

SUBMARINE SINKS BRITISH WARSHIP

Auxiliary Cruiser Bayano Torpedoed Off Scotland and Only Twenty-Six of Crew Escape.

COMPARATIVELY NEW STEAMER

LONDON, March 13.—Great Britain has lost another of its war vessels as a result of Germany's submarine blockade. The auxiliary cruiser Bayano, with a crew said to aggregate about 216 men, has been sunk somewhere in waters surrounding the British Isles by a hostile torpedo.

Only twenty-six men are known to have survived the disaster and the British admiralty believes the others on board the Bayano perished.

Sunk in North Channel. An unofficial report says the German underwater boat did its deadly work off the coast of Scotland, in the North Channel, the gateway from the Atlantic ocean into the Irish Sea.

The survivors having been landed at Ayr, Scotland, seems to give authenticity to this report.

Report of Admiralty. In its statement of the disaster, the admiralty says: "On the eleventh of March wreckage of the Bayano and bodies were discovered, and circumstances point to it having been sunk by an enemy torpedo."

"Eight officers and eighteen men were rescued, but it is feared that the remainder of the crew were lost. The captain of the Belfast steamer Castlerea, reports passing Thursday morning a quantity of wreckage and dead bodies floating in life belts. He attempted to search for possible survivors, but was prevented by the presence of an enemy submarine, which gave chase for twenty minutes."

Nearly 300 Lives Lost. The Belfast correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says the Bayano was torpedoed Thursday morning at 9 o'clock off Corowall Point, Wigtownshire, Scotland, and that nearly 300 lives were lost as the cruiser sank almost immediately. The vessel had a crew of about 216 men on board.

Wigtownshire is the southwesternmost county in Scotland. It lies on the North Channel, which leads into the Irish Sea from the Atlantic.

The Bayano was a comparatively new steamer. It was built at Glasgow in 1913 and was owned by Elder & Fyffe before it was taken over by the British government and fitted out as an auxiliary cruiser.

The Bayano was of 3,000 tons displacement and 418 feet long.

Afloat on Raft. The survivors of the Bayano were rescued by the Belfast steamer Balmerino and the armed merchantman Tara. They were afloat on a raft. Another steamer picked up one of the Bayano's lifeboats which was adrift and also two of the raft. The survivors were landed at Ayr.

The captain of the Balmerino, in an interview with the Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Belfast, said he picked the men off a raft. "Two of the men," said the captain, "had no other clothes than shirts and undershirts and their sleeping garments. One had an ugly wound on his head and was covered with blood, while nearly all of them were bruised and bleeding. They were more dead than alive from wet, cold and exposure, but cheered us as we neared them. Boats were lowered and the men were transferred."

Are Far Gone. The captain said that two of the rescued men were so far gone that in another half hour he believed they would have perished. Eleven of the men on the raft, including two doctors, were removed to the Balmerino.

A boat was making a second journey to the raft, when the armed merchantman Tara arrived on the scene and took off the remaining eight survivors.

"The men were given warm clothing and restoratives," continued the captain. "They were developed at their rooms. They said the Bayano sank within a few minutes after being torpedoed. There was a terrific explosion and the vessel went down by the bow. The explosion created a great amount of damage and some of the lifeboats were smashed and rendered useless."

Villa Promises to Punish Murderers of J. B. McManus

EL PASO, Tex., March 13.—General Francisco Villa, upon receiving information regarding the killing by Zapata soldiers of the American, John B. McManus, telegraphed the Associated Press a statement received here today, as follows:

"Since we have no communication with the capital of the republic we have no knowledge of its occupation by the forces of Zapata, nor have we knowledge of the happenings in that place. But we will secure information and if any disorders have been committed, society may have complete confidence that those to blame will be punished by application of the penalty they deserve."

This was telegraphed under date of yesterday from Monterrey.

Spending Fortune Up to the Hoboes

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—"Casual" or seasonal workers, James Eads How, the welfare worker, said today, will decide how he shall dispose of a \$250,000 legacy left him by his mother whose will was filed here yesterday. This was announced by Mr. How today.

At the national convention of the Brotherhood Welfare association which is composed of casual laborers, How will submit a plan by which groups of the brotherhood in various cities may vote on the disposition of his new fortune. The national convention will meet in Baltimore, April 13.

How suggested that the casual workers may decide to use part of the money to establish a newspaper, or that they may decide to build hotels in various cities where the unemployed may find cheap lodgings while looking for work.

Keep It Handy for Rheumatism. Don't suffer and try to wear out your rheumatism. Sloan's Liniment goes right to the spot, kills the pain. See All Drug Stores.—Advertisement.

WILSON GIVES OUT JOBS LONG WAITED FOR BY FAITHFUL

(Continued from Page One.)

Thompson, whose commission expired December 13, 1914. Manchester, Edward M. Carr, vice Howard L. Hann, removed.

South Dakota appointments: Hitchcock, George A. Pos, vice F. M. Webb, resigned.

Waterbury, John W. Martin, vice C. B. Williamson, commission expired February 4, 1915.

Alpena, Henry H. Hatch, office became presidential, January 1, 1915. Hurley, H. K. Stanbora, vice J. A. Churchill, resigned.

Land Offices Come Next. Senator Hitchcock will have a conference with Secretary Lane next week with a view of reaching an agreement as to the land offices in Nebraska appointments of registers and receivers now being due.

Judge W. D. McHugh of Omaha, who has been in Washington since yesterday on matters before the Interstate Commerce commission, left for Nebraska this afternoon.

COUNT WITTE OF RUSSIA IS DEAD

(Continued from Page One.)

to consider terms of peace, the tide turned and practically the entire nation united in demanding the selection of Witte as plenipotentiary. At the Portsmouth conference he succeeded in gaining terms under which Russia was not obliged to pay a cash indemnity to Japan. This was considered a remarkable achievement and Witte became a hero in his own country. The emperor rewarded him for his services by appointing him a count.

Supporter of Jews. Witte throughout his career was regarded as a supporter of the Jews. On several occasions he made public utterance of his belief that the government should cease its persecution of the Jews, and after his second marriage he exerted his influence to this end.

The count's second wife, whom he married shortly after he became minister of finance, was a Jewess. She was an exceedingly clever woman and stories have been told of her speculation upon the bourse and the profits she made.

It was one of Witte's ambitions after his second marriage to secure social recognition for his wife. This was refused him even during the height of his power as minister of finance. It was even said that the emperor once informed him bluntly that he must forget that he was married. Victory, however, came at last when he was given the title of count and appointed premier. The empress received Countess Witte at the palace at Peterhof, imperial recognition being the open sesame to all doors.

First Premier of Russia. It was at this time that the Russian people began clamoring harder than ever for a share in the government. When the imperial manifesto was issued which granted some of the demands, Witte became premier in Russia's first real cabinet on October 11, 1905. His appointment as premier of the ministers, was announced a week later. The next day he pledged himself to support the plan for a convocation of the National assembly, because of the influence of the powerful interests opposed to democratic reforms, he experienced considerable difficulty in forming a cabinet. The liberals refused to life a finger to aid him. At the second session of his cabinet on November 11 a project was considered for placing the Council of the Empire on an elective basis.

This was a difficult period in the internal history of Russia. There were serious labor troubles in all parts of the empire. Serious threats on the part of Poles to proclaim a revolution led Count Witte to advise the emperor to declare martial law in Poland. Troops were employed to quell disorders in various sections of the country. Reports were current that he had been condemned to death by the anarchists. On November 15 the premier made a personal appeal to workmen to return to their duties, but his efforts had no immediate effect and the workmen's council broke off negotiations with him two days later. On November 4, however, after an all-night session, the council decided to end the strike.

The number of enemies of the premier steadily increased and the demand for his removal gained strength. Dissatisfied with his treatment at their hands and feeling that it was beyond his power to restore tranquility, Count Witte tendered his resignation as premier on December 7, 1905, but it was not accepted and he was ordered to retain his office until he was relieved. Official announcement that his resignation had been accepted was made, however, on May 1, 1906, and his retirement from public life became complete. In his farewell rescript to Count Witte, Emperor Nicholas thanked him cordially for his services to the empire.

ALLIES' PROGRESS IN STRAITS SLOW

Official French Report Indicates Fleet Has Not Advanced as Far as Reported.

BERLIN SAYS SHIPS SUFFER

BERLIN, March 13.—(By Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following: "A Netherlands news agency, with headquarters at The Hague, has received a dispatch from Athens saying that in the fighting in the Dardanelles straits, two British torpedo boat destroyers and two mine sweepers have been destroyed, while also two big battleships have been disabled."

Carden Is Hopeful. PARIS, March 13.—Vice Admiral Carden, commanding the British fleet operating against the Dardanelles, has expressed the opinion that the allies will be able to hammer their way through the straits before Easter, according to an Athens dispatch to the Journal.

Operations of French and British warships against the fortifications at the entrance to the Dardanelles and in the first mine field on March 10 and 11, are described in an official statement issued tonight by the minister of marine. The communication says:

"During the day of the tenth, in bad weather, two British warships shelled two forts at Bulair (on the Gallipoli peninsula on the Gulf of Saros), while two other British ships bombarded the light batteries, which command the bay of Moroto at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

During the night of the tenth-eleven mine sweepers entered the straits under cover of the guns of battleship and a cruiser and succeeded in operating in the first mine field notwithstanding a hot fire from the guns of the defenses. "French divisions resumed on the eleventh, operations begun the day before against the fortifications of Bulair and the light batteries above the bay of Moroto."

Less Progress Than Supposed. The above dispatch would seem to indicate that the allied fleet has not penetrated the Dardanelles as far as had been supposed, or that the operations against the Turkish fortifications have not been entirely successful. Previous information has been to the effect that Chanak Kalesi and other forts at the narrowest part of the straits had been successfully bombarded, that about a third of the passage had been cleared of mines and that some of the more important batteries at the entrance to the straits had been silenced.

Rent room quick with a Bee Want Ad.

ROADS MUST PAY FULL VALUE

New Law Governing Settlement for Goods Lost or Damaged in Transit.

CHANGES OLD CONTRACT RULE

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, March 13.—(Special Telegram.)—One of the most important measures which passed during the last days of congress, which was signed by the president just before adjournment, is an amendment to the interstate commerce act known as the Cummings bill. This measure is of the utmost importance to every shipper in every section of the country.

It has been the custom of the railroads for many years in issuing a bill of lading, to print on the back of the document a rule or an agreement which limits the liability of the railroad company in the event of loss or damage to property in transit. The railroads also limit the liability for baggage to \$100 for each piece. The supreme court of the United States in two cases which were decided last year, rendered an opinion sustaining the contention of the railroad that their liability was limited to their own contract amount.

So that, if a shipper of cattle, for instance, from Wyoming or Western Nebraska to Omaha should lose a carload of steers, he could recover only the railroad company's valuation, which in the case of prime stock, would mean about one-fourth of the actual value of the animals, or \$30 per head. Congress took hold of the matter, and after a very vigorous fight, an act has been passed which compels the railroads to pay the actual value of the goods lost, or damaged. This applies to all classes of freight.

Can't Get Dope, He Kills Self and Neighbor. WINAMACIND, March 13.—Unable to obtain his usual supply of deleterious drugs because of the new federal law, John Gray, 48, became deranged, drove his wife and three children from home and today killed August Walter, a neighbor, at whose home Mrs. Gray took refuge. Gray used a shotgun. He was placed in jail here. Walter is survived by his widow and four children.

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(OMAHA BEE, MARCH 14, 1915.)

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