

GUARANTEE Your Money Back If You Want It. See Editorial Page, First Column.

Vol. LXXIV... No. 24,922.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1915.

Faker and Editor Pals in Print

Open-Door Newspapers Classed as Eager Partners of Nostrum Vendors and Other Disreputable Advertisers.

By SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS.

NO. XIV.

At a conference of master-quacks held some years ago the attitude of the daily press came under discussion. Among them the dozen great nostrum manufacturers present were spending more than a million dollars yearly in newspaper advertising.

"We've been supporting the newspapers of this country for years," said the manufacturer of a famous "booze medicine."

Others agreed. They were for putting on pressure; for compelling the beneficiaries of their advertising to return editorial service by opposing the interfering legislation.

"Whip the editors into line" was the general sense of the meeting. Then the Nestor of the patent-medicine world arose.

"Go easy, boys," he counselled. "There's just one thing we can't afford to do. We can't afford to rile up the papers. They're our best friends."

"A partner getting business for us." That is what the daily newspaper is for every trade that advertises. If the trade is honorable and honest, the partnership is reputable and proper.

On the other hand, the partnership is as indefensible for the advertising medium as for the advertiser. On every dollar out of which you are cozened by a fraudulently advertised article, the publication which carries the advertising gets a percentage.

Your complaint lies against the promoter in print as weightily as against the original perpetrator of the fraud, and with even more directness, since the published word has acted as a sort of puller-in, seeking you out in your home, your office, or your club to trick away your earnings from you.

As a partner in the enterprise the newspaper cannot share the profit without also sharing the responsibility.

EMBRACES ENTIRE FIELD OF FRAUD.

Do not think that this refers to patent medicine advertising alone. The principle applies equally to the whole field of fraud.

When Mr. Hearst's "American" casts the lure of huge dividends promised through some fake land scheme, every dollar which creeps out of a savings bank to roll downhill into the coffers of the thievish promoter leaves a part of its profit in the Hearst treasury.

When a chattel-mortgage spider, having caught some ill-fated fly through the agency of the word-web spread forth in the advertising columns of "The World," sucks him dry, part of the blood is coined into dollars for the Pulitzer strong-box.

Every pitifully hopeful woman who puts her last few dollars into one of those "earn money at home" traps set in "The Herald" goes a little colder and a little hungrier to the end that Mr. Bennett's partnership with his shark advertiser may return an exactly shared profit to them both.

Possibly you yourself have trusted to the appearance of respectability which "The Brooklyn Eagle" maintains, of the extent of having gotten into the clutches of its partner in print, the fraudulent Delano, who pretends to have discovered a rheumatism cure, to which case you have added your mite to the pile of Messrs. McKelway, Gunnison et al., who have recently backed up their crooked patrons by preaching the doctrine of "caveat emptor" in their editorial columns.

Translated into the happily appropriate language of the phony watch and the elusive, shell-inhabiting pea, the flash dialect proper to the chicanery to which "The Eagle" sells its columns, "caveat emptor" means:

"You (our reader) are the sucker. We ("The Eagle") are the Barker. Where are you entitled to a squeal if we get our bit out of the plant?"

Not that the newspapers generally will admit any such status. No, indeed! They have their defence ready-made—manufactured in bulk and put up in the shape of form-letters, I sometimes suspect—since out it pops automatically into print whenever a publisher is criticised for his frauds in his paper.

How often, how wearily often, have I met with frauds-ads in his paper, from the Canadian line to the Gulf! "The Morning Bunk" rejects thousands of dollars' worth of advertising yearly which other newspapers accept."

(It is true, by the way, that a few dailies do reject a great deal of "easy money" from the advertising sharks, mostly of the rejections being of medical or financial frauds. In this list are, among others, "The Philadelphia Public Ledger," "The New Orleans Item," "The Christian Science Monitor," of Boston; "The Minneapolis Journal," "The Seattle Sun," "The New York Evening Post," "The New York Times," "The Chicago Tribune" and "The Springfield Republican.")

But in 99 per cent of the instances the presence of virtue is as sheer bunco as the ads which the paper accepts.) And

continued on page 5, column 3

THIEVES VICTIMIZE MORE JEWELLERS

Fifth Av. Store Window Is Smashed—Another Thug Gets \$5,000 in Diamonds.

Beaten three times over the head with a hammer, Jacob Levin dropped behind the counter of his jewelry store, at 2 West 116th Street, yesterday afternoon.

His assailant fled up Fifth Avenue with a pouch said to contain \$5,000 worth of unset diamonds.

Early in the evening the side window of Bernard Klein's shop, at 1384 Fifth Avenue, was smashed, and \$10,000 worth of jewelry was taken.

This made the fourth case in a week. The man who was taken yesterday afternoon was returned, looked at the stones and decided to take an engagement ring.

The jeweler stooped to lift a tray from the case, the customer seized him. When he revived, Levin was into Fifth Avenue, but was too late.

Klein was at dinner when he heard a crash in his store. He rushed from his apartment in time to see a man being chased. Several people joined in the chase, but the robber escaped.

Warieg Not Going to Skibo. The man who spangled Andrew Carnegie's vacation plans this year. For the first time in many summers he will be absent from Skibo Castle, his Scottish estate. Instead he will occupy Point A'Archie, Mrs. George Vanderbilt's place at Bar Harbor.

BREAD AND ROLLS COST MORE TO-MORROW

The advance in retail prices of bread, to go into effect generally in Greater New York to-morrow, is shown in the following authoritative schedule:

- Wheat bread (now 5 cents a loaf), to 6 cents.
Wheat bread (now 10 cents a loaf), reduced in weight two ounces.
Vienna rolls (now 10 cents a dozen), to 12 cents.
Rye bread (now 7 cents a loaf), to 8 cents.
Stale bread (now two loaves for 5 cents), to 3 cents a loaf.
The price of cake, pies, and other pastry to be raised proportionately.

BREAD TO GO UP CENT TO-MORROW

Big Bakery's Lead Will Be Followed by All Other Shops.

NEW LEVEL TO STAY LONG AS WAR LASTS

Head of Howe Concern Believes U. S. Could Avert Crisis by Buying Up Wheat.

The staff of life weakened yesterday for the poor. The 6-cent loaf of bread became a reality in New York. Only 1 cent on the wheat or rye loaf, but just what that will mean to the countless hungry thousands is a hardship which now will have to be reckoned with.

One of the big bakeries started the ball rolling by announcing the advance to its customers yesterday. All of the bakers, big and little, had only been waiting for some one to take the initiative.

Many of the smaller bakers on the West Side immediately followed suit. Practically every large concern straightway informed the trade that it would be a 6-cent loaf after to-day.

In announcing the advance the bakers maintained that it was an act of business desperation. The soaring price of wheat and flour had driven them to it, they contended, and it meant rapid bankruptcy and ruin to thousands of small bakers to keep the price at the old level.

The big fellows might stand it a little while longer, but they wanted to take the leap soon enough to save the humbler dealer. Officials of the various bakers' associations felt confident "the public would understand" the situation.

Speculators and War Blamed. Two prime reasons were advanced by the bakers—speculation in wheat and the unprecedented exportations caused by the European war.

William Steinmetz, president of the Master Bakers' Association, which has a membership of more than 3,000 retail bakers throughout New York, declared he saw little hope of the price of bread going back to 5 cents within the next two weeks.

He considered that the price would stay up as long as the European war lasted. He said that all the small bakers in the city would follow the lead and raise the price to-day or to-morrow.

Hugo Fredericks, president of the Wholesale Bakers' Association, said that all the big concerns began to inform the trade yesterday that the general advance would go into effect to-morrow morning.

"I am glad some one has taken the initiative," he said, "for we all were just waiting such an opportunity. If this action had not been taken the baking industry would have gone under. We could not have held out any longer. None of us wanted to raise the price of bread. We have appealed to the highest authorities, but without avail. The price of flour has driven us all to protect ourselves. None of the associations will act as a body in this matter."

When the officials thoroughly investigated the contents of the drug department, which, incidentally, had not been done before, despite the fact that Mrs. Mori's confession had been probed since last Wednesday, they went to an upper room of the institution and summoned before them Mrs. Susan Schweitzer. She shared a room with Mrs. Katherine Piazzi. On the night of November 8, a month after the home was moved from Unionport, she was sitting in their room talking, she said, "Mrs. Piazzi," Mrs. Schweitzer told the officials, "boasted to me of how fine she was feeling and how she liked the new quarters. Dinner was announced and Mrs. Schweitzer left the room following that Mrs. Piazzi would soon follow."

"While she was eating," she said, "some one came into the dining room and said, 'Why, Mrs. Schweitzer, do you know that Mrs. Piazzi is dying?' I had left her," Mrs. Schweitzer said, "and I could not possibly believe what I had heard. I continued my dinner, and about half an hour or three-quarters of an hour later, at the most, I returned to my room."

Mors was sitting on the bed beside Mrs. Piazzi. He was glaring at her. I was about to enter the room, the door of which was partly open, but Mors ordered me away.

"I remonstrated with him, but he said I should not come into the room because Mrs. Piazzi was dead. 'Go to another room,' he said. 'I don't care where you go, but don't come in here.' Shortly after this Mr. Bangert came up to the room, and after he closed the door I went away."

Circumstances which have been apparent from the examination of Archduke Charles Ferdinand, the tragic cod which led up to the present European war. He has taken a prominent part in the army councils and has been at the front with the troops. Princess Zita is the thirteenth child of the Duke of Parma, now dead, and is wife of Maria Antonino, Princess of Portugal.

NO CLEW YET TO COE

Father Believes Missing Son Is Not in This City.

Dr. Henry Clark Coe, father of Henry Clark Coe, Jr., who disappeared from his Boston home ten days ago, said last night at his home in this city that nothing of an encouraging nature developed in the search yesterday.

The police and Burns detectives are doing all they can," Dr. Coe said, "but doing all the hope of finding my son in New York is slight. Circulars were sent out broadcast to-day, and, of course, we are hoping for the best. There is absolutely no tangible reason for believing my son in this city, and all rumors have proved unfounded."

SON BORN TO HEIR OF AUSTRIAN THRONE

Vienna, Feb. 9 (via London).—Princess Zita of Parma, wife of Archduke Charles Francis, heir apparent to the Austrian throne, to-day gave birth to a son. They were married in 1911 and have two other children, a son and a daughter.

GIRL SAW MORS AT BEDSIDE AS WOMAN DIED

He Ordered Her Away. She Said—Victim Had Been Boasting of Health.

ARSENIC FOUND IN DRUG ROOM

Officials Say Evidence Corroborates Confession of Murder in Home.

Evidence given yesterday by two of the inmates of the German Odd Fellows' Home, in Yonkers—one a fourteen-year-old girl and the other, a feeble old woman—was considered by officials as strong corroboration of the confession of Frederick Mors concerning the wholesale murder of inmates of the institution. Mors has said those who were put of the way were considered to be too much of a care.

The stories of the two witnesses yesterday, taken in the Odd Fellows' Home, related to the deaths of Ferdinand Scholz, seventy-seven years old, who died January 4, and Mrs. Katherine Piazzi, seventy-seven years old, who died November 8.

Sheriff Weisendanger, Coroner James Dunn and Chief of Police Wolf, of Yonkers, went to the Odd Fellows' Home late in the afternoon and began their investigation. The first thing they did was to investigate the dispensary. From it they took a bottle containing a half pound of arsenic. It was with this drug that Mors has said he killed two men in the Odd Fellows' Home in Unionport, before it was moved to Yonkers.

Investigate Dispensary. Sheriff Weisendanger, Coroner James Dunn and Chief of Police Wolf, of Westchester County, was a practicing pharmacist for twenty years, took from the room beside the arsenic, sugar of lead, codine, morphine pills, atropine pills, tartar emetic, powdered opium and strychnine.

"It all," the Sheriff said, "with the exception of the arsenic may be found in the pharmaceutical department of an institution. I cannot tell what the arsenic may have been used for. They have told us that it was used in the home when it was at Unionport, and was moved from there to here."

"When we first conducted our investigation Dr. E. M. Juster, who is the visiting physician, and the superintendent, Adam Bangert, said they did not know it was in the place. The only reason that I know of arsenic being among the medicines of the institution is that it might have been used for embalming fluid, or for poisoning rats."

Find Zuzis Physician. "What is puzzling me is the lack of care over these deadly drugs and the free accessibility to the room. It was in charge of Amelia Buonopene, a fourteen-year-old girl, and an old man besides Mors."

When the officials thoroughly investigated the contents of the drug department, which, incidentally, had not been done before, despite the fact that Mrs. Mori's confession had been probed since last Wednesday, they went to an upper room of the institution and summoned before them Mrs. Susan Schweitzer. She shared a room with Mrs. Katherine Piazzi. On the night of November 8, a month after the home was moved from Unionport, she was sitting in their room talking, she said, "Mrs. Piazzi," Mrs. Schweitzer told the officials, "boasted to me of how fine she was feeling and how she liked the new quarters. Dinner was announced and Mrs. Schweitzer left the room following that Mrs. Piazzi would soon follow."

"While she was eating," she said, "some one came into the dining room and said, 'Why, Mrs. Schweitzer, do you know that Mrs. Piazzi is dying?' I had left her," Mrs. Schweitzer said, "and I could not possibly believe what I had heard. I continued my dinner, and about half an hour or three-quarters of an hour later, at the most, I returned to my room."

Mors was sitting on the bed beside Mrs. Piazzi. He was glaring at her. I was about to enter the room, the door of which was partly open, but Mors ordered me away.

"I remonstrated with him, but he said I should not come into the room because Mrs. Piazzi was dead. 'Go to another room,' he said. 'I don't care where you go, but don't come in here.' Shortly after this Mr. Bangert came up to the room, and after he closed the door I went away."

Circumstances which have been apparent from the examination of Archduke Charles Ferdinand, the tragic cod which led up to the present European war. He has taken a prominent part in the army councils and has been at the front with the troops. Princess Zita is the thirteenth child of the Duke of Parma, now dead, and is wife of Maria Antonino, Princess of Portugal.

ALL NIGHT SHIP BILL BATLE FILLS SENATE

Republicans Resume Filibuster, Declaring Readiness to Talk Until March 4, if Necessary, to Kill Wilson Measure.

From The Tribune Bureau. Washington, Feb. 8.—The final struggle for the passage of President Wilson's ship purchase bill was in full force at midnight to-night, with the indications that the Senate would sit in continuous session until the bill was either passed or defeated, or until one side or the other had to quit through sheer exhaustion. The Democratic leader declared that they were going to stick to the job until the bill was passed, while Republican Senators with equal firmness declared that they would talk until March 4 if necessary to defeat the measure.

The Senate was in an uproar at midnight because of the persistence of Senator Reed, of Missouri, in demanding a quorum. A rollcall disclosed only thirty-five Senators present, and a discussion as to the advisability of having the sergeant-at-arms bring in absentees was in progress.

Shortly before Senator Fletcher raised the point of no quorum, and Senators were dragged from their sleeping places to answer to their names. Senator Jones started on his speech again when Senator Reed raised the point that he was out of order, having given up the floor to the Senator from Florida. The Vice-President overruled Senator Reed, who appealed from the decision. The chair was sustained, and then Senator Jones resumed his speech, only to be interrupted again by Senator Reed's demand that no quorum was present. Again the sleepy Senators were dragged into the chamber.

There were ninety-six Senators in their seats and voting present, the full membership of the body, when the Senate settled down grimly to-night for the final struggle over the bill.

The Republicans again found themselves on the defensive and made preparations for blocking a vote by resuming the filibuster interrupted a week ago by the revolt of the seven Democrats. The state of siege, which pre-

valled in the Senate at that time was again proclaimed. Cots were again laid out in committee rooms adjoining the chamber, and the forces were told off, some to keep watch and some to fight, while others rested.

With their strength augmented by the unexpected arrival of Senator Smith, of South Carolina, who has been detained from the Senate by the illness of his wife, the Democratic leaders reshaped their plans. They dropped the Gore bill, which they had counted upon substituting for the caucus bill, and directed their attack with the purpose of bringing out an amended caucus bill and jamming it through the Senate.

There was only one brief parliamentary clash before the filibuster by the Republicans was again proclaimed. In this the minority gained a slight strategic advantage. Senator Fletcher moved to amend the motion to recommend the caucus bill to the Commerce Committee by adding instructions, according to as proposed by the Gore bill and report it back to the Senate forthwith.

Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, asked for a ruling from the chair on the meaning of the word "forthwith," but the Vice-President declined, holding that this was for the committee or the Senate to determine.

Senator Lodge then insisted that the proposal to instruct the Commerce Committee was divisible into three parts, one on the amendment to restrict the length of the lease of vessels, another on the amendment designed to prevent complications with neutral powers and a third on the question of instructing the committee to report forthwith.

This point of order was sustained by Vice-President Marshall. As each part is debatable, Republican Senators will be in a position to make six speeches each on the possible amendments, making it possible to conserve their strength and prolong the debate indefinitely. A test of strength was then made over a motion presented by Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, that the Senate

PAROLE EXPECTED FOR D. A. SULLIVAN

State Board Inclined to Set the Brooklyn Bank Wrecker Free.

From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune. Albany, Feb. 8.—David A. Sullivan, the Brooklyn bank wrecker, will be free within two weeks, it is believed by those conversant with the feeling of the Board of Parole, in whose power Sullivan's fate lies.

The members of the board, which will meet in Sing Sing on Wednesday, February 17, are John B. Riley, Superintendent of Prisons; Henry J. McCann, of Albany, and William Townsend, of Utica. On that date they will probably act on Sullivan's plea for a parole. They have already held one hearing on the case.

The members do not believe the joy rides of Sullivan in Westchester County and in New York City should be counted against him. They believe that if any one was so foolish as to be a result of mick, who was sentenced to two years in the State Prison for the unusual privileges accorded by him to Sullivan.

Sullivan was sentenced to not less than two years and not more than four years and six months, two years ago this month. Under the law governing the parole of prisoners serving indeterminate sentences he might have been paroled on Saturday, when he had served the minimum of his sentence.

When Sullivan was paroled it will be in the custody of District Attorney Joseph of Kings County, who holds a bench warrant for his arrest on indictments found after the exposure of last November.

"What the board will do when it meets," said Superintendent Riley, "I cannot say. But in the matter of Sullivan's parole there are three things that must be considered. First, has he served his sentence? Second, has he shown himself to be able to take care of himself when paroled? We have taken testimony in his case and find his conduct in the past to be good, and that as a prisoner he is able to take care of himself if freed. But, of course, I cannot anticipate what the board will do. As to his automobile rides, if it is the one is to be blamed for that it is the man who was the member of the board.

The other members of the board, Henry McCann and Townsend, are said to be of the same mind—that Sullivan did only what any convict would have done under the same circumstances.

Sullivan, president of the Union Bank, Brooklyn, the wrecking of which he was sent to Sing Sing, was indicted on three counts on December 4 last for further thefts of the bank's assets while he was serving his sentence. Two of the indictments charged him with being a second offender.

The first indictment charged Sullivan with stealing, November 3, 1913, a bond of \$1,100 remained to be paid. It was brought out that Sullivan, through his agents, collected the interest and in part of the principal while he was in the Raymond Street jail, Brooklyn. The second indictment charged the stealing of \$675, March 20, 1914, which was supposed to be a mortgage supposed to have been hypothecated from the Union Bank assets. The third indictment charged the theft of \$600 debt. Both of these charges were second offenses. These thefts, it is charged, were committed while he was supposedly at hard labor in Sing Sing.

It was as a result of the exposure of an joy ride that Warden McCormick allowed Sullivan to take in his automobile that the indictments were found. Evidence showed that it was on these rides that the last two alleged thefts were committed.

RUSSIANS ADVANCE FURTHER IN POLAND

Take Positions at Humin and Near Borjimow, Before Warsaw.

Petrograd, Feb. 8.—The Russians have captured still more important positions at Humin and around Borjimow, where a few days ago the Germans began their desperate efforts to cut a road through to Warsaw. With two Russian columns already successful in crossing the river Bzura to the north and the withdrawal of German forces from the Warsaw front to strengthen other portions of their line, the belief among military experts here is growing that the present Russian offensive, when it attains its full momentum, will result in the expulsion of the invading army from Poland. It is pointed out that it only remains to drive the Germans out of the forest near Belimow and retake Mogheli to force them to fall back across the river Rawa.

General von Mackensen's army has ceased taking risks since its left wing was forced adrift on Friday from its strong position at Kamion, at the junction of the Bzura and the Vistula, where it had fastened itself for over a month. Orders to avoid more heavy slaughter must have been imperative, for in the final stage of the last assault on Polimow the Germans abandoned several field guns as soon as they saw that the Russian counter attack threatened to develop into a fierce infantry battle. This defensive seems connected with a substantial movement through Loneyza to Thorn of troops intended to replace the important German formations which are being moved again into East Prussia.

Some Poles who managed to come through from this area describe great activity on the part of the German motor transports. They are using hundreds of squadrons of motor trucks, each carrying twenty men, with three days' rations. They cover about sixteen miles an hour.

All signs strengthen the belief that von Hindenburg will next try his battering ram on the northern line in East Prussia, between Tilsit and Insterburg. Very great numbers of reserves are being pressed behind this gap, where the Russians Saturday repulsed an attempt at offensive by the easternmost German column, which a week ago was being forced out of the forest region.

The Kaiser is said to have reached East Prussia for this new development of the winter campaign. The right flank of the German army is already threatened by the Russian strength in Eastern Poland, where cavalry is now spread over a wide front. The Russians surprised and broke through an important German position beside Lake Djiela, west of Rypin, and captured, besides prisoners, an immense quantity of barbed wire. The disposition of the growing strength of both sides forbids very heavy battles between the Polish frontier and Koeningberg.

The Russians are meeting a more stubborn resistance in East Prussia, where the Germans have received reinforcements. At the same time their forces must have been withdrawn from at least one position in the Carpathians.

Near Prussian Frontier. On the right bank of the Vistula the Russian light horse is sweeping northward on a wide front. Fighting mounted and with bayonets afoot, these troops have driven the Germans out of the villages commanding the main roads toward the German frontier. Nadroge, one of the villages, is only twelve miles from the border and only twelve miles from the border and wounded and missing.

BRITISH CASUALTIES TOTAL 104,000 MEN

London, Feb. 8.—Premier Asquith, speaking in the House of Commons to-day, said that British casualties in all ranks in the western arena of the war, from the beginning of hostilities to February 4, amounted approximately to 104,000 men. This includes killed, wounded and missing.

AMERICAN SOPRANO WILL NOT SUBMIT TO METROPOLITAN'S LOWER PAY

Miss Geraldine Farrar has thrown down the gauntlet to the Metropolitan Opera Company. If the American soprano sings in New York next year it will probably be on her own terms.

The artist has signed a contract with C. E. Ellis, of Boston, by which he obtains her services for opera and concert. The Metropolitan will have to engage her through Mr. Ellis.

Recently it was stated that the Metropolitan would take a firm stand against what Gatti-Casazza considers exorbitant demands of artists. Some may have to take a reduction next season, as the war in Europe has thrown many singers on the market. It is known that a large number of them are willing to come to New York for one-quarter of what they might have obtained a year ago.

Caruso and Miss Farrar have been the great drawing cards at the opera, and the management would probably find it advisable to give the soprano a substantial increase. She now receives, it is said, \$1,300 a night. She would probably be willing to remain for \$1,000. She makes about forty-five appearances during the season. Her absence would undoubtedly cause a loud protest from the subscribers.

Miss Farrar is excluded from starting a rival to the Metropolitan in this city, and thus far no other impresario has appeared in opposition.

U. S. TOLD PROTEST OF BERLIN DECREE WILL BE NON-NEUTRAL ACT

Learns That Germany and Austria Will Be Displeased at Interference with Execution of War Zone Proclamation.

THE LUSITANIA SITUATION DELICATE

Use of American Flag Complicates Already Strained Relations—State Department Merely to "Inquire" About Germany's Intentions.

From The Tribune Bureau. Washington, Feb. 8.—The State Department has been informed that the governments of the Teutonic allies will look upon a protest or any interference by the United States with the course of Germany in enforcing her war zone decree as a non-neutral act.

The point of view is not altogether acceptable to the United States, but will be insisted upon by the Germans and the Austro-Hungarians, who will urge the fact that the United States did not utter a protest against Great Britain's declaration of October that the North Sea constituted a war zone justifies them in holding that the United States should remain silent now.

Germany and Austria are both pointing to the use of the American flag by Captain Dow, of the Lusitania, in crossing the Irish Sea on Saturday, as an evidence of the intention of the British merchant marine to follow to the letter the advice of the Admiralty regarding the use of neutral ensigns as a blind. Naval officers, however, incline to the belief that Captain Dow had a wholly different purpose, and that was the pacification of his nervous passengers.

The Lusitania was crowded with Americans. Men, women and children were aboard, and rumors of nearby submarines had circulated through the ship and stirred up no end of excitement. The naval officers think that Captain Dow's action in replacing the British red ensign with the Stars and Stripes was for the purpose of allaying hysteria.

To avoid coming in conflict with this latest German view, the State Department, it is said, contemplates calling upon Germany for further information as to the proclamation, in which it is said it will be pointed out that there is grave concern in this country as to the safety of neutral ships, and asking what the intentions of the German government are to insure the safety of these vessels.

Protest To Be Avoided. It is understood that the attitude of this government, in addition to that of other neutrals, is that Germany may declare war zones wherever it pleases, so long as the rights of neutral vessels are protected. It is on this latter point that the United States, the Netherlands and other neutral nations are most concerned. Should Germany, in answer to the request for information, point out that it will use every safeguard to protect neutral vessels engaged in legitimate trade, the whole question of Germany's war zone proclamation will be held in abeyance.

Chevalier van Rappard, the Dutch Minister, had another conference with Secretary Bryan and Counsellor Lansing to-day, at which every phase of the question was discussed and every effort made to arrive at some plan which would convey to Germany the disapproval of the United States, the Netherlands and other neutral countries to the sweeping proclamation of the German Admiralty. Just what plan was arrived at was not disclosed, but it was understood that a way out of making a protest had been discovered and was now under consideration.

To-morrow the situation will be fully discussed at a meeting of the President and his Cabinet. Formal inquiries as to what steps the German naval commanders will take to protect neutrals travelling on merchant ships, and requests for information as to the use of American flags by British ships generally, it is understood, will follow.

Situation Is Delicate. It was apparent on all sides here that the German proclamation and the Lusitania incident had introduced a delicate situation, touching more closely, perhaps, the position of neutrals than any other occurrence of the war.

In some quarters, where it was admitted that no American statute or explicit rule of international law existed to prevent the misuse of a neutral flag by a belligerent vessel, England's attitude toward certain articles of the Declaration of London was reviewed with interest.

Great Britain early in the war announced that she would abide by this provision of the Declaration: "The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag effected after the outbreak of hostilities, is void unless it is proved that such transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed. There, however, is an absolute presumption that a transfer is void if the transfer has been made during a voyage or in port."

Some officials suggested that this provision might be construed to apply to the case of the Lusitania or other belligerent vessels changing their flag during a voyage.

Among naval officers it was pointed out that the threats of the German proclamation against enemy merchantmen found in the war zones, if carried out by submarines, would entail considerable danger to the submarines themselves, especially if they attempted to follow previously recognized rules of war in boarding a merchant ship and taking off its passengers before destroying the vessel. The appearance of a submarine, it was pointed out, would mean its instantaneous destruction by most of the big merchantmen, which carry small guns.

Evokes Speech in House. There is no room aboard a submarine for passengers from a merchantman.

continued on page 5, column 4