there will be no chance to pass it at the next congress because opposition to it will be strengthened in the new body. The country must take its choice between the two sets of opinions on the subject.

The District of Columbia which, as has been said, means the city of Washington, has been deeply interested ever since congress came together in two propositions, either one of which if enacted into law would affect materially the business interests and the residents of the district generally. Whether they would affect them beneficially or detrimentally is, of course, entirely according to the viewpoint.

Senate Passes Dry Bill.

The Lewis bill for government ownership of the telephone lines in the district held the center of interest in the house, while prohibition for the district held the center of interest in the senate. The upper house has passed the measure forbidding the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the capital city of the country. The house committee now is considering the same measure.

The senators either have cleared their skirts or besmirched them, according as men view the thing, by their action on prohibition for the district. Today the upper house men say, "It is up to the lower house men," and so the prohibition bill has been sent over to the mercies of the representatives. It perhaps may go without saying that this prohibition bill has stirred the city of Washington as few other things have stirred it for a good many years.

Prohibition in Washington is a warlike subject. The advocates of dry legislation are as militant as any soldiers in Europe. The same word can be said concerning the advocates of a continued wet season in this city of legislation. Words were not minced in the hearings which the senate committee gave on this subject nor are they being minced in the discussion in the corridors and committee rooms of the house. It is a battle royal, as someone has put it, between the black bottle and the water wagon.

Debating Grayson's Promotion.

The scenes of the other days have just been re-enacted in the United States senate, although this time there has been more red fire, to say nothing of thunder and flashes of lightning. The senators have been discussing, with more than usual of theatrical accompaniments, the nomination by President Wilson of Cary T. Grayson, United States navy, to be a medical director and a rear admiral.

As everybody knows, Doctor Grayson has been the naval aid and personal physician to the president ever since Mr. Wilson came into office. More than this, he was for a time a medical adviser of President Taft. Doctor Grayson is, comparatively speaking, a junior officer of the medical corps of the sea service. The president promoted him over the heads of 115 navy doctors to the post of medical director and rear admiral.

It is not the intention to enter into questions affecting Doctor Grayson's fitness for the rank to which he has been promoted, nor the policy which would jump one man over the heads of others of much longer service, but only to say that whenever promotion by selection occurs there always is trouble for the nominee, the nominator and the senators who must confirm the nomination.

Roosevelt Didn't Promote Wood.

There is one curious thing which has accompanied this case of Doctor Grayson into the limelight. The instant that the young surgeon was named for high promotion, not only Washington, but the entire country said: "Well, didn't Theodore Roosevelt do the same thing to Leonard Wood, who was a junior doctor in the medical corps of the army?"

Years of service as a Washington correspondent teaches men the truth of the old saying that it is hard to catch up with a falsehood. It is prob-

able that nine-tenths of the people of the United States who know anything about the case at all believe implicitly that Roosevelt, when he was president, made his personal friend, Captain-Doctor Leonard Wood, a brigadier general of the line in the American army. Captain-Doctor Wood of the regular army, who also at the time was a colonel of volunteers, was promoted from his captaincy to a brigadier generalship of the regulars by William McKinley, in February, 1901.

Theodore Roosevelt, when he was president, did take two captains of the army and make brigadier generals out of them. One of them was the present Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing, who commanded the expedition into Mexico, and who has just been ordered back into the United States. There was something of an uproar when the then president promoted Pershing because of the fact that the cavalry captain was jumped over the heads of some hundreds of superior officers. There was a reason, however, for Pershing's promotion.

Speculation About 1920.

President Wilson has not yet taken the oath of office for his second term as president of the United States and yet already busy speculations are circling round, like the busy whisper in the schoolroom of the "The Deserted Village," concerning who's to be who in the next presidential campaign.

Perhaps it seems incredible that tongues already are wagging concerning the prospects of this man or that man for high preferment at the conventions which will meet three years from next June, but such is the fact, and there is a reason for it. In normal circumstances, of course, it is not to be expected that Woodrow Wilson will be a candidate to succeed himself and therefore and thus early it is that the "busy whisper" concern itself with the candidate or the candidates for the next Democratic nomination.

So far as the Republicans are concerned, they feel an interest already, and a talking one, in the possible candidate who, three years from next summer may be expected to lead the assault against a Democracy entrenched for eight years. The new Congressional Directory has just been issued. It will be the last directory to contain all the names of the members of the present senate and house. With the coming of March 4 there will be a new directory carrying the burden of a good many names.

Are They in the Directory?

Now the Congressional Directory is lugged into the presidential gossip matter because history shows that in most cases this book has carried the names of the two candidates to be pitted against each other in the presidential race.

Some may say that Woodrow Wilson's name was not in the Congressional Directory at the time that he was talked of for the presidency more than four years ago. It was. The names of the governors of the states appear in the Congressional Directory, and it does not take much of a memory to retain the fact that Mr. Wilson was once governor of New Jersey.

The name of Charles E. Hughes was in the Congressional Directory during all the time that he was being named as a probable Republican candidate and during all the time that he refused to break silence on the subject of his desire or lack of desire to enter the contest. The Congressional Directory carries the names of the chief justice and the associate justices of the Supreme court.

Some studious person who has looked over the new directory just as it has come from the press has discovered that only two men have seen fit to put in their autobiographies furnished for the book the fact that they were candidates for the nomination of their parties for the presidency of the United States—Speaker Champ Clark (Dem.) and John W. Weeks (Rep.).

Some of the Possibilities.

In the new Congressional Directory, however, are to be found the names of a good many men who have received votes in either the Democratic or the Republican national conventions for the nomination for the presidency. Thomas R. Marshall, vice president of the United States, was a favorite son of Hoosierdom in the days of the continuance of the Baltimore convention of 1912. Oscar W. Underwood, Democrat of Alabama, not only was his state's favorite son, but he received a large number of votes in the convention. There are other Democrats in the book who likewise received support for the nomination for the highest office in the land.

Now we turn to the Republicans and we find Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, who received the great majority of the votes of Illinois on the first ballot at the Chicago convention last summer. And there is Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, who has figured in national conventions as a candidate several times. With them are Senator Borah of Idaho and Cummins of Iowa and some others.

A member of congress the other day called the congressional directory the "Book of Fate." He said that somewhere within it, in all human probability, was the name of the next president of the United States. This may not be, of course, because some man may spring into prominence and power in the next three years and carry away the banner. But the chances are, perhaps, that the name of the president of the United States who shall succeed Woodrow Wilson is contained in this book of fate and book of the future.

Daily Thought.

He travels safe and not unpleasantly who is guarded by poverty and guided by love.—Sir Philip Sidney.

HOPE TO AVERT WAR

GERMANS HAVE NO DESIRE TO TAKE ON UNITED STATES.

PILOTS TO EXERCISE CARE

Neutral Crafts to Be Warned—Enemy Merchantmen Ordered to Be Sunk On Sight.

Copenhagen, Denmark.—Little hope or expectation prevails in Berlin that war with the United States is avoidable or that a modus vivendi reconciling the policies of the two governments can be found.

There now is a desire on the part of the authorities and a vast bulk of the people to avoid actual hostility in any way consistent with the general lines of the present submarine policy, but only in such a way. Accordingly, instructions were given, so The Associated Press has been reliably informed, to submarine commanders before they started on their February mission, to take the safe side when neutral vessels, particularly American, were in question, whenever possible.

Enemy merchantmen when recognized as such, were ordered to be sunk at sight, but neutral merchantmen were to be warned when such action in their judgment was consistent with the object of the campaign and the safety of their ships.

It is realized, however, after the prompt and resolute stand taken by President Wilson, that these orders could only be palliative and only defer, not avoid, an ultimate break.

Also that if President Wilson stood by his announcement that the destruction of American lives or ships would be regarded as an act of hostility, a casus belli must come sooner or later—probably sooner on account of the numbers of Americans on enemy ships. Moreover there was the discretionary nature of the instructions to submarine commanders who were informed that while the careful course toward neutrals was recommended and desired, they would not longer be subjected to punishment for departing from their former procedure of warning, if they found this advisable. It is considered that the only possibility of the avoidance of hostilities would result from a modification of its standpoint by one or the other side and so far as could be judged from the positive declarations of Alfred Zimmermann, the German minister of foreign affairs, and other officials before the Associated Press correspondent's departure from Berlin, there was no probability that Germany would give way this time or abandon the ruthless campaign now started.

German-American relations again and again have passed through crises apparently almost hopeless, but this time the crisis is more difficult than the former ones and even the optimist can scarcely see any peaceful egress out of the impasse.

Will Arm Merchantmen. Washington.—American ship owners who have been holding their vessels in port because of inability to obtain guns for defense against submarines probably will have their difficulty solved in a few days. Strong intimations were given in official quarters that, while the government will not actually arm merchant craft or even formally advise arming, a way will be found to put weapons at the disposal of owners who desire to prepare for defense against illegal attack. The German proposal delivered to the state department a few days ago that means be discussed of preventing the break in relations has struck no responsive cord here.

Austria Would Avert Break. London.—Reports from Vienna received at The Hague and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Co. say that the Austro-Hungarian government is negotiating with American Ambassador Penfield over the question of allowing Americans to travel unhindered in the Mediterranean, hoping thereby to avert a severance of relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States.

Liners Won't Sail Without Warships. New York.—Unless the United States government provides convoys or guns and gunners to protect its ships, the American line, owners of the steamships St. Louis, St. Paul and other liners, will not send them across the Atlantic.

Sweden to Look After Prisoners. Petrograd.—David R. Francis, the American ambassador, has been informed that Sweden is to take over the inspection of the German prisoners of war in Russia.

Offers to Guard Border. Salt Lake City.—C. L. Christensen of Monticello, Utah, who says that he has been an interpreter among the Indians for forty years, wrote to Governor Bamberger that he would enlist 10,000 Navajo Indians to protect the Mexican border in case of war.

Bids for 500,000 Uniforms. Philadelphia.—Bids for textile materials to provide army uniforms for more than 500,000 men were asked by the Schuykill arsenal. Total expenditure is estimated at \$15,000,000.