

Bernstorff Yields to Force U. S. Crisis With Britain

MRS. MOHR ON TRIAL FOR LIFE Widow of Doctor Faces Jury with Shabby Negroes.

PLEA TO BE TRIED ALONE DENIED

Blacks Fidget, but She Is Languid as Charge Is Read.

By F. F. VAN DE WATER.

Prudence, R. I., Jan. 10.—A slender, well-groomed woman stood at the bar of the Superior Court here this morning with two shabby negro boys.

Cecil Victor Brown and Henry H. Spellman, the negro lads, fidgeted and shifted their weight from foot to foot as the details of the murder with which they are charged were recounted to them in stilted legal language.

Mrs. Mohr Deaf to Charge. To all outward appearances the woman heard no word that was spoken.

One slim, black-gloved hand rested lightly on a chair back, the dark figure stood motionless, watching the window pane.

When, just before adjournment to-night, the final juror was chosen, the woman looked over the panel, and then issued her sole statement of the entire day.

Curious Women Brave Rain. Despite the rain, which has fallen heavily since early to-day, people of the city crowded early to the courthouse on Calvary Hill.

By the time the court clerk had announced the beginning of the trial, ending his chant with "God bless the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations."

Separate Trial Denied. Following the arraignment of the two negroes, Mrs. Mohr's lawyer vainly reiterated the motion, made twice a week ago before Judge Lambson, in which he asked for a separate trial for his client.

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WILSON FAVORS JOHNSON? Will Send Nomination for Postmaster to Senate in Few Days.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Joseph Johnson, Fire Commissioner of New York under Mayor Gaynor, has been decided upon as the next postmaster of New York, according to his supporters here.

Senator O'German recommended three men, of whom Mr. Johnson was one.

Mr. C. Burton was said by officials to-day to be foremost under consideration, although his appointment has not been decided upon.

MAKES CARNEGIE PICKLES Syracuse Woman Has Put Up Delicacies for Innominate for Ten Years.

Syracuse, Jan. 10.—Mrs. A. B. Miner, of Canisteo, is official pickle maker to Andrew Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie, although he is able to choose from the products of all the pickle factories of the world, finds none to his taste but those Mrs. Miner picks for him.

It is ten years since Mrs. Miner became pickle maker to Carnegie. Every season finds her shipping the innumerable another consignment.

SUFFRAGE BILLS IN STATE HOUSES Women's Campaign for Vote Begins as Measures Are Introduced at Albany.

Albany, Jan. 10.—The campaign for the passage of the constitutional amendment to permit women to vote was begun in earnest to-night, when the measure was introduced in both houses.

The women are confident that the large vote cast for suffrage at the general election last November, even though the amendment was beaten, will convince the legislators of the trend of public opinion toward the question.

The suffragists who arrived to-night talked to many Senators and Assemblymen, and they are confident that if the bill is not bottled up in committee it will pass in both houses.

5,000 AUTOISTS HELD UP Captain Ormsby Warns Drivers to Look Out for New Light Ordinance.

More than 5,000 motorists were halted in the Times Square district last night by Captain Ormsby of Traffic Squad C and a picked detail.

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U. S. WINS WAR ON FAKE CURES Supreme Court Upholds Amendment to Pure Food Act.

Thomas Woods threw a brick through the show window of Lambert's jewelry store, at Fifty-eighth Street and Third avenue, yesterday afternoon with purpose.

BAN ON LYING LABELS VALID Congress Has Power to Curb False Promises, Says Ruling.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Congress at last has found a way to shield unwary sufferers from the alluring promises of the makers of cure-alls.

"We find no ground," said the court, "for saying that Congress may not condemn the interstate transportation of swindling preparations designed to cheat credulous sufferers, and make such preparations, accompanied by false and fraudulent statements, illicit with respect to interstate commerce."

The decision marks the end of ten years of legislation and litigation. For a time it was urged by government officials that the 1906 pure food law designated as misbranded drugs or medicines which were accompanied in interstate commerce by knowingly false statements about the curative effects of the compounds.

Taft Inspired Law. In response to a resulting message from President Taft Congress in 1912 enacted the Sherry amendment, which the Supreme Court held to-day struck precisely at misstatements either on the label or in printed circulars accompanying medicines.

The decision sustained the action of the United States marshal at Omaha, Neb., in seizing three cases of Eckman's Alternative, an alleged pneumonia and tuberculosis cure, which had been shipped from Chicago.

The argument principally relied on by the patent medicine men was that Congress exceeded its powers in enacting legislation prohibiting the carrying in interstate commerce articles themselves not illicit.

It was to this defense that the sentence from Justice Hughes quoted above was addressed.

Further on his opinion Justice Hughes said: "It cannot be said, for example, that one who should put inert matter or a worthless composition in the channels of trade labeled on a circular as a cure for disease when he knows it is not is beyond the reach of the law-making power."

Denied It Was Misbranded. Another line of defense set up by the proprietors of Eckman's Alternative was that the statement on which the action was brought, "We know it has cured and that it has cured tuberculosis," was not blown into the bottle or printed on the label on the bottle or on the wrapper, but with its accompanying statement, "Effective as a preventive for pneumonia," was printed on a circular which entered into the package.

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Dope That Crazed Bold Robber Was Vision of Starving Family Jewelry Store Invader's Sunken Cheeks and Shaking Hands Convict Him, Crowd Decides, but Police Make Illuminating Discovery.

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CRIPPLE TEUTON TRADE, IS CRY Runciman Tells Parliament Allies Must Prevent Commerce War.

London, Jan. 10.—The debate in the House of Commons to-night was chiefly remarkable for the unanimity of the members in urging the government to exert the largest possible degree of economic pressure on Germany.

The principal speech was made by Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, whose emphatic declaration of the importance of maintaining British trade was regarded as largely directed toward making clear the position which caused him to hesitate to endorse Premier Asquith's compulsory policy last week.

"While the war is on," Mr. Runciman said, "we must do everything in our power to cripple and destroy German finance, credit and trade, at the same time building up our own and our allies' and laying the foundation for future action when peace comes."

"The Board of Trade is looking ahead. We must see the cooperation of our dominions. We must see that control of the metals of the empire passes entirely from German hands. We must keep control of the world's coal. We must secure control of the supply of oil."

"As regards shipping, we must see that foreign subsidized shipping shall not have free run of our ports to the disadvantage of our ships. While the war is on we must do everything in our power to destroy German finance, credit and trade."

"The work of the Board of Trade shall be to see that after the war Germany does not have the opportunity of reorganizing her commercial system before our trade has begun to flow in ever-increasing volume, to see that Germany has no chance to reconstruct her war machinery."

In the course of the debate there were some renewed suggestions of that which one member declared would be a more formidable competitor after the war than Germany.

"The member has spoken of America as a dangerous commercial rival," he said, "but cannot conceive of that competitor taking the appointment of Sir Percy Lake."

"We can stand the strain longer than Germany," continued Mr. Runciman, "and if we husband our resources the disaster that will fall upon her will be almost irreparable. We must make it clear, however, that when peace comes we will not permit the outbreak of the economic war which Germany would wage against ourselves and our allies."

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WHITMAN JOINS HUGHES BOOMERS Governor Announces He Will Work for Re-election.

Albany, Jan. 10.—Justice Charles E. Hughes is the choice of Governor Whitman for the Republican nomination for President.

Whitman is a candidate for re-election as Governor. He made this announcement to the correspondent of The Tribune to-day. His candidacy will not interfere with any plans that the Governor's friends may have, however.

William Barnes, Jr., will not go to the convention as delegate-at-large if Governor Whitman can prevent it. The Governor expects to be able to take care of this detail nicely.

Mr. Schaefer is a hustling young upstate Republican who has a lot of friends both here and in other parts of the state. It is believed that his selection would mean the injection of new life into the Republican organization, and Governor Whitman is favorable to him.

State Chairman Tanner also has been mentioned as a possible delegate-at-large, but in all probability he will have to be content to go as a district delegate.

U. S. REFUSES AID TO TEUTON BABES Decides It Cannot Request Britain to Allow Milk Shipments.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Dr. Edmund von Mach's plea to the State Department to save the babies of Germany by obtaining Britain's consent to shipment of canned milk has fallen on deaf ears.

Dr. von Mach has been conducting an extensive campaign for the German babies, who, he says, are dying in large numbers because of the lack of suitable food.

The Allies point out that Germany showed no consideration for the babies of Paris in 1870; that no special discrimination in favor of infants was shown by the Zeppelin raiders, and that neutrals had no reason to argue that the children of a nation that sank the Lusitania.

Among experts here it is considered just possible that the Germans may be partly to blame for the explosion of butter fats, although experiments along these lines in America show that animal fats in general are unsatisfactory for such purposes.

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BRITAIN PLANS WIDER SEA NET Commons Calls on All Dominions to Aid in Starving Foe.

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LONDON PAPER WARNS U. S. AGAINST BULLYING Standard, Jan. 10.—The Evening Standard, commenting editorially on the reported settlement of the submarine controversy between Germany and the United States, says:

"It is said that now that America and Germany are bosom friends again, England is to be bullied once more for interfering with America's war profits. If the British government reflects the British people, Washington will hear some stimulating truths from this side of the Atlantic."

SAY TURKS TRAP 10,000 BRITISH Moslem Dispatches Report Rout of Enemy at Kut-el-Amara.

London, Jan. 10.—With the announcement to-day that Sir Percy Lake had been appointed to command the British forces in Mesopotamia, in succession to General Sir John Nixon, came conflicting reports of the progress of the campaign.

The Turks were in full retreat on January 9, with the British pursuing them. J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, announced in the House of Commons to-day.

Opposed to this is a German official wireless dispatch, dated Constantinople, received here to-day, which makes the claim that Kut-el-Amara has been surrounded by the Turks, and adds: "It is hoped the fort will soon either be taken or will fall for want of food-stuffs, and that the British defenders, who number more than 10,000, will be captured."

Fort Is Isolated. "The British thought by leaving these forces in Kut-el-Amara to guarantee the defence of the town and also to assure the orderly retreat of the remainder of the army. This portion of the army is at present a long way southeast of Kut-el-Amara and cannot go to the help of the fort, especially as the morale of this force is shaken."

A semi-official statement from Constantinople, received at Amsterdam to-day, says: "On the Iraq front the enemy, whose strength is estimated at one division, which was stationed at Miam Alligardi in order to come to the rescue at Kut-el-Amara, on January 6 and 7, under the protection of four gunboats, attacked our positions at Shaik Said, but was repulsed by our counter attack."

"We made some prisoners. The enemy losses are estimated at 3,000. The enemy cavalry suffered especially severe losses."

In telling the Commons the news of the British success on the Tigris, Mr. Chamberlain said: "General Almyer left Miam Alligardi on January 6 with troops marching to the relief of Kut-el-Amara. On the same day General Townsend, at Kut, reported that the previous night the enemy had opened a heavy fire on the northwest front and on the village opposite Kut, but had made no attack on the night of January 7. General Almyer's troops were firing on the south bank of the Tigris."

"On the right bank General Campbell's column carried the enemy's position, taking two guns and 700 prisoners and then entrenched. Meanwhile the enemy's attack on the left bank was retarded by an enemy outflanking movement, and General Almyer reported that he apparently was opposed by three to four divisions of the enemy on the evening of January 8 he reported that owing to fatigue the troops had been unable to make any progress that day. On the 9th he reported the enemy in retreat and that he was pursuing, but that heavy rains hindered the pursuit."

"From later telegrams it appears that the enemy has reached Khorra. In announcing the appointment of Sir Percy Lake Mr. Chamberlain said that General Nixon had been compelled by ill health to return home. Sir Percy is fifty-nine years old and has had a long and brilliant army career. He has been chief of the General Staff in India since 1912. He served in the Afghan war of 1878-79 and was awarded a medal, and was similarly honored for his services with the Sudan expedition in 1885. Much of his subsequent service was in connection with the Canadian militia, for which he served some time as quartermaster general, afterward as chief of the General Staff of the militia and then as inspector general, leaving the last named post to become a division commander in India in 1911."

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LUSITANIA CASE TO BE SETTLED WITHIN WEEK Envoy Optimistic After Conference with Lansing.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The administration gave plain indications of a belief that with a call of Ambassador von Bernstorff on Secretary Lansing to-day the last stage of the submarine controversy has been entered.

With its issue with Austria practically cleared up, except for a barely possible complication through the Persia case, it has settled down to obtaining as full satisfaction as possible for the original offence—that of the Lusitania.

To-day's conference between the German Ambassador and Secretary Lansing is thought to be the beginning of the end. It is known that Count von Bernstorff so considers it, and believes that the next conference, scheduled for a week hence, will dispose of the Lusitania issue in a manner satisfactory to everybody, while Secretary Lansing, though silent, is understood to take the same view.

The basis of the settlement was outlined to the German Ambassador to-day by Secretary Lansing, and has been telegraphed to Berlin for approval. It is understood that the demand for a literal disavowal has been withdrawn and a form of apology substituted. This, taken in conjunction with Germany's abandonment of submarine warfare in the "war zone," is held by officials to have the force of a disavowal.

Under the terms of the agreement Germany will acknowledge liability and pay indemnity for the Americans killed and injured.

Though deeply gratified by the progress of the case, the State Department has determined to proceed cautiously, and will not announce another "diplomatic victory" until satisfied that it is complete.

Bernstorff the Real Power. Count von Bernstorff is the real power in the controversy over the Lusitania. Ever since the destruction of the Arabic he has directed the German policy toward this country, according to well informed persons, and his advice in the present situation will undoubtedly be followed in Berlin.

Some officials believe that he already has plenary powers in the case and that his correspondence with Berlin is only a pleasant humbug.

His motive in desiring to conclude the Lusitania case at this time is ascribed to his expectation that the administration or Congress will then turn to Great Britain's offences in an effort to secure a relaxation of the British blockade. He is known to wish that the United States attempt retaliatory measures against the Allies, such as an embargo on arms, and to have argued that such a threat would bring instant satisfaction from the Entente powers.

In high administration circles, however, this view is not shared. Although it is admitted that one of the first effects of a diplomatic victory over Germany would be a renewal of protests and a spirited Congressional attack on Great Britain, it is generally agreed that it would fall far short of an embargo or even a threatened embargo.

No Arms Embargo Likely. This conviction is based, first of all, on the ground that the administration is sternly opposed to any measures of retaliation. In the second place, it is pointed out that the State Department is on record in several documents, notably the note to Austria defending arms shipments, as holding an embargo declared during the progress of the war to be unneutral.

Six Pages of Resorts Pictures of winter scenes in the popular playgrounds where tourists congregate for health, pleasure—or just to loaf. Skiing in Canada, shooting in the Adirondacks, skating in the White Mountains, golfing in the Carolinas and swimming in Florida.

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