

# 15 U BOATS SUNK BY AID OF U. S. NAVY

WEATHER—Rain or snow and colder.

"If It Happens In New York  
It's In The Evening World"

## The Evening World

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# BIG BRITISH SHIP TORPEDOED FOUR TIMES LA FOLLETTE CONDEMNED BY WISCONSIN

## JAPAN'S MOVE INTO RUSSIA REPORTED HELD UP BY U. S. REFUSAL TO GIVE SANCTION

Tokio Told Through Allies  
Washington Withholds Assent, but No Protest Is Made.

NO FEAR OF MOTIVES.  
Intervention Not Necessary at Present Time Is the American View.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Plans for the proposed Japanese intervention in Siberia evidently have been held up, at least temporarily, by America's refusal to sanction the movement, according to officials close to the Japanese Embassy here today. Japan has "a deep regard for the wishes of the United States in the matter," it was explained.

Japan's course of action, however, now rests almost entirely with England, it was added.

The United States has officially declared through Allied channels that it does not assent to Japanese intervention. The Allies have so informed the Japanese Government.

At the same time the United States has not protested against the intervention—merely let the Allies and Japan know in friendly fashion that Government does not consider intervention advisable at this time.

American lack of assent is in no way based upon fear or suspicion of Japan, and this Government has made it clear that Japan would be the natural party to intervene if intervention were deemed necessary.

The Allies suggested the question of a Japanese expedition to the United States. This Government has not assented to their ideas. And, while we have not protested, we have pointed out—not in a note to Japan but through the informal exchanges—that the fears of German action in Siberia are apparently fantastic for the moment.

An even more important point, however, emphasized in the American views, is that the moral effect of Japanese intervention would be bad rather than beneficial.

The United States stands for evacuation of Russian territory in the West; Japanese intervention would be contrary to this policy and to the general democratic aims of the United States.

Among other views entertained among the Allies was the thought that German prisoners in Siberia would go free, capture supplies at Vladivostok and elsewhere and give the Germans an outlet on the Pacific.

Others held similar but less serious views of the possibilities of German action in Siberia.

The American viewpoint lays stress both on the question of necessity and the moral effect.

It is presented as an argument not against the Japanese, but upon the basis of the effect such action would have in Russia and elsewhere. Japan is considered an entirely friendly ally in the light of the Lansing-Ishii agreement and the whole spirit of the American views takes that into consideration.

The views cannot be interpreted in any way as voicing jealousy or distrust of the Japanese.

That China supports the policy of the American Government was indicated at the Chinese Embassy here today. Chinese troops have not entered Siberia and her activities probably will be limited to protection of her Manchurian border. It was declared.

## IRISH NATIONALIST LEADER WHO IS DEAD FOLLOWING OPERATION



JOHN E. REDMOND

## ASSEMBLY ADOPTS REPORT FOR "DRY" AMENDMENT

Vote Is 90 to 53 and Prohibition Measure Will Be Taken Up March 12.

ALBANY, March 6.—By a vote of 90 to 53 the Assembly today adopted the report of the Judiciary Committee favoring the ratification of the Federal Prohibition amendment.

## RAILROAD BILL CONFEREES AGREE ON CONTROL LIMIT

Fix Period as Twenty-one Months After War's End—Rate-Fixing Up To-Night.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Conferees on the Administration bill for Government operation of railroads today definitely approved their tentative agreement limiting Government control to twenty-one months after the war. They will meet again tonight under an agreement to then settle the final dispute over the rate-making authority.

Senator Smith of South Carolina, heading the Senate managers, said they were very near an agreement on the rate question. Concessions by the House conferees who insisted on giving the President the rate-making authority are expected.

Tentative agreement was reached today also on the question of State regulation and taxation. The Senate conferees who insisted on giving the President the rate-making authority are expected.

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## JOHN REDMOND DIES AFTER OPERATION; LONG IRISH LEADER

Nationalist Chief Had Fought Home Rule Battles for Many Years.

LONDON, March 6.—John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, died this morning.

The end came peacefully at 7.45 o'clock. Death was due to heart failure, following an operation which Mr. Redmond underwent in London last Friday.

The physicians attending Mr. Redmond issued the following announcement:

"We regret to announce that John Redmond died at 7.45 this morning. Owing to several serious attacks of illness a severe operation was faced with great courage. It had become imperatively necessary owing to an intestinal obstruction. This was relieved by the operation and for some days satisfactory progress was maintained. After a fairly comfortable day Tuesday, heart failure supervened during the night and after a few hours Mr. Redmond passed peacefully away."

The news of the death of the Nationalist leader brought messages of sorrow and regret from all sections of the community. King George was deeply shocked and expressed his profound regret. Premier Lloyd George was similarly moved. The Premier will move an appropriate resolution in the House of Commons.

This will enable the Premier and former Premier Asquith, who have been lifelong supporters of Home Rule, and other leaders, to pay tribute to the memory of Mr. Redmond.

It is expected the funeral will take place in Dublin, with burial at Glasnevin Cemetery. Simultaneously a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated in Westminster Cathedral.

Mr. Redmond had been the Irish Nationalist leader in the House of Commons since shortly after his election to Parliament in the '80s. He was the principal factor in the Home Rule movement.

Redmond was a forceful orator of the Rooseveltian type. It was his programme to antagonize every British Government, hoping to force Irish Home Rule through methods approximately "insurgency."

When the War Government failed to pass the Home Rule bill, Redmond was popularly believed to have suffered a broken heart. Yet he refused to join the Sinn Fein movement and was intensely patriotic, almost Imperialist, in his loyalty to the War Government.

As a result, his popularity in Ireland waned and recently there had been a movement in his home district to succeed him in Parliament.

Redmond did not want absolute independence for Ireland. He desired a government for that country similar to that of the Dominion of Canada.

Redmond was born in 1851, the son of W. A. Redmond, member of Parliament from Ballytrent. He was first elected to Parliament from New Ross 1881. In 1885 he was elected from New Wexford, and in 1891 from Waterford. He had visited America several times, generally for the purpose of raising funds to push the Home Rule movement. His son, William Archer Redmond, was elected to Parliament from East Tyrone in 1911.

News of the death of John Redmond was a shock to Lord Reading. The British Ambassador was told of the death of the Irish leader while receiving a number of newspaper men at the Hotel Plaza at noon.

"I'm very, very sorry," he said; "I had known him for many years. He played a great part in Irish political life and from the very beginning of the war he took the stand in the House of Commons that this was a war for liberty. His loss will be a severe one indeed to all who wish for self-government in Ireland."

## WISCONSIN ASSEMBLY VOTES CENSURE FOR LA FOLLETTE AFTER SESSION OF 24 HOURS

Resolution Adopted With Total of 53, Two More Than Needed—Senate Has Acted.

MADISON, Wis., March 6.—The resolution condemning Senator La Follette was passed by a vote of 53 to 32 in the State Assembly this afternoon.

This action followed twenty-four hours of self-imprisonment in the State House by the Assembly, which had been deadlocked over the resolution throughout the night.

The Senate adopted the resolution a week ago.

The resolution follows: "The people of the State of Wisconsin always have stood and always will stand squarely behind the national Government in all things which are essential to bring the present war to a successful end, and we condemn Senator Robert La Follette and all others who have failed to support our Government in matters vital to the winning of the war, and we denounce any attitude or utterance of theirs which has tended to incite secession among the people of our country and to injure Wisconsin's fair name before the free people of the world."

During the night and morning La Follette's opponents could muster only forty-nine votes, and lacked two of the required fifty-one, a majority of an entire membership, to break the Parliamentary hammerlock.

A motion by Assemblyman Donnelly for a gentleman's agreement to go out for breakfast failed, a Socialist member blocking it. Most of the members spent the night on their feet, but many sought ante-rooms for a nap or, stretching their legs over their desks, slumbered in their chairs.

An unrebuked profiteer appeared with a bucket of coffee and a box of sandwiches, disposed of them quickly and sent out for more.

A combination of eight Socialists, four Democrats and 39 Republicans invoked the progressive rules which amply protect the minority rights and succeeded in defying the "loyalists."

Singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "We Won't Go Home Until Morning" together with parliamentary wrangling, recesses, motions for adjournment and intermittent transaction of routine business whirled away the night.

The Sergeant-at-Arms intervened when Assemblyman Battis of Winnebago accused his fellow-townsman, Charles F. Hart, of pro-Germanism.

TANKS RAISE £25,000,000.

Bishop of London Puts Last of Income in War Bonds.

LONDON, March 6.—Before the close of the second day of the week's war bond campaign, tanks which are being bought in London and the provinces, had brought in nearly £25,000,000. The Bishop of London, speaking from the top of a tank, declared he had invested his last hundred pounds in bonds on that day.

Germany Sees Chance of Understanding With Japan.

AMSTERDAM, March 6.—Japanese intervention in Siberia either led to a Russo-German agreement, according to Japan, or to an understanding between Japan and Germany, according to the Cologne Volks Zeitung, copies of which were received here today.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—On a warrant sworn out by Counselor Bergeron of the French Embassy, charging larceny of from \$3,500,000 to \$5,000,000 from the French Government by means of truck and automobile contractor, Frank J. Goldsall, formerly a private in the French army, was arrested here today and the Federal authorities were asked to return him to France.

According to the papers in the case in which the warrant of arrest was issued, Goldsall, whose name previously was Goldsall, had been indicted in France. It is alleged that after being invaded from the French front Goldsall came to the United States with one of the French official missions and, while not officially attached to them, went about the work of letting motor truck contracts for the French Army.

Investigation of the operations, the papers in the case say, disclosed that he exacted commissions ranging from 5 to 20 per cent. from American manufacturers from whom he bought immediately after his arrest Goldsall was arraigned before a United States commissioner for hearing.

John B. Stanfield of New York headed a group of lawyers who were sent today to look after Goldsall's interests. Goldsall, it is said, some time ago was authorized by the New York Supreme court to change his name from Goldsall to Galt, on the ground that his name was too German.

## 48 LOST, 462 SAVED AS FOUR TORPEDOES SINK CALGARIAN

Former Allan Liner Destroyed Off Irish Coast—Steamer Kenmare Also Sunk.

LONDON, March 6.—Official announcement was made today by the Admiralty that two British steamers had been torpedoed and sunk.

One was the armed mercantile cruiser Calgarian, a 15,000-ton vessel formerly belonging to the Allan Line. This steamship with 510 persons on board was torpedoed four times on March 1 off the Irish coast. Two officers and forty-six men were lost.

The other torpedoed ship was the steamer Kenmare, registered at Cork, Ireland, with a tonnage of 1,330.

The official report says six persons were saved from the Kenmare. No mention was made of the number of lives lost.

Calgarian Torpedoed Not Far From Place of Tuscania Sinking.

AN IRISH PORT, March 6 (By the Associated Press).—The people of this town, who a few days ago won the gratitude of the American people by their kindness to the survivors from the Tuscania, have extended their hospitality in the last few days to nearly 500 men from the Calgarian, one of the finest auxiliary cruisers in the Atlantic service. The Calgarian was torpedoed in the late afternoon not far from the place where the Tuscania met her doom.

The ship's bell had just sounded 4 o'clock when a torpedo struck. The shock was so slight that it was thought the vessel had merely touched a mine astern. It was hoped to get her safely to port.

A considerable time later a second torpedo struck her, followed quickly by two more. By this time there were several traders and patrol vessels in the vicinity, and the work of disembarking the crew was hastened. By good fortune the Calgarian remained afloat on an even keel for some time, notwithstanding the four torpedoes.

A most unusual circumstance in connection with the sinking of the Calgarian is the fact that she was struck by four torpedoes. So far as published reports have shown in no previous case has a merchantman been subjected to such a heavy attack by submarines. Evidently the Germans concentrated 11 boats to insure the sinking of the liner.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER  
TORPEDOED; 11 MEN LOST

The Havna Had Been Separated by Gale From American Navy Convoy.

QUEENSTOWN, March 6.—The Norwegian steamer Havna separated from the convoy of American destroyers during a gale, was torpedoed and sunk. It was announced here today. Eleven persons perished.

Six of the crew swam to a lifeboat which had been blown from its davit. They drifted in this boat forty hours, one died and the other five were rescued in an exhausted state.

The Havna was a steel steamer of 1,120 tons, built in 1908. She was owned by the Havna Company of Christiania.

Roumanians and Germans Sign Preliminary Peace Treaty.

AMSTERDAM, March 6.—A preliminary peace treaty between Roumanian and the Central Powers was signed yesterday evening, says a despatch from Bucharest.

Under the terms of the agreement, Roumanian troops the province of Dobruja as far as the Danube in the Central Powers. Roumanian also undertakes to furnish a transport of 15,000 troops through Moldavia and Bessarabia to Odessa.

Commenting upon the signing of the treaty, the Associated Press said: "The signing of the preliminary peace treaty between Roumanian and the Central Powers was a significant event in the history of the war. It indicates that the Central Powers are now in a position to offer a peace which would be acceptable to Roumanian and the Allies."

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## AMERICAN DESTROYERS HELP PUT AN END TO SUBMARINE MENACE IN MEDITERRANEAN

Japanese Officer Brings Report of Loss of Fifteen U Boats in the Last Month—American Steamer Shelled and Twice Torpedoed Is "Non-Sinkable."

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 6.—Among the forty first cabin passengers aboard a liner arriving here today was Capt. Sato Yamamoto, for three years Japanese Naval Attaché at the embassy in Rome. Capt. Yamamoto brought the news that United States destroyers are now cooperating with British, French, Japanese and Italian destroyer fleets in the Mediterranean.

"Fifteen submarines were destroyed last month in the Mediterranean," said the Japanese naval officer. "The Austrian U boats have been entirely wiped out, and the only ones remaining are German submarine craft sent in sections to Trieste and Pola and there assembled."

A number of naval officers who have seen active service with the destroyer fleets in European waters were passengers. Rules of the service did not permit their relating any details of their experience.

THIS U. S. SHIP APPEARS TO BE "NON-SINKABLE."

Here also is the story of the American steamship Armania, shelled by U boats and twice pierced by torpedoes on the same voyage and, according to the thirty-three returning members of her crew landed here today, "the toughest nut Fritz has tried to crack on the seven seas."

Secretary Daniels made public some time ago bare details of the Armania's experience under shrapnel and solid shot in December, but it remained for the thirty-three husky American lads who came back here today to put themselves at the disposal of the Shipping Board and ship owners for the hard waters off the English and French coasts to tell the whole rounded story of this ship, which torpedoes will not sink and shrapnel cannot daunt.

Harry Killeen, whose home is at No. 17 Gaultier Street, Jersey City, was spokesman for the sailormen who arrived on the liner already mentioned. Here is the story he told:

"The Armania was one of the German ships taken over by this country at the beginning of the war last April. Most of us have been with her through hell and hot water ever since.

VESSEL HIT BY ELEVEN SHELLS FROM U BOATS.

"The first trip we made we saw two submarines. The second one bobbed up about 200 miles off the coast of Ireland and began to let us have it with shrapnel from her low gun. Our gunners barked back, but didn't make a hit that we could swear to. We got eleven shells in all, which messed up the superstructure. Nobody was hurt and everybody had his snipers crossed every minute during that shelling, which wasn't nice.

"The old Armania unlimbered her legs and beat it for port. Then on the second trip about two torpedoes missed us by about as many feet as any man's got. We didn't see his nor hair of the Fritz-boat that was shooting at us.

"Then on Nov. 7 we sailed from Baltimore with grain for a French port. On Dec. 5 while we were under convoy off Star Point in the English Channel, a torpedo gored us on the port side. Gunner Blanchard here

"America and Russia may have different aims, but if we have common stations on the same route I see no reason why we could not travel together in the same car, each having the right to alight when it was desired."

Mr. Trotzky said that if the Bolsheviki could go back to the state of affairs which existed last October, just before they overthrew the Kerensky Government, they would repeat the whole programme which has been put through since that time.

When asked what guarantee the Bolsheviki could give that goods imported would not fall into German hands, he said the Russian Government could not protect such supplies.

The Official News announces that a supreme military council has been formed and that the Commissioner for Military Affairs has issued a decree ordering that the entire people be armed.

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