

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT THE ST. REGIS

WEATHER—Fair to night. Unsettled Sunday.

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ARBITRATION WITH THE U. S. IS ADVOCATED IN GERMANY

WAR! CRY 50,000 MILANESE THREATENING REVOLUTION; ROME SEES MORE RIOTING

Garibaldi's Grandson Promises to Lead Revolt If Italy Does Not Join the Allies—King Summons Parliament to Meet.

ROME, May 15.—Popular demand for war against Austria, with threats of revolution if the demand is refused, grows hourly throughout Italy. Here and in Milan there have been demonstrations of a particularly violent character. One of the most violent of street cries is: "Death to Giolitti!"

To head off possible civil war, King Victor Emmanuel today signed a decree invoking the Chamber of Deputies Monday or Tuesday, according to reports from authoritative sources.

The King acted on advice of leaders of both the warring interventionist and neutral factions. Serious rioting by mobs favoring war broke out fresh to-day and the King was told the situation was rapidly getting beyond control of the military.

Parliament was not scheduled to meet until next Thursday. Some sections of Rome were under mob control to-day, the military and police apparently unable to suppress the demonstrations. The entire city was affected by war excitement. Business was suspended; stores were closed and despite the activity of cavalry patrols crowds marched through the streets shouting: "Down with Germany! Down with the Kaiser! Down with Franz Josef!"

For the second time within twenty-four hours a mob of interventionists invaded the Parliament Building, smashing windows and wrecking furniture. From the Parliament Building the mob again attempted a march to the Royal Palace. Two cavalry squadrons, guarding the approaches, rushed the crowd repeatedly and drove them back. Several persons were injured.

An angry crowd attacked the motor car of the German Deputy Erzberger, smashing in the windows. The mob pressed in about the limousine, shouting: "Death to the Germans! To the frontier with the barbarians!" Erzberger escaped by speeding through the crowd.

Conflicting reports regarding the attitude of the King following the resignation of the Salandra Ministry were circulated in Rome to-day. The King, it is known, at first refused to accept the resignation of Premier Salandra, but when the latter became insistent called in Signor Marcora, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and asked him to form a new Cabinet.

Marcora to-day was in conference with his associates in the Chamber and it was reported he would accept Salandra was again in consultation with the King and there was a rumor that he would reconsider his resignation if the King took an immediate stand for war.

When the people in Milan heard that the Salandra Cabinet insisted on resigning, 50,000 men and women protested with great violence. There were cries of "Down with the Parliamentary Camorra!" "Death to Emperor William!" "Death to Giolitti!" "Death to Emperor Francis Joseph!" "Hurrah for the war!" "Hurrah for the revolution!" "Down with all traitors!"

Leaflets were distributed on the streets bearing the words "Death to Giolitti!" Sante Garibaldi, a son of Gen. Ruggieri Garibaldi, who has been fighting with the French, harranged the crowd in Milan and declared "If the Government refuses to go to war against Austria, my family will lead the people on the barricades."

SEVERAL INJURED WHEN EXPLOSION WRECKS BUILDING

Flames Sweep Fiercely Through Structure in East Nineteenth Street.

HURT IN STAMPEDE.

Employees Trampled On in Rush for Safety—Big Drug House Menaced.

Following a terrific explosion in the laboratory of J. E. Rodgers, ink and varnish manufacturers, at No. 206 East Nineteenth Street, shortly before 9 o'clock this morning and a series of repeated explosions in the factory of a flashlight powder concern on the floor above the building was enveloped by fire and destroyed.

A man and a woman were taken unconscious from the building and two others were badly injured. Ruth Scott, twenty years old, of No. 323 East Eighty-eighth Street, an employee of the flashlight company, was trapped on the third floor of the building and her clothing was aflame when Nicholas Doody, a chemist, shouted to her to slide down the chain in the elevator shaft. She slid to the next floor, where Doody caught her, and as he beat out the fire she succumbed and fell unconscious. He carried her to the street and she was rushed to Bellevue Hospital. She will recover, the doctors say.

The other injured were Morris Nyberg, fifty-two, a clerk, of No. 766 Caldwell Avenue, the Bronx, who was also carried out and taken to Bellevue suffering from a laceration of the head and shock, and Richard Mangels, a freeman of Engine Company No. 3, whose right arm was badly cut. Another man who was burned went away with friends.

A wide section of the neighborhood was shaken when the first explosion occurred on the third floor of the five-story building. Every window in the front of the building was blown out and a flash of flame shot across the street and shot out windows in tenements there. The street was shrouded with falling glass and plaster. Houses nearby rocked and the structure of the Third Avenue elevated road rocked so that trains were stopped.

On the top floor of the building is the firm of Prosch & Co., manufacturers of flashlight powders. It seemed but a few minutes when the fire shot through the upper floors while the forty persons in the building were making a frantic effort to get out. When the first flames hit the plant of the flashlight powder company there followed a series of terrific explosions and sections of the upper part of the building fell.

Many were bruised in the first wild stampede to get out, and the employees ran from the scene, so that it could not be learned if all were out. One man, who ran out of the building with his clothing afire and his body badly burned, fought to go back. There were vats of resin, varnish and oil in the lower floors and to those who blanketed him and put out the fire and then tried to keep him quiet he shrieked that the oil must be taken out. He was taken away by friends, but his lip was taken and firemen rolled barrels of oil and varnish into the street before the fire worked down to the lower floors.

Four Master Wrecked Crew Saved. BOSTON, May 15.—News of the loss of the coal laden four-masted schooner Lewiston of this port on a reef off Marblehead, Brazil, was received here to-day. All of the crew reached shore safely in the ship's boat.

KILLS YOUNG WIFE THEN HIMSELF IN HOTEL ST. REGIS

Harold Auld and Wife of Newark, N. J. Found Dead From Bullets After Phone Tells of Tragedy.

A woman describing herself as Miss Wells of Syracuse called up the St. Regis Hotel at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street on the long distance wire from Syracuse late this afternoon and asked to be communicated with the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Auld of Newark, N. J.

No response was obtainable to the call to the room, and Miss Wells hysterically demanded that the room be forced.

"I have just received a letter from Mrs. Auld posted last night by special delivery," said Miss Wells. "I am sure something terrible has happened."

The hotel management forced one of the doors of the suite occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Auld. The bodies of both were found in the bedroom. Apparently Mr. Auld had shot the woman and then killed himself. Her body was lying across the bed, his on the floor. Each had a bullet wound in the left temple.

On the floor near the right hand of the man was a revolver with two chambers empty.

LINER ARABIC HERE; CAPTAIN KEPT FATE OF LUSITANIA QUIET

Did Not Tell Passengers Until Sunday of Cunarder's Sinking on Friday.

The White Star liner Arabic, which left Liverpool a week ago Wednesday afternoon and passed Old Head of Kinsdale ten miles further from land than where the Lusitania was sunk, Friday afternoon, arrived here to-day. The Arabic saw no submarines and had no communication from the Lusitania. Her 290 passengers were not informed of the sinking of the Lusitania until Sunday morning, though the news had reached Capt. Finch by wireless Friday evening.

The Arabic went across the Irish Sea with all lights out and her lifeboats swung out. She ran through a heavy fog most of her first day from the Mersey.

When the news of the Lusitania horror spread among the passengers there were serious threats of a demonstration against August Wittkuhn, a South American and African fruiter factor. He had been interned, as a German of military age, at the beginning of the war. His hand is crippled by the war. His hand is crippled by the war. His hand is crippled by the war.

Sunday World Wants Work Monday Morning Wonders.

DERNBURG TO QUIT THE U. S. SOON ON "OWN INITIATIVE"

Waiting Only for Assurances That He May Have Safety at Sea.

HIS COURSE IRRITATING.

Wilson and the Cabinet Had Given Strong Intimation of Their Displeasure.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, often referred to as the unofficial spokesman of Emperor William in the United States, has made plans to leave the country of his own initiative within a short time.

At the German Embassy it was said Dr. Dernburg had expressed the wish to leave the country. Embassy officials made it plain that the action was voluntary on his part.

The question of his departure depends upon securing assurances from the British and French, through the mediation of the State Department, for his immunity from detention on the high seas.

It was suggested in official circles that Dr. Dernburg's friends persuaded him to go upon the intimation that President Wilson and the Cabinet were displeased with Dr. Dernburg's speeches justifying the sinking of the Lusitania and some of his other public utterances, which they believed might be calculated to array sentiment of Germans in the United States against the Washington Government.

Just when Dr. Dernburg would leave or where he would go was not made known, but it was believed he would sail for Cuba or South America.

Dr. Dernburg's activity in the United States since the beginning of the war has been closely observed by the President and other high officials here, who came to believe in the last week that a continuation of his speeches and statements might, in the event of a critical turn in relations with Germany, menace the domestic welfare of America.

It has been repeatedly denied by the German Embassy as well as by Dr. Dernburg himself that he was a spokesman for the German Government, or that he had any official status. In view of the fact that Dr. Dernburg was formerly Colonial Secretary in the German Foreign Office and has become prominently active in behalf of the German cause since the outbreak of the war, officials here believe that German-Americans attach official weight to his utterances.

Dr. Dernburg himself issued a statement last night declaring he had never discussed matters that had arisen diplomatically between the United States and Germany. Officials here made no comment on that beyond pointing to Dr. Dernburg's utterances in Cleveland and New York recently seeking to justify the attack on the Lusitania.

Auto Kills Child of Three Years. Anna Meyer, three years old, of No. 108 Pacific Street, College Point, was crossing the street in front of her home today, her hand clasped in that of her little chum, Margaret Keller, aged seven, of No. 661 Fourth Avenue, when an automobile bore down on them. Anna was torn from her friend's grasp by the midguard of the car. Her skull was fractured and she died in the home of Dr. McPherson, at Thirtieth Street and First Avenue, where she was carried. The machine was operated by Waldo M. Kramer, of No. 629 Green Avenue, Brooklyn.

GERMAN OFFICIALS MAY SEEK ARBITRATION; NEUTRALS UPHOLD U. S.

Washington Not Surprised at Talk of Compromise in Germany, but Americans Say Submarine Warfare Must First Be Suspended.

VIENNA SAID TO OPPOSE BREAK WITH THIS COUNTRY.

LONDON, May 15 (Associated Press).—The Exchange Telegraph Company has received the following message from Amsterdam:

"A telegram from Berlin states that the Vossische Zeitung announces that high Government circles in Germany favor the submission of the question of the Lusitania's sinking and the difficulties with America arising therefrom to a court of arbitration.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The suggestion of arbitration contained in despatches from Berlin was received among officials here with the informal comment that such a course was among the considerations which had occurred in Washington.

It was suggested that this course might not be satisfactory unless assurances were given that submarine warfare on merchant ships would be suspended. Officials said unless that were done more lives might be lost while an arbitration was in progress.

From word conveyed to the State Department by foreign diplomats it is believed all the neutral nations will be quick to follow the lead of the United States in dealing with the German Empire.

GERMANY TO CONSULT WITH HER ALLIES. Official Washington does not expect a reply from Germany to the President's note for five or six days. Before she formulates the answer she will sound Austria and Turkey.

It is believed in diplomatic circles that Austria not only will oppose making an issue with the United States, but also is against the German submarine policy. There is reason to believe that all the influence of the Vatican, potent in the deliberations of the Viennese court, will be swung in favor of the United States' policy.

Austria, it is believed by United States Government officials, at the urgent suggestion of Pope Benedict, will hold out against any move that might bring war with the United States. The Pope is known to be watching every development of the war, hoping there soon may be an opening for peace negotiations.

These are some of the things that made Washington hopeful to-day that there will be no severance of friendly relations with Germany. There is a relaxation of tension and a feeling of optimism and relief. From informal and unofficial expressions heard since the President's note became public, there is reason to believe that whatever Germany's reply, its purpose will be to avoid a break in relations.

Intense interest continued to-day in official and diplomatic quarters as to the probable nature of Germany's reply, but neither the Embassy nor the State Department had any intimation as to the feeling in Berlin. Among well informed diplomats as well as officials the belief existed that Germany's reply would afford a means of settlement through diplomacy.

MAY SUSPEND HER SUBMARINE WARFARE.

It was thought not improbable that Germany would suspend submarine warfare while the diplomatic discussion was in progress, and might suggest that if the British Government outlined all its merchantmen to sail unarmored the right of visit and search would then be exercised to prevent contraband from reaching its destination.

Another suggestion which was regarded as not unlikely to be made by Germany was that the belligerents give assurances that no contraband be carried on passenger ships. Although the United States has asserted the right of neutrals to travel anywhere on the high seas, even on ships carrying contraband, insisting that the right of visit and search be exercised in accordance with the previous rules of international law, the possibility of a discussion of the legal points involved so as to furnish a