

SUSSEX ATTACK PROVED BY SUBMARINE'S CREW

WEATHER—Showers probable to-night and Friday.

FINAL EDITION

The



World

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NO WITHDRAWAL FROM MEXICO, REPLY TO CARRANZA'S REQUEST

NAME OF CAPTAIN OF U-BOAT THAT ATTACKED THE SUSSEX OFFICIALLY KNOWN IN PARIS

Obtained From Crew of Captured Submarine—German Admissions Identical With Known Facts—German Note in Washington.

PARIS, April 13.—The French Government, it is officially announced, has in its possession not only thirteen fragments of the torpedo shot against the Sussex, but also the names of the Captain and the members of the crew of the attacking German submarine.

The further statement is made that French and British warships sank a German submarine on April 5, after taking prisoners the officers and crew of the submarine. It is stated the prisoners now fully confirm information in the possession of the French Government concerning the name of the commander and the number of the submarine which is said to have torpedoed the Sussex.

LONDON, April 13.—British officials are to-day comparing the German admission that an unidentified steamer was sunk by a submarine in the same place and at practically the same time the Channel liner was damaged with the known facts about the attack on the Sussex.

It is officially stated that no other vessel was torpedoed in the channel at the time mentioned in the German note transmitted to Washington.

The Sussex was damaged at 3.50 P. M. on March 24. The German note states that the vessel attacked by the submarine was torpedoed at 3.55 P. M.

According to the French official report the Sussex was south of Dungeness buoys, and about in mid-channel when the explosion occurred. The German note says the vessel attacked was south of Dungeness buoys, and about in mid-channel when she was torpedoed.

The Sussex was steaming at about 16 knots an hour. The German note says the vessel torpedoed was steaming at about 18 knots.

The entire forward part of the Sussex was torn away by the explosion. The German note says "the entire forward part was torn away to the bridge."

No submarine was seen by any person aboard the Sussex. The German note says the submarine was submerged when she torpedoed the steamer.

Only in the description of the vessel attacked does the German note fail to tally in nearly every particular

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

PROHIBITION BILL KILLED.

Measure Against State-wide Sale of Liquor Set Aside In Assembly.

ALBANY, April 13.—The Prohibition bill designed to provide for state-wide prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors was killed in the Assembly to-day when it was re-committed by a vote of 74 to 29.

There was no statement on the bill. The motion to recommit was made by Assemblyman McGinnis of New York.

GERMAN CONSUL PLEADS NOT GUILTY IN FRISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Percy Rupp, Consul General of Germany here, and four other consuls pleaded guilty to-day in the U. S. District Court to infractions of the neutrality laws.

Gov. Whitman said to-day no one had been chosen yet for the place.

SUICIDE OF TWO HUSBANDS LEAVES WIDOW UNMOVED

Mrs. Wolter Calls Man Who Shot Her and Killed Self Insanely Jealous.

CHARMS WON WEALTH.

Bridgeport Woman Says She "Played Up" to Rich Men to Swell Fortune.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.) BRIDGEPORT, April 13.—Mrs. Cora Massey Ames Wolter, after the death last night of her husband, who shot her and himself Tuesday because of his jealousy, of the allying methods which she used to make men of wealth and position help her get rich, talked freely with the surgeons who brought her news of his death. She declared she was a fool ever to have married the man who was the real cause of the suicide of her first husband, Frank Ames, in 1904.

"There was no place in my life for a jealous man," she said. "I have always played up to successful and influential men, and through their aid and advice I have made myself a wealthy woman. I know just how to appeal to a rich man, and I have never hesitated to use that appeal, but not one of them could charge me with anything to which my husband could object legally."

But Wolter was insanely jealous. He was jealous of the memory of Frank Ames. He was jealous of poor, dear old Mr. Tuttle. He was jealous of another adviser of mine. (Here Mrs. Wolter named one of the five most prominent attorneys of Fairfield County, whose acquaintance with her had not been guessed by his closest friends.)

"My husband was jealous of everybody. People thought I was gadding about to cabarets. They did not know that Louis Wolter was always hanging around, watching every move I made. Louis was jealous of my own mother and was afraid she would influence me against him."

"Lately he had been getting worse and worse. He spoiled half a dozen big dogs for me by butting in. One night he came home with a big revolver and a hatchet and put them under his pillow when he was going to bed. I went to the police, but they told me not to worry over him. I charge them with responsibility for his death."

"Just to quiet his suspicions and to keep them from raising storms when he came in and refused to believe what I said I had been doing, I went to work in the Union Metallic Cartridge works making war munitions. I worked my nails down to the quick, while I was wearing diamonds worth \$10,000 just to be able to take the time to go back to him at night and save myself from his mental anguish. One night he frightened me so I went out and slept in the open after he had gone to sleep. I was afraid he would awake and kill me."

Later Mrs. Wolter spoke of Frank Ames, her former husband, who killed himself two years ago when her love turned to Wolter, she said.

"I will account a day's happiness more than any life and I own my millions."

The names which Mrs. Wolter had for such is not to be expressed by

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

MEN CAUGHT IN BOMB PLOT WILL BE TRIED BY U. S. FOR TRYING TO SET SHIPS AFIRE

Four Prisoners Were Trapped by New York German-American Detective.

TWO GERMANS CONFESS.

More Arrests Expected of Men Who Helped Put Explosive in Cargoes.

The United States Government took charge this afternoon of the prosecution of the four German conspirators who were arrested last night charged with placing fire bombs on board the steamship Kirk Oswald, which took on a cargo for Marseilles in Brooklyn last May. The bombs, unexploded, were found in the cargo when the Kirk Oswald reached Marseilles.

The prisoners will be prosecuted under Section 298 of the United States Criminal Code, which provides ten years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine on conviction of having maliciously attacked, with the purpose of seizing or destroying property, a vessel lying within the maritime jurisdiction of this Government. It is alleged that the attack in this case was made at the port of New York.

Two of the prisoners, Von Kleist and Becker, who have made partial confessions, will be held in \$10,000 bail when the case is sufficiently prepared to allow their arraignment before Commissioner Houghton in the Federal Building.

The other two, Wolpert and Bode, will be held in \$25,000 bail each. The authorities expect revelations which will fix on the prisoners and on others who are now being sought, responsibility for mysterious fires in mid-ocean aboard a score or more of steamships which have departed from the port with cargoes destined for England or France in the past ten months.

The prisoners were amazed and crestfallen to-day, when they learned the cheery German patriot with whom they had associated for weeks and who was told by at least one of their number the innermost secrets of the plot, is Detective Henry Barth, a member of Capt. Tunney's staff in the Police Department. Barth started to work on the matter of fires at sea in cargo ships bound from New York for Great Britain, France or Italy, ten months ago.

POLICE SAY TWO OF FOUR PRISONERS CONFESSED.

The four men he finally rounded up are: Ernest Becker, thirty-two, born in Germany, electrician on the steamer Friedrich der Grosse, who, the police say, confessed to manufacturing hundreds of bomb cases.

Capt. Charles Von Kleist, sixty-seven, born in Germany, a retired German naval captain, member-in-law of Gen. von Becken, killed in the war four weeks ago, and a relative of the late Prince Bismarck. He is Superintendent of the New Jersey Agricultural and Chemical Company of No. 1133 Clinton Street, Hoboken, and confessed, according to the police, that the fire bombs were laced in his company's piles of sulphur.

Capt. Otto Wolpert, forty-four, Superintendent of the Atlas Line, a subsidiary of the Hamburg-American Line, born in Germany, who refused

U. S. BATTLESHIPS IN SEA COLLISION

Admiral Fletcher Reports South Carolina and Michigan Escaped Serious Damage by Crash.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A collision yesterday afternoon between the battleships Michigan and South Carolina, in which neither ship was seriously damaged and no one hurt, was reported to-day by Admiral Fletcher.

While the fleet was steaming north from Guantanamo, Admiral Fletcher said, the two battleships "came in contact" during manoeuvres. Both are proceeding under their own steam.

SEARCHED 42 STATES, STILL WITHOUT A WIFE

Connecticut Farmer Who Has Spent 16 Years in Hunt for "Right Kind" Now Wants Help.

(Special to The Evening World.) BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 13.—Joseph Cronan, a farmer of Derby, announced to-day that he has searched forty-two States and two countries of Europe and while he is in a receptive mood, he has not found a girl suitable to be his spouse.

"I am strictly temperate, a healthy and strong farmer and I have been searching sixteen years for the right kind of a wife," he declared. "I have yet to find the woman and I wish the newspapers would help me."

DU PONT GETS APOLOGY.

Man Shows as "Seaplane" Former Powder King Goes to Court.

Gen. T. Coleman du Pont, former powder king and candidate for the Presidential nomination, to-day forced the Fox Film Company to apologize for using his name in a film called "Blue Blood and Red" and depicting his son, Frank Victor du Pont, as a seaplane. The younger du Pont is an honor man in the Boston Institute of Technology.

The apology was made before Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum.

to make a statement, but was charged with having received the completed bombs.

Capt. Enno Bode, forty-four, born in Germany, Pior Superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line, living at No. 18 South Hillside Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J., who admitted having acted as Capt. von Pape's agent in visits to the New Jersey Agricultural and Chemical Company and is charged with assisting in distribution of fire bombs.

HOW FIRE BOMBS WERE MADE IN HOBOKEN.

The bombs were manufactured by Becker, it is charged, on board the North German Lloyd steamship Friedrich der Grosse, which has been tied up in Hoboken since the beginning of the war. The cases were taken from the steamship, the police say, to the plant of the New Jersey Agricultural and Chemical Company at No. 1133 Clinton Street, Hoboken, where they were filled with the chemicals and explosives which properly composed a fire bomb and placed in three lots at a fixed hour.

The factory in Clinton Street, Hoboken, it is charged, was used to

THREE MEN INVOLVED IN PLOT TO BLOW UP SHIPS OF THE ALLIES.



CAPT. CHAS. VON KLEIST



ERNEST BECKER



CAPT. OTTO WOLPERT

ACTOR TEARLE IS SUED; ADELE ROWLAND NAMED

Wife's Divorce Action Follows "Midnight Raid" Made Three Weeks Ago.

As a result of a midnight raid three weeks ago, Mrs. Roberta Corwin-Hill-Tearle to-day brought suit for divorce against her third husband, George Tearle, the actor, who until recently was leading man for Grace George. The papers filed in the Supreme Court name Adele Rowland, one of vaudeville's prettiest women, as co-respondent.

When the raid was made by detectives Mrs. Rowland said that while it was true Mr. Tearle was with her when the raiding party broke in, they were both absorbed in the reading of a new play.

Mrs. Tearle asserts in her complaint that the visit of her husband to the Rowland apartment was not for the purpose of reading a play. Even after she, she alleges, had not stated to the police in previous occasions. That statement, she alleges, was made by both Mrs. Rowland and Mr. Tearle.

TROOPS TO KEEP AFTER VILLA WITH EVEN GREATER VIGOR; LONG NEGOTIATION LIKELY

Declaration in Note to State Department That No Formal Permit Was Given to Cross Border—Carranza Would Hunt Villa Alone.

NO "DEMAND" INTENDED, SAYS MEXICAN EMBASSY

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Gen. Carranza, through his Secretary of Foreign Affairs, sent a note to the State Department to-day asking that the United States troops be withdrawn from Mexico.

Before any statement on the note was made by Secretary Lansing it was stated in official quarters that the American troops would not be withdrawn at this time at least, and that while the question was being discussed with Gen. Carranza the pursuit of Villa would be pushed with renewed vigor.

At the Mexican Embassy it was declared that the note was in no sense an "ultimatum" or a "demand." It was characterized rather as a request for negotiations looking to the withdrawal of the troops and the taking over of the Villa hunt by Carranza's forces.

Whatever be the outcome, the negotiations over the proposed withdrawal will occupy several weeks. The leisurely manner in which the Carranza Government has been treating with the State Department since troops entered Mexico leads to the belief that no haste will be made in the new diplomatic exchanges.

The note declares that the American punitive expedition went into Mexico without formal permission and asks that it be withdrawn until a proper formal compact can be entered into between the two Governments.

It is declared that in the first negotiations Mexico agreed to a reciprocal crossing of the line only in the event of raids following that at Columbus.

The suggestion is made that the State Department misinterpreted the first "proposal" as giving permission for the crossing of the border by the troops.

It is stated further that the Mexicans consider "the object of the punitive expedition" has been accomplished in that Villa's band has been dispersed and in that Carranza forces are themselves not simply able to finish the extermination of the bandits.

No Demand for Immediate Withdrawal, Capital Thinks

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Gen. Carranza's note was received last night by Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican representative at Washington, and was presented to Secretary of State Lansing this afternoon. The Secretary refused to comment on it.

Although Gen. Carranza raised side issue, Administration officials at their first view of the communication, regarded the principal point, which is being that the object of the punitive expedition has been accomplished so far as it can be and that the Villa bands have been dispersed.

War Department officials take the view that they have no right to say that the Villa bands have been dispersed, because they never had definite information of their number and that the very nature of the situation gives no evidence that the raiders have been exterminated.

Some State Department officials confessed that Gen. Carranza's note was not a surprise. Counselor Balkley of Gen. Carranza's relations had confirmed the statement in the note earlier. When the United States troops crossed at Columbus, it was generally stated a "demand" for withdrawal of the United States troops from Mexico.

State Department officials took the view that Gen. Carranza's note was

World "Wants" Work Wonders