

NEUTRALS MUST ADMIT BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE RIGHT

Earl Grey in House of Commons Says if They Do Not it Will Be "Departure from Neutrality."

"WILL SEE THING THROUGH"

French Fleet Will Hereafter Assist in Patrolling Channel and North Sea.

BOTH ALLIES TO ACT AS ONE

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Sir Edward Grey said the country could not abandon its right of interference with enemy trade and could not exercise the right without considerable interference with neutral trade. If neutrals held the country was not entitled to exercise the right it would be a "departure from neutrality." Neutrals must admit or not Britain's right to apply principles used by the American government in the civil war.

The foreign secretary concluded by declaring: "We shall see this thing through to the end."

Hereafter French warships will assist British vessels in blockade duties in both the English channel and the North Sea, participating in the examination of the mail and cargo.

In the future France will be consulted on all questions concerning the blockade. Joint Anglo-French replies will be made to any protests on the subject.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The opening phrase of the speeches of Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary in the House of Commons, and of the marquis of Lansdowne, minister without portfolio, in the House of Lords, today gave the impression that the British government is not likely to resort to an absolute blockade of Germany.

Experts and self-styled experts on the economics of war and the law of maritime war on commerce, mobilized in the House of Commons this afternoon for the eagerly awaited debate on the measures to be taken for a blockade against Germany.

Critics of the government policy and the dangers thereof were equally insistent upon the necessity of enforcing a blockade as effective as possible.

The demand was general, however, for a greater stringency in the prevention of foodstuffs and other conditional contraband passing by neutral countries into Germany.

The debate hinged on a motion introduced with the object of obtaining from the government a full statement of the facts and giving an opportunity to deal with most of the aspects of the recent complaints against the foreign office. The motion follows:

"That this house, having noted the volume of imports into neutral countries bordering on enemy territory, of goods essential to the prosecution of the war, and the fact that the government has endeavored to enforce an effective blockade as possible without interfering with the normal requirements of those neutral countries for internal consumption.

Arthur Shirley Benn, unionist member for Plymouth, on introducing the motion for an effective blockade, urged the government, in conjunction with the entente allies to declare that the entire overseas traffic with Germany shall be prohibited by a blockade. He said he did not think America would object, as the blockade would be on the same principle as was the blockade declared by Lincoln.

MOREHEAD WILL NOT ENTER RACE

Governor Announces Definitely that He Cannot Become Candidate for Re-election.

MAY GO TO BRYAN BY DEFAULT

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Gloom—deep clouds of gloom—hung over the state house today, so dark and dreary that even the storm clouds appear like bright spots in the political canopy above. This is all caused by the announcement by Governor Morehead that he would not under any circumstances be a candidate for governor for a third nomination at the hands of the democratic party, or accept the petitions now appearing at the office of the secretary of state asking that his name be placed on the primary ballot.

The newspapermen who called at the executive offices after the governor had returned from Omaha, he said that he could not see his way clear to accept the filings and would not be a candidate for the governorship.

"How about the nomination for the United States senate?" asked a reporter.

Considering Senatorship.

The governor took a sidewise glance at the representative of an Omaha democratic paper, who was in the group, and then, with a twinkle in one eye, winked the other at a couple of others, and said: "Oh, governor," solemnly and beseechingly put in the Omaha reporter, "your announcement that you would not be a candidate for governor has taken the joy all out of life; don't make it any worse."

The governor smiled and with a wink at the other fellows, announced that tomorrow he would make a written statement of his position, but did not care to say very much today.

Democratic cohorts seem to believe now there is nothing to it but the nomination for Mayor Charles Bryan, or to let the place go by default.

One heartless democrat promptly said when the matter was mentioned that the place might go by default or Mayor Bryan fill it. "Well, it would be all the same anyway, so what's the use."

Let Someone Else Do It.

Governor Morehead says that he is not refusing to become a candidate from any fear of the outcome, but simply that he does not believe that he should be expected to lead the party again, but that there are others who could just as successfully do so. He thinks that there is a good chance for democratic success, but that some other democrat than himself should "hop to it."

When told by a Bee representative that Governor Morehead had announced that he would not run for a third term Mayor Charles W. Bryan appeared pleased. "This is the first I had heard of it," he said. When asked about the petitions being circulated in his behalf and which yesterday he had denied knowledge of, he said that they were being signed up merely as a testimonial of the signers' confidence in him, but that he had not yet fully decided what he would do when the petitions of confidence were filed.

Bryan Has Not Decided.

"I recognize that the democratic party this year needs a man at the head of the ticket," said the mayor, "who will take a firm stand on the question of the liquor business, but whether I will be the man I do not yet know."

The mayor did not seem at all disappointed over the announcement of the governor and it may be considered a pretty safe bet that when the "petitions of confidence" are filed that the time limit for accepting the same will expire, but will show a great deal of confidence in himself by accepting.

Delegates of King Ferdinand's Government Agree to Articles Providing for Laying Down of Arms.

PERSONAL LETTER OF RULER

Communication Asks Francis Joseph for Graceful Conditions for Nation.

SURRENDER IS UNCONDITIONAL

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—(By Wireless to Sayville.)—The delegates of the Montenegrin government at 6 o'clock last night signed articles providing for the laying down of the arms of the Montenegrin forces, according to an announcement made today by the Austro-Hungarian headquarters.

Austro-Hungarian troops, the statement adds, occupied portions of the Italian positions near Osavla and took prisoner 1,197 soldiers, including forty-five officers.

Come with White Flag.

The Overseas News agency in an item concerning the Montenegrin situation given out today says the Austrians who advanced on Mount Lovcen encountered their defenders 600 Italians. On January 18, says the item, Montenegrin officers arrived at Nyegue under white flags bearing a letter from Premier Mioschko-witch asking a day's truce and seeking to open negotiations regarding the future peaceful relations. The Austrian commander declined, insisting upon unconditional surrender.

On January 25, the item continues, after the occupation of Cetina, Montenegrin officers arrived in that city bearing a letter written personally by King Nicholas.

Asks for Graceful Terms.

"The letter," says the agency, "asked Emperor Francis Joseph for graceful conditions for the unhappy country."

"On January 18 three delegates appointed by the Montenegrin government arrived bringing a written declaration signed by all the ministers, stating that the unconditional surrender of the city had been accepted. Hostilities, consequently, ceased January 17."

"In Antivari a mob stormed and looted the Italian consulate."

SIGN TERMS OF PEACE YIELDING UP MONTENEGRO

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Jury Out in Walker Case; Chief Dunn Is Cleared by Judge

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Judge A. J. Cornish of the district court today dismissed the case against Chief of Police Henry Dunn of Omaha brought by Mrs. Sadie Walker against Dunn and Chief of Detectives Maloney for \$20,000 for false imprisonment.

The case still stands against Maloney and the jury was sent out tonight after listening to arguments between counsel on both sides, with little prospect of a verdict before morning.

Forty Injured by a Powder Explosion

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Jan. 26.—A car loaded with black powder exploded in the local yards of the Norfolk & Western railroad tonight, injuring more than forty persons, several probably fatally, and causing heavy damage. Fire followed and at 9 o'clock tonight still was unchecked. Three cars loaded with dynamite were said to be on a siding not far from the scene of the explosion and an effort was being made to move these from the path of the flames.

Lane Orders Dakota Area Opened to Entry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Lane today designated 3,365,000 acres of land in South Dakota, some already patented, as open to settlement. That subject to acquisition will be opened to entry March 10.

President Wilson today signed an order removing 7,930 acres from the Minidoka National Forest, Idaho, for agricultural purposes. It will be opened to entry March 10.

Socialist Presides Over Federal House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A socialist presided over the house today for the first time in its history. Representative London of New York was in the chair for about two minutes, being called to act for Speaker Clark when the house rose from sitting as a committee of the whole to receive an executive report.

Scores Killed and Great Damage Done by Aerial Bomb at Dover

BERLIN (By Wireless to Sayville).—The Hamburger Fremdenblatt reports that one of the bombs dropped by the German air squadron when it raided Dover on Monday fell on a deposit of mines which exploded and caused enormous devastation in the neighborhood. Thirty-nine persons, including one officer and twenty-four soldiers, the newspaper said, were killed.

According to the Fremdenblatt's account, the explosion did not take place until fifteen minutes after the bomb had landed, so that the soldiers at first believed the missile was harmless.

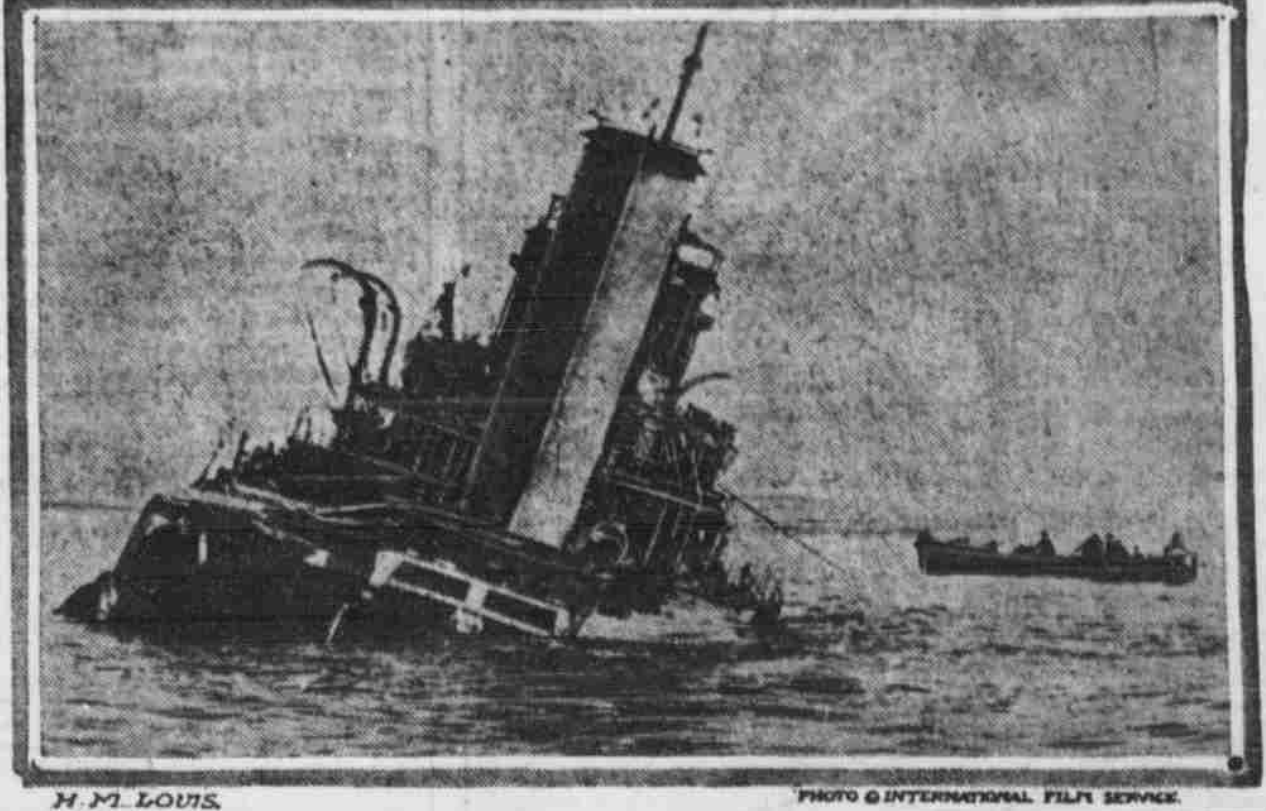
Railroad cars filled with provisions and several cottages were reported to have been destroyed.

One transport anchored in the harbor was damaged by the explosion and sank immediately.

Twenty severely wounded persons, says the account, were transported to a London hospital. The British aeroplanes were not ready in time for defense.

STRANDED BRITISH WARSHIP IN DARDANELLES

This remarkable photograph of the stranded British torpedo boat destroyer, Louis, was made just as the last of its crew were leaving in a launch sent from another ship. The Louis grounded and the Turks shelled it from the land forts with such effect that it had to be abandoned.



WILSON SEES HOPE FOR SHIPPING BILL

Insurgent Congressman Likely to Come Back on Reservation and Vote for It.

HE TALKS WITH SOME OF THEM

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Prospects for passage of a government ship purchase bill are believed to be bright by administration leaders, who saw in the conference President Wilson had today with democrats who opposed such a measure last year indications that united support for the revised proposal eventually would be won.

The president continued during the day to urge leading members of congress to hasten action on important legislation. He discussed the ship bill particularly with Majority Leader Kitchin of the house and Senator Clarke of Arkansas. Later Representative Kitchin said the bill, if presented as outlined to him, would receive his support. Senator Clarke would not discuss it, but some of his friends said they believed the measure could be submitted in form to meet his approval.

Matters to Be Pushed.

Senator Simmons, chairman of the senate finance committee, and Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the house appropriations committee, were among those who went to the White House for conference. The president made it clear that matters before congress he hoped to see pushed ahead of everything else were the following:

National defense measures, including army reorganization and increased naval construction.

Creation of a merchant marine designed to serve as a naval auxiliary in time of war.

Revenue legislation, including revision of the income tax law and creation of a non-partisan tariff board.

The Philippine self-government bill, which will include a provision granting independence within two to four years, provided satisfactory steps are taken in the meantime to establish a stable, independent government.

Conservation bills for development of water power and mineral bearing lands.

Calls on Clarke.

Among other democratic senators who fought the shipping bill last year and who have discussed it recently with the president are Senators Hardwick, Hitchcock, O'Gorman and Vandaman. It became known today that an evening last week Mr. Wilson surprised a congressional party of men and women by appearing unannounced at Senator Clarke's hotel, where he conferred for an hour and a half with the Arkansas senator in a corner of the hotel parlor.

The opposition senators have expressed satisfaction over some of the features of the new bill, but are inclined still to oppose anything that might make government operation of ships probable. As now proposed, the bill would provide for government operation in case satisfactory leases to private corporations could not be made.

GERMANS ARREST BELGIAN MINISTER

Camille Hunstman, Head of Socialist Bureau, Detained on Return from Peace Conference.

HOUSE SEARCHED FOR PAPERS

HAVRE, Jan. 26.—The Belgian newspaper, Metropole, announces that Camille Hunstman, secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, was arrested at the frontier on the way back from Brussels. It adds that the search of Mr. Vanderveide's house at Ixelles is supposed to have been in connection with the arrest.

House Searched for Documents.

PARIS, Jan. 26. (4:55 a. m.)—Emile Vanderveide, a member of the Belgian government resigned today that his house at Ixelles, one of the suburbs of Brussels, has been searched by the German military authorities, says a despatch from Havre to the Petit Journal. All the locks were burst open, including those on the jewel boxes belonging to Madame Vanderveide, the contents of which however, were left untouched. It is supposed, the despatch says, that the Germans were looking for documents of an international character, but found nothing.

Emile Vanderveide, who is a minister without portfolio in the Belgian cabinet, is president of the International Socialist bureau. On January 6 he arrived at The Hague to take part in a discussion of the international situation by the executive committee of the socialist bureau. It was reported that he opposed the suggestion made by representatives of other countries that the International Socialist Bureau direct its efforts to the bringing about of peace.

U. S. INSISTS ON FULL DISAVOWAL

Bernstorff Cables Statement of the American Position After Another Talk with Lansing.

KAISER VIEW UNSATISFACTORY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Lusitania agreement was re-drafted today by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Secretary Lansing to represent the views of the United States, and was forwarded to the German foreign office. Word of whether the German government will accept it in its present tentative form is expected in about a week.

After a conference between the secretary and the ambassador the latter made a new tentative draft, which includes all the contentions of the United States.

If, as is intimated today, the new draft is fully acceptable to the United States, there is reason for believing it will be acceptable to Germany.

It was made known in official quarters before the conference took place that the last German proposals were unsatisfactory, and that the United States was pressing for a full disavowal of the sinking of the liner.

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Coal Miners Will Not Suspend Work

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26.—The United Mine Workers of America in convention today decided not to suspend work after the contracts had expired, so long as negotiations for new agreements are pending. A rising vote taken after a long debate, showed that 1,000 of the 1,300 delegates favored the proposition of non-suspension recommended by President John P. White.

President White notified the convention today that owing to the inability of the convention to complete its work he would ask the bituminous coal operators to postpone the joint conference in Mobile, Ala., from February 1 until February 7.

When discussion was resumed on the non-suspension policy, President White said he believed the anthracite operators are willing to make a new agreement and that the workers would get a fair settlement. He also said he believed most of the hard coal workers favored remaining at work.

Those who opposed the policy were of the opinion that the quickest way to get an agreement was to stop work when contracts expire. The advocates of non-suspension believed it was a wise move to remain at work pending negotiations.

Porter Charlton Reaches New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The steamship America, which arrived here today, had on the passenger list Port Porter Charlton, the young American consigned in Italy of killing his wife in 1910, at Lake Como.

Charlton was released from prison in November, his sentence having expired. He declined to discuss his case. He said he would stop in New York for a few days and then proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico.

Two Milwaukee Fast Trains Meet Head-On

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 26.—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway passenger trains No. 11 and No. 15, each known as the "Columbia," collided head-on near Lind, Wash., today. One tramp was killed and the engineer and three other persons were bruised.

Shackelford Good Roads Bill is Sent to Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Shackelford good roads bill, following its passage by the house by a vote of 381 to 81, went to the senate today, where it is expected to meet with strong opposition. The measure carries an appropriation of \$25,000,000 to aid the states in improving their post roads.

Pumice Stone Disturbed by Quake is Thrown on Deck of Ship at Sea

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Pumice stone from a submarine disturbance mingled with the waves which battered the Oceanic Steamship company's liner Sierra during a hurricane three days out from Sydney, N. S. W., according to a report made by the captain of the steamer, which is in port today, Captain Koughan said that a few hours before leaving Sydney on January 5, it was reported to him that seismographs there registered violent disturbances at sea.

The Sierra, he said, must have proceeded over the seat of the volcanic outbreak. For hours the ship was in a sea of pumice, pieces varying in size from the marble to a silk hat being thrown on deck by the waves.

ENGLISH LABOR UNIONS APPROVE COMPULSORY ACT

Representatives of Two Million Workmen Meet at Bristol to Define Attitude Toward Law.

ANDERSON LEADS OPPOSITION

Member of Parliament Fears Compulsory Industrial Service Will Be the Next Step.

SEXTON'S RESOLUTION IS PASSED

BULLETIN.

BRISTOL, England, Jan. 26.—The British Labor conference adopted today by a vote of 1,847,000 against 206,000, a resolution entirely approving the action of the Parliamentary labor party in co-operating with other political parties in the national re-structuring campaign.

BRISTOL, England, Jan. 26.—The representatives of more than 2,000,000 members of trades unions met here today to decide the attitude of organized labor toward the war and, in particular, compulsory military service.

Early in the proceedings an attack on the compulsory service bill now before the House of Lords was made by the president of the conference, William Anderson, member of Parliament for the Attercliffe division of Sheffield. Mr. Anderson, who had opposed the bill in Parliament, declared that it did not redeem the pledge of Premier Asquith regarding conscription.

Fears Forced Industrial Service.

"No form of words can offer immunity from danger," said he. "We cannot have military service without the risk of forced industrial service. Any attempt to use this weapon to coerce trades unions will lead to great bitterness and end in failure."

Mr. Anderson said there was danger in Great Britain attempting the impossible, by seeking to be simultaneously a great military, a great naval and a great industrial power. He said the world would be different after the war, adding: "It will be a hard and a bad world for labor unless labor takes a hand in shaping it."

Sexton Resolution Passed.

The first resolution was moved by James Sexton, on behalf of the National Union of Dock Workers. The resolution expresses "the horror of the conference at the atrocities committed by Germany and its allies" and pledges the conference to assist the government as far as possible to prosecute the war successfully.

Mr. Sexton said he was opposed to militarism, but that the war must be won. "If Germany wins," he continued, "nothing else on God's earth matters." He urged the conference to pass a resolution, which he said, was calculated to interfere with labor's previous comradeship and unity in fighting a common enemy. (Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

French Attempts to Retake Trenches Fail, Says Berlin

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—(Via London.)—A great number of counter attacks were made by the French yesterday to recapture the trenches taken by the Germans east of Neuville, but they were repulsed each time after hand-to-hand fighting, says the statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff.

The statement follows: "Western theater: The French attempted in a great number of counter attacks to recapture the trenches we took east of Neuville. They were repulsed on each occasion after hand-to-hand fighting."

"French mine operations in the Argonne destroyed our trenches over a short distance near Hill 26, northeast of La Chalade. We occupied the crater they made after having frustrated the attack of the enemy."

"Naval aeroplanes attacked the military establishments of the enemy near La Pannes. Our army aeroplanes attacked the railway establishments of Loos, southwest of Dixmude, and of Bethune."

"Regarding the other theaters of war, there is nothing to report."

Stocks Buoyant at Opening of Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Stocks were almost buoyant at today's opening, in recognition of the United States Steel common dividend and that corporation's record breaking earnings.

Steel opened with one lot of 15,000 shares at \$6 to \$5½, compared with yesterday's closing price of \$4½.

Gains of 1 to 2 points were made by numerous other industrials and specialties, including American Smelting, Crucible Steel, Republic Iron and Steel, New York Air Brake, Westinghouse, Baldwin and American Locomotives and Mexican Petroleum.

The entire list manifested renewed energy.

The Day's War News

POSITION OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT ON TWO MATTERS OF PRIME IMPORTANCE in the conduct of the war is to be determined as a result of proceedings under way today. The attitude of labor toward compulsory military service will be decided at the great conference meeting today in Bristol. The debate on the question of a blockade of Germany is before the House of Commons.

THE BRISTOL CONFERENCE IS THE most important of this kind ever held in England, representing more than 2,000,000 members of trades unions. The compulsory military service bill having passed the house and encountered little opposition in the House of Lords, the outcome of the long campaign on this issue will depend largely on the attitude of organized labor.

THE AUSTRIAN DRIVE DOWN the eastern coast of the Adriatic, having passed the Montenegrin border, is now said to have resulted in the capture of an Albanian seaport, San Giovanni Di Medan.

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The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Thursday.
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity
—Snow; colder Thursday.

| Temperature at Omaha Yesterday. | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Hours. | Deg. |
| 5 a. m. | 20 |
| 6 a. m. | 20 |
| 7 a. m. | 20 |
| 8 a. m. | 20 |
| 9 a. m. | 20 |
| 10 a. m. | 20 |
| 11 a. m. | 20 |
| 12 m. | 20 |
| 1 p. m. | 20 |
| 2 p. m. | 20 |
| 3 p. m. | 20 |
| 4 p. m. | 20 |
| 5 p. m. | 20 |
| 6 p. m. | 20 |
| 7 p. m. | 20 |
| 8 p. m. | 20 |

| Comparative Local Record. | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Year | Lowest |
| 1915 | 20 |
| 1914 | 20 |
| 1913 | 20 |
| 1912 | 20 |
| 1911 | 20 |
| 1910 | 20 |
| 1909 | 20 |
| 1908 | 20 |
| 1907 | 20 |
| 1906 | 20 |
| 1905 | 20 |
| 1904 | 20 |
| 1903 | 20 |
| 1902 | 20 |
| 1901 | 20 |
| 1900 | 20 |

| Reports from Stations at 7 P. M. | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------|
| Station and State | Temp. High. Rain. | |
| City | Wind. Dir. Fall. | |
| Cheyenne, Wyo. | 18 20 | 0 |
| Davenport, Ia. | 45 56 | 0.02 |
| Denver, Colo. | 20 26 | 0 |
| Des Moines, Ia. | 30 40 | 0 |
| Leadville, Colo. | 10 15 | 0 |
| North Platte, Neb. | 10 15 | 0 |
| Omaha, Neb. | 20 20 | 0 |
| Pueblo, Colo. | 22 24 | 0 |
| Sioux Falls, S. Dak. | 22 24 | 0 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 22 24 | 0 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 32 30 | 0 |
| San Jose, Cal. | 32 30 | 0 |
| Sioux City, Ia. | 24 26 | 0 |
| Sioux Falls, S. Dak. | 24 26 | 0 |
| Valparaiso, Chile | 32 30 | 0 |

† Indicates trace of precipitation.
— Indicates zero.
W. W. WELLS, Local Forecaster.