

SECOND YANKEE SHIP GOES DOWN

Carib With Cargo of Cotton Sinks Off German Coast

MINE DISASTER, SAYS BERLIN

Vessel "Considerably Off Route Laid Down in Marine Instructions" According to the Announcement. Fate of Carib's Thirty Men Not Known—More British Boats Torpedoed in War Zone's Waters.

Berlin (Via London), Feb. 24.—The American steamer Carib has gone to the bottom off the German coast in the North sea as the result of running on a mine.

At the time of this disaster to the Carib the vessel was not using the route laid down in the German marine instructions.

Owners Surprised at Disaster. Savannah, Ga., Feb. 24.—George F. Armstrong of the firm of Walter Armstrong & Co., owners of the American steamship Carib, which was sunk off the German coast, was greatly surprised to hear of the disaster as he supposed the ship was outside any danger line.

The Carib was of 2,280 tons burden and left Charleston Jan. 27 for Bremen with a cargo of cotton. She had a capacity of 4,600 bales.

Her crew of thirty men, commanded by Captain E. L. Cole, which manned the vessel at the time she was sunk, was retained by the new owners, it was said at the Clyde Line offices.

Report Received on Evelyn Disaster

Washington, Feb. 24.—The first official statement that the destruction of the Evelyn was caused by a mine was received by Secretary Bryan in a dispatch from Joseph F. Buck, consular agent of the United States at Bremerhaven, near the point where the Evelyn was sunk.

At the White House the president told callers that the sinking of the Evelyn was regarded as an accident. He said he had received unofficial advice that the captain of the Evelyn was out of his course, not having followed instructions given for avoiding the German coast mine fields. The administration does not regard the case as one likely to produce diplomatic complications.

A number of the diplomatic representatives of European neutrals called at the state department to ascertain what information this government had received in regard to the case of the Evelyn. In view of the menace of the German operations to all neutral shipping the representatives of neutrals are greatly interested in the loss of the American ship. They are of the opinion that nothing in the facts thus far reported will enable the United States government to hold anyone responsible for the loss of the Evelyn.

Submarines Continue Active.

London, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from New Haven says the British transport Branksome Chine was either torpedoed or blown up by a mine twenty miles south of Beach Head, a headland projecting into the English channel three miles off the coast of Sussex. Twenty of the crew were landed at New Haven.

The admiralty issued the following announcement: "The Folkestone-Boulogne passenger boat was attacked on Monday night shortly after leaving Boulogne by a German submarine. The torpedo launched by the latter passed thirty yards ahead of the channel steamer, aboard which were ninety-two passengers, all civilians, including several citizens of neutral nations."

A steamer which has arrived at Lydd, a Kentish town near the English coast, reports that two ships were torpedoed in the channel. One was sunk and the other was sinking when the steamer sighted her. The latter was apparently the Branksome Chine.

Two neutral ships, one the American vessel Carib and the other the Norwegian steamer Regin, were sunk.

The Regin was sent to the bottom off Dover by either a submarine or a mine in almost the same place as the Norwegian steamship Belridge, which was torpedoed last Saturday but which managed to get to shore where she was beached. The Regin was carrying coal from Tyne to Bordeaux when she was destroyed without warning. Her crew of twenty-two men escaped in a small boat and landed at Dover. They said their ship sank within ten minutes after she was hit.

Lawrence Alderman Shot.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 24.—Alderman Paul Hannagan of this city was shot here. Dennis H. Finn, a former state senator, has been arrested. The shooting occurred in the office of the city engineer in the city hall building. It is thought Hannagan may recover.

Boston Wants Sunday Revival.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—A delegation of 100 ministers and laymen from Boston arrived here. They will call on Billy Sunday and try to persuade him to promise to visit Boston.

GERMAN DECREE HAS A PARALLEL

Washington Finds It Similar to That of British.

NO SERIOUS PROTEST LIKELY

Memorandum From Berlin Received From Gerard Evidently Will Stop Hasty Action—Declared Germany Has Executed Clever Move by Taking Leaf Out of English Book.

The long memorandum delivered by the German foreign office to Ambassador Gerard, explaining the German war zone proclamation, has been received at the state department, and perusal of its text, which was cabled to American newspapers, convinced Washington officials that at present no serious issue could be raised with Germany over the creation of the projected war zone without at the same time raising identically the same issue with Great Britain.

The German memorandum transmitted by Ambassador Gerard emphasizes the fact—a vitally important one in the present situation—that Great Britain has declared the entire North sea to be a war area and that if England has not made impossible the passage of neutral shipping through the sea between Scotland and Norway she has rendered it "so difficult and so dangerous that she has to a certain extent effected a blockade of neutral coasts and neutral ports, in violation of all international laws."

The fact that the British government has done identically the same thing with respect to the establishment of war zones in the open seas beyond the three mile territorial limit has been officially certified to the state department by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador. This was done three months ago, and no protest has ever been made by the United States against the action of Great Britain in establishing such a war zone.

Trump Card For Germany.

It dawned upon officials in Washington that the German government had executed a rather neat and clever counter diplomatic stroke in notifying the world of its intention to create a war zone around the British Isles by taking a leaf out of the British book and doing the very thing that the British government had done. The British and German war zone orders as officially communicated to the state department have been compared and closely studied. This comparison was not found to be to the disadvantage of the Germans. It was even suggested that the German government had played a trump card.

The situation resolves itself something after this fashion: For England the official date of the beginning of the war was Aug. 4. England waited until three months of the war had been fought and then served notice on the neutral powers of the world of her intention to establish a war zone. The British war zone was set up on Nov. 5. The Germans waited an additional three months, twice as long as did Great Britain, or until Feb. 4, exactly six months from the official British beginning of the war, and then announced its decision to establish a war zone very similar to that of Great Britain, although somewhat more extensive. However, the principle involved with respect to both war zones is the same.

War Zones Compared.

A comparison of the British and German war zone orders disclosed these striking facts:

First.—The British government on Nov. 4 notified the United States government that its war zone would be effective from Nov. 5—one day's notice.

Second.—The German government issued its war zone proclamation on Feb. 4 and communicated it to Ambassador Gerard on the same day, announcing that the German war zone around the British Isles would be effective after Feb. 18—fifteen days' notice.

Third.—The British war zone covers the whole of the North sea.

Fourth.—The German war zone covers the entire English channel and all the territorial and high sea waters around the British Isles.

Fifth.—The British war zone order sought to close the north of Scotland route around the British Isles to Norway, the Baltic, Denmark and Holland.

Sixth.—The German war zone seeks to close the southern or English channel route around the British Isles to Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Baltic.

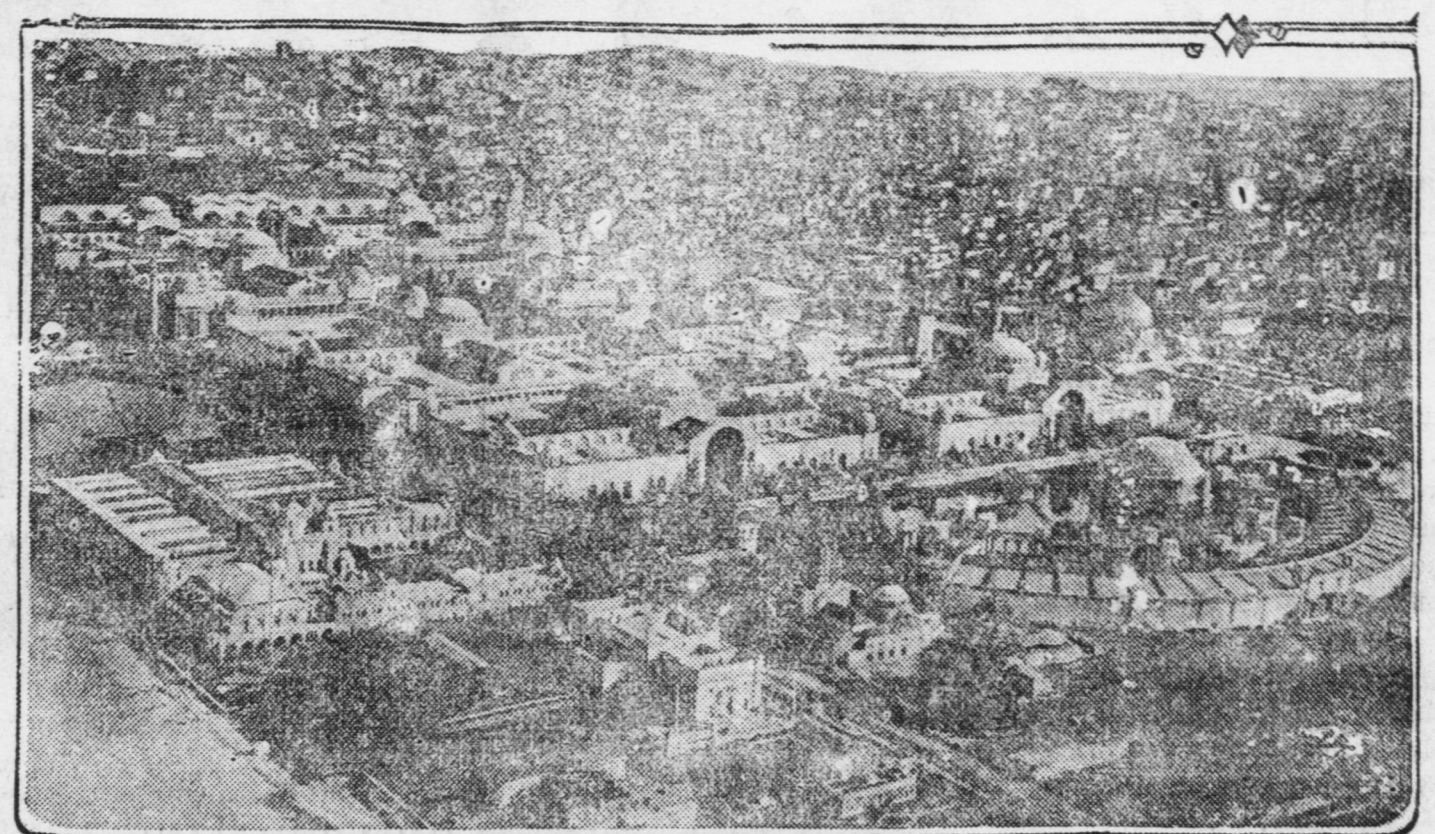
Seventh.—The British war zone decrees draw an arbitrary line from the Hebrides islands along the Scottish coast to Iceland and warned neutral shipping that it would cross this line at its risk, but that ships of neutral nations might go to Holland and other neutral nations along the eastern littoral of the North sea by taking the English channel and strait of Dover route.

Eighth.—The German war zone declares that neutral vessels will be exposed to danger in the English channel, but routes of navigation around the north of Scotland islands in the eastern part of the North sea and in a strip thirty miles wide along the Dutch coast are not open to the danger zone.

Ninth.—The Germans make the southern channel route dangerous and declare the north of Scotland route safe, while the British declare the north of Scotland route dangerous and the English channel route safe, the effect of this being that neither the northern nor the southern routes around England will be safe for neutral vessels.

Tenth.—The British war zone order was based on the discovery of mines in the North sea, while the German decree is based on England's attitude toward contraband, the Wilhelmina case and England's establishment of a war zone.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION



San Francisco can be seen in the background of this picture of the big exposition.

"AFTER THE BATTLE" IN SERBIA.

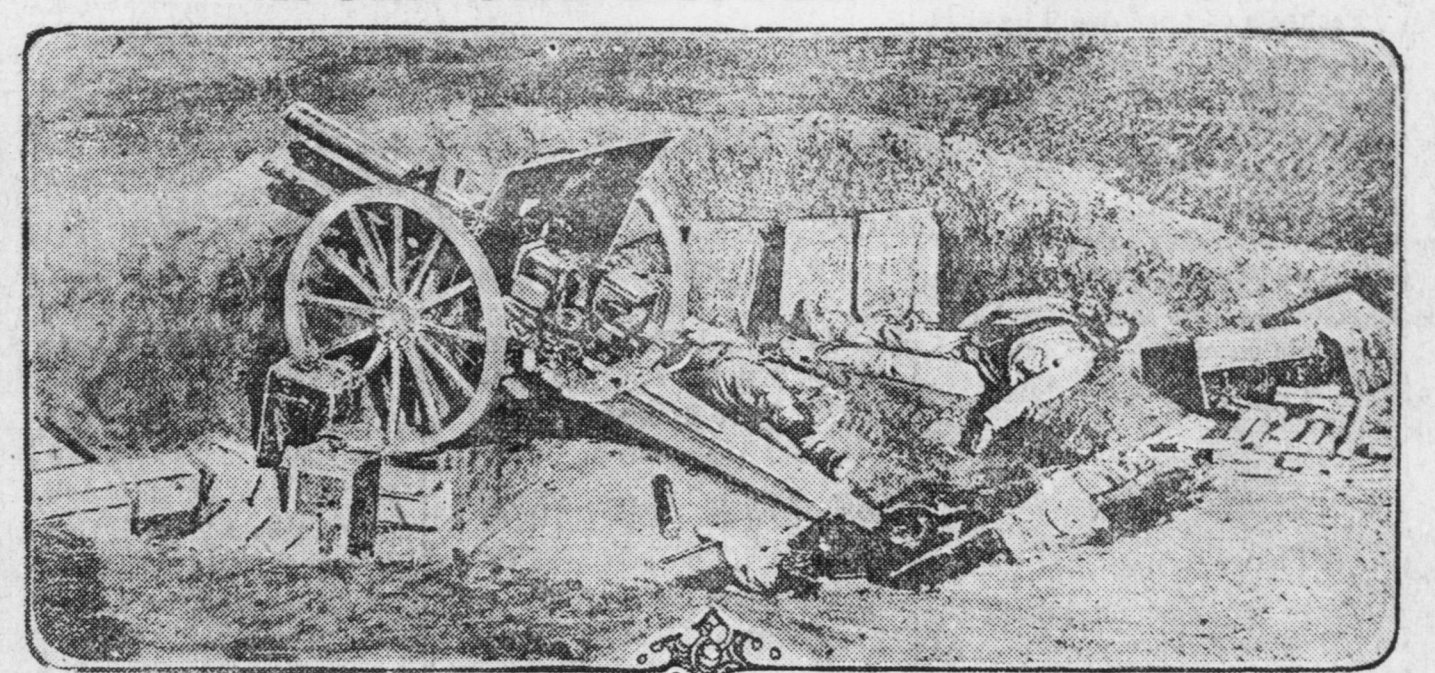


Photo by American Press Association.

Where Was Wales? Spencer Leigh Hughes, M. P., tells of the following amusing experience: He was once passing the war office building in Whitehall when his companion, a Scotchman, pointing to the emblematic devices engraved over the door, indicated the Scotch thistle, the English lion and the Irish harp. "Where is the emblem of Wales?" asked his friend. "Oh," Mr. Hughes replied, "I expect there is a leak in the roof."—London Express.

Badly Scared. "Were you frightened during the storm?" "Dear me, yes. The windows were all open and I was so afraid of the lightning that I didn't even stop to wake up John. I jumped right up and closed them myself."—Detroit Free Press.

Prohibitive. "What's the matter, daughter?" "Father, I want a duke." "That can be arranged, my dear. I was afraid you might want a baseball pitcher."—Baltimore Sun.

There is no fatigue so wearisome as that which comes from want of work.—Spurgeon.

Egotistical. "You sometimes disagree with these scientific experts?" "Not at all," replied the serene egotist. "Notwithstanding the fact that I have thought a matter out to a sound conclusion they frequently insist on disagreeing with me."—Washington Star.

Coming Across. Hampton—Dinwiddow told me his family is a very old one. They were one of the first to come across. Rhodes—Not at the grocer's.—Judge.

Paris Fashion Maker In French Army



PAUL POIRET

A MAN AND HIS WORK.

Without Interest In the Task Efficiency Is Never Attained.

A man's luck is as hard as adamant if he is not in love with the work he does as with a maid he woos. It is a miserable thing to care for one's occupation merely because it shuts out the "thoughts that burn like irons if you think." Any trade or profession you could name is a poor affair if it is but a time killer, a stop gap, an opiate, the ballast of the druggible life. You hear a man start his work with a faint tap at a clock stroke, and you hear him drop it with a loud thud at another clock stroke, and you know his soul and his brain are not alive in the thing that he is doing. Why? A thousand men are a thousand reasons why.

Any man who can accurately stigmatized as efficient (dreadful word) brings all of himself to the task in hand. He brings not merely his sixth sense and his fourth dimension to bear on his concerning handful, but every bit of vital electricity in the storage batteries of his whole being. When he has done his level best he is, as we ironically say, "played out," and he is supposed to take a rest, which may assume the form of harder labor than ever in a wholly different field of endeavor.

In fact, the man who has formed the habit of work is never happy to be idle. It is no use to extend to him the prospect of complete hiatus in the name of a vacation. The program of the null and void would assure him an acute uneasiness. There is a saying that nature abhors a vacuum. So does a relative man, the son of nature.—Philadelphia Ledger.

BOBSLEIGHING AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.



Photos by American Press Association.

An Intended Surprise

It Resulted In an Outcome Not Intended

By RUTH GRAHAM

There is a great difference between Europe and America in the arrangement of marriages. There the wherewithal to set up a nest in which to live and rear children is the principal part of making a match; here our girls are inclined to pay more attention to whether or not they love and are loved.

Genevieve Thorpe met no man whom she cared to marry until she met Howard Tisdale. Though Howard was twenty-five years old, he had not made any advancement in money making. Indeed, he was on a salary and a small salary, at that.

It did not appear that Genevieve had anything. She and her mother, a widow, lived very plainly, the daughter occupying a salaried position. Nevertheless when Howard showed by his manner that he was pleased with her she encouraged him. His attentions grew more pointed, but he did not propose because he saw no hope of being able to be married. He was wise enough to understand that the care of a family without an adequate income would be misery for all concerned. One day he said to Genevieve:

"You and I must part company. Heaven knows that it will be a hardship to me, but marriage is the inevitable result of an intimacy such as ours. I would gladly ask you to be my wife, but I have a salary of only \$800 a year. You cannot be married and continue in your position—at least, I would not have you do so. It follows that our ways must part."

"Unless you love me well enough to take every risk, I admit you are right," was Genevieve's reply.

"Do you mean that you love me well enough to take all risks with me to live on the miserable pittance which I am earning and which I have no assurance that I shall continue to earn, to pinch and struggle and see those dependent upon you and me suffering for want of comforts, even necessities, that we cannot give them?"

"I mean to say that I wish to marry and be married for love or not at all."

"When poverty comes in at the door love flies out of the window."

"True love begets energy to provide for its enjoyment and will endure anything."

There was a silence between them, which was broken by Howard:

"Very well, Genevieve, will you marry me?"

"I will."

Then followed a period of planning. Howard, who insisted on beginning married life with no other person under the same roof, was for renting two or three rooms in a cheap locality. Genevieve argued that they had better take a little house of their own, even if they rented a room or two to a lodger. Howard objected to this on the ground that they might not secure the lodger, and if they did a third person in such close contact with them would be apt to make trouble. He was in favor of keeping aloof from every one.

These debates lasted some time and were finally ended by Genevieve, who handed her lover the key to her desk in a sewing room on the second floor and told him to go upstairs, unlock the desk and look in an inside drawer on the right. Howard did as he had been bidden.

Genevieve had planned a very pleasant surprise. Some years before an aunt of hers, for whom she had been named, dying, had bequeathed to her savings amounting to about \$8,000. The property had come to her in a deed for a small house and some pass-books in savings banks. These with a number of other papers, consisting of vouchers, etc., Genevieve had placed in the drawer of her desk and had never used principal or interest. She was at the time she received the legacy earning her own and her mother's living and intended to hold on to her nest egg in case she should marry.

Genevieve waited, expecting Howard to return, having found the evidence of her little fortune, with a radiant countenance and take her in his arms. She had long looked forward to this moment, expecting that it would be the happiest in her life. A time sufficient for Howard to discover the evidences of her fortune elapsed, and he did not return. She resolved to wait a little longer. Still she heard nothing from him. At last, wondering what could be delaying him, she ran upstairs to the room where she kept her fortune.

The desk was open. The contents of the drawer were spread out on it, but there was no one in the room.

"Howard!" she called, thinking that her lover was hiding from her.

There was no reply.

"Howard!" she called again with a tinge of anxiety in her voice.

The silence was unbroken. She opened a closet door, the only hiding place in the room, then went out into the hall and searched everywhere. There was a back staircase, and, descending it, she looked about on the main floor. A door opened from this rear staircase to the back yard, and it stood ajar. She remembered to have closed it not long before, and there was no one except herself in the house to open it.

Genevieve was terror-stricken. Howard, instead of having returned to her after the glad surprise she had intended,