



# 9,000 More Troops Ordered to Border

## GERMANY'S PEACE TERMS OUTLINED IN WASHINGTON

### Protection from Russia and Trade Freedom Demanded.

### WOULD GIVE UP LAND SHE HOLDS

### Berlin Would Sacrifice Belgium for Colonies, Authority Says.

Washington, May 9.—Germany expects no further conquests and no reverses; she expects to make peace eventually on the basis of the present ground held; her peace terms, the "vital interests" mentioned in the latest note, include two things—protection from Russia and freedom to expand trade.

This summary of the underlying motives of the recent peace proffers from Berlin was given to The Tribune to-day by a German whose long residence in both countries and whose intimate knowledge of German affairs enable him to speak with the highest authority. He insisted that the views given were entirely his own estimate of conditions, but there can be no doubt that they represent the basis on which Germany is willing to begin discussion of the end of the war, and which she wishes the world to accept.

Briefly summarized, the concrete terms on which Germany will make peace follow:

The establishment of independent states on the east and south as a buffer against Russia. It is not insisted that these states shall be under German influence—merely that they shall not be vassals of Russia. This includes Serbia.

The Dardanelles to be in friendly hands.

Freedom of Belgium.

The freedom of Belgium and the return of the French territory now occupied. In return, Germany to get back her colonies and enough other colonial territory to give her free room for expansion. The freedom of the seas, along the lines President Wilson has outlined, which are understood to mean that peaceful commerce, both neutral and belligerent, shall not be interrupted again by war. The extent to which this can be accomplished is admittedly doubtful, but on it would depend very largely the details of the other terms.

No indemnities.

No attempt to hold an alien people in subjection, except in small numbers where the strategic and linguistic frontiers do not correspond, as around Metz.

"The war is over," The Tribune's informant said in beginning his summary. "I do not mean that peace is in sight, but that whether the war goes on for one month or two years peace will finally be made on the basis of conditions as they exist at present. The time for recriminations and disputes about the blame is past. The time has come for making friends again and getting the world back to a livable basis. So it is to be understood that in none of my comments am I casting reflections on any one, I am simply trying to state conditions as I believe they seem to German officials.

Safety First for Germany.

"Germany's vital interests are safety and a means of livelihood. Safety first! Our great danger is from the Slav power. It has been a vital interest to Germany to uphold Austria in her present condition because she protected us from the Slav on the southeast. If she fell to pieces Germany would be almost surrounded by Slavs. And so it happened that when Austria was in danger it was of vital importance to us to protect her.

"Serbia, as every one knows, aimed to annex all the Southern Slav districts of Austria. If she had succeeded Austria would have been whittled away, and Slav states—really vassals of Russia—would have been erected on the borders of the Germanic peoples. We could not permit that. With Austria it was a case of getting our help or making what terms she could with Russia, and if she had done that we would have lost our last friend in Europe and our last defense against Russia on the southeast.

"We cannot end the war without ending that danger. We do not insist that the Balkan states shall be brought under German influence."

## TURKS TALK PEACE IN SULTAN'S PALACE

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, May 9.—Dispatches to "The Morning Post" from Constantinople state that a grand council was held in the Sultan's palace at Dolma Bagtche to consider terms of peace.

Preachers in the principal mosques are urging the people to prepare for liberation. A secret peace committee is forming and grave events are anticipated, the report says.

## 1 DEAD, 1 INJURED IN JOY RIDE RACE

### W. D. Baldwin's Limousine Overturns After Brush in Central Park West.

As the result of a race between a small roadster and a big limousine owned by William D. Baldwin, of 14 West Sixty-eighth Street, President of the Otis Elevator Company, Aloa Jensen, forty-five, a carriage builder, of 319 Ely Avenue, Long Island City, was killed at 9 o'clock last night. His companion, A. M. Wagner, thirty, an automobile body builder, of 123 Sixth Street, Long Island City, is in Polyclinic Hospital, seriously injured.

Both men were in Mr. Baldwin's limousine, when George Mura, the Baldwin chauffeur, decided he would outrun the little car that had been pestering him for more than ten blocks. Crowding on speed, the cars went ahead on Central Park West until the limousine, following the roadster, turned into Sixty-eighth Street. Mura miscalculated the turn. The limousine banged into the curb, swayed a bit and then with a crash overturned.

Kingsbury Hears Crash.

Commissioner of Charities John H. Kingsbury heard the noise directly in front of his home. When he reached the street Jensen was lying pinned under the machine. Wagner had been thrown clear. Mura was still in his seat. The street was bare of the roadster.

Summoning aid, Commissioner Kingsbury rushed Jensen and Wagner into a physician's office, where first aid treatment was given. Meantime Mura was pulled from the wreckage. He was comparatively unharmed.

Answering the Commissioner's call, Dr. Lowrey, of the Polyclinic Hospital, came to the rescue. Both Wagner and Jensen were rushed off in an ambulance. At the hospital it was found that Wagner had a fractured right arm, contusions and internal injuries. Jensen had a large gash over his left eye, many lacerations and internal injuries. He died soon after reaching the hospital. Mura was then held at the West Sixty-eighth Street police station on a charge of homicide.

Roadster Made Him Mad.

"Mr. Baldwin's limousine," he said, "had been taken to Long Island City for windshield repairs and was not supposed to be back in town before tomorrow. I had decided to surprise Mr. Baldwin, and went after it. On the way back to New York I met Jensen and Wagner. Jensen had some automobile goods to deliver to customers in New York, and I told him to bundle in. Wagner came along, too. "When I got near Central Park West a little yellow racing car began dogging me and out in front of me. It made me angry. After fooling around for a couple of blocks, I got mad, and tried to get in front of it. Then the accident occurred."

## HIS TRACK NAP BROKEN BY RUDE SUBWAY LOCAL

### Hickey's Slumber Goes On Till Train Prods Him.

James Hickey had piloted his head on the smooth surface of a steel rail, reclined his body upon the ties of the subway track and was permitting the roar of passing express trains to serve as a lullaby when his rest was rudely interrupted.

It happened that the early evening nap was being taken on the northbound local track near the Times Square station. William Deane attempted to use this particular track to operate his crowded train in the rush hour last evening before he discovered he was driving through Hickey's bed. The train was stopped just as the front projection from the trucks prodded the sleeper. The train crew unceremoniously lifted Hickey from the track and placed him on the front of the car, where he muttered something about a disturbance and resumed his slumbers.

## PLOT TO KILL KING OF SWEDEN FOILED

### Socialist-Anarchist Party Accused of Conspiracy.

Stockholm, May 9.—The "Aftenbladet" prints to-day rumors of an unsuccessful plot by socialists and anarchists against the life of King Gustave.

"Sensational rumors are current," says the newspaper, "of a plot by the Young Socialist-Anarchist Party against the life of the King of Sweden in revenge for the conviction of three socialist leaders of the Anti-Militaristic Congress recently.

"The attempt on the King's life was planned to be made at the horse show, but the conspirators were foiled by the mobilization of the entire detective force and the placing of a cordon of detectives in plain clothes around the King.

## WOMAN HURT BY SHOT FIRED AT FLEEING CAR

### Driver Arrested After Chase Near Central Park.

William M. Moore, who says he is a builder, was locked up last night in the West Sixty-eighth Street station, charged with reckless driving, after shots fired to halt him by a policeman had punctured the gasoline tank of his car and injured the woman who was driving with him.

Patrolman Sherman was standing at Central Park West and Seventy-second Street when Moore came tearing along in his car. The woman who was with him screamed as they passed Sherman, and the policeman shouted to Moore to halt. Then, as the car speeded on he drew his revolver and fired several shots. These were also ineffective, and Sherman jumped into a taxicab and started in pursuit. At Seventy-fifth Street he found Moore's car stalled.

All of the gasoline had leaked from the tank punctured by one of his shots. The woman had disappeared. The police learned later that she had been taken to Roosevelt Hospital. It could not be learned how badly she had been injured, but the handbag which she had left on the floor of the car was covered with blood. It contained a handbook in the name of Adelaide Moore. Moore told the police he was unmarried.

## MISSING WIFE FOUND VICTIM OF AMNESIA

### Mrs. John H. Eldred Telephones Husband from Norwalk Hotel.

Four days of aimless wandering, a victim of lost identity, ended as suddenly as it began yesterday, when Mrs. John H. Eldred telephoned from Norwalk, Conn., to her husband, at the Hotel McAlpin, saying that she was safe and again in possession of her faculties. Eldred hurried to her hotel in Norwalk and brought her back to the McAlpin, from which she disappeared last Thursday.

Eldred, who is a wealthy paper manufacturer in Cohasset, Mass., brought his wife to New York in the hope that a quest for new clothes among the Fifth Avenue shops might cause her to abandon the melancholy thoughts that had been induced by long illness. For two days he was successful. Thursday, however, she disappeared from their suite and no trace of her could be found.

On returning with her husband Mrs. Eldred explained that she had suddenly become a victim of amnesia, had wandered from the city and did not know anything of her actions until she suddenly discovered that she was at Norwalk. She had pawned a \$500 ring for \$100 in order to pay her expenses.

Eldred said that his wife appeared much better, and that they would continue their shopping here, after which they would return to their home in Connecticut. Until he received the telephone message from her he was convinced that she had taken her life.

## BRITISH HUSBANDS ABROAD CALLED HOME

### All Eligible as Soldiers to Report for Duty.

London, May 10.—All married Englishmen eligible for military service who are living abroad, but who ordinarily are residents of Great Britain, must return to England forthwith and report for military duty.

## BERLIN'S MEAT SUPPLY NEARLY GONE, REPORT

### All Butcher Shops Closed—Price Up to \$1.60 a Pound.

London, May 9.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the police of Berlin searched the shops and dwellings of the butchers to-day for hidden stocks of meat. The result showed that the supply of meat in Berlin was sufficient for only a few days. For this reason the food question overshadows all others.

All the butcher shops, including Wertheim's large meat market, have been closed. The best quality of meat now costs 14 marks per kilo (\$1.60 a pound).

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STARTS MAY 12 from New York, May 13 from Albany. —ADVL.

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### WOMAN HELD AS POISONER

### "Innocent," She Says While Mother Sits Listless in Cell.

### STATE TO OPEN MANY GRAVES

### Inmates of Archer Home Loyal to Mrs. Gilligan—Lawyer Gives Help.

Bantry, May 10.—One hundred and seven members of the crew of the Cymric arrived at Bantry this evening. Several, suffering from broken limbs, were sent to the hospital.

The officers of the Cymric declare that the vessel was torpedoed without warning. A submarine was seen, but it disappeared immediately after firing the torpedo.

The Cymric, although badly damaged, made her way for some hours, but finally sank.

Many of the crew on their arrival here were barefooted and only partially clad. They were provided with clothing and given all the care possible.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.) Hartford, Conn., May 9.—Mrs. Amy E. Archer Gilligan, under arrest as the central figure in what the state police call New England's greatest wholesale poisoning mystery, is listless in the Seymes Street jail to-night, too stunned to know that she is not without friends.

She has been accused of murdering, by the administration of arsenic, one of the inmates of the Archer Home for Elderly People in Windsor, six miles from here. In this institution, which she founded in 1911, forty-eight persons have died, several of them under suspicious circumstances, the state officials insinuate.

Daughter Is Loyal.

In her fight to prove her innocence Mrs. Archer Gilligan will have the support of her eighteen-year-old daughter, Mary E. Archer. "Why shouldn't the inmates die?" she inquired as she left her mother's cell. "Many of them were dying when they were brought to Windsor."

The woman's most outspoken champion is Benedict M. Holden, a local lawyer, who says that he consented to act for Mrs. Archer Gilligan at the earnest request of inmates of the home.

"Her arrest and hurried commitment to jail, without the advice of counsel, is a disgrace to the State of Connecticut," he said. "This whole thing is a clear case of the activities of some Philo Grubb Correspondence School sleuth, who does detective work and paper hanging at reasonable rates. The alleged prison plot, the courts propose to ascertain whether the courts approve of such methods. It may be necessary to apply for a writ of habeas corpus to force the state to disclose its case against this woman."

State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn has closed his lips. As far as the arrest of Mrs. Archer Gilligan is concerned he has not opened them since. Superintendent Thomas F. Egan, of the state police, said there were no new developments.

Evidence in Cemeteries.

One intimation leaked out, however, that the prosecution expects to have the alleged prison plot referred to numerous country cemeteries where persons formerly under Mrs. Gilligan's care are buried. This came from Dr. Arthur J. Wolf, a local physician, who performed a secret midnight autopsy in Cheshire on the exhumed body of Franklin R. Andrews, for whose death the founder of the Archer home is held.

From traces of arsenical poisoning found in vital organs taken from this body, the evidence was obtained which resulted in the warrant for her arrest. Dr. Wolf refused to say anything about the second body exhumed in another part of the state for a similar autopsy. He said that his examination showed that the poisoning in this instance was not arsenical.

"I'm in the hands of the State of Connecticut," Dr. Wolf said. "Undoubtedly there will be more bodies exhumed. I have all I can do to complete my report on the two autopsies. It is my duty to discover exactly how much poison was absorbed by the bodies. If the State's Attorney was to make public the facts about the other exhumed body, the scene of the story would be shifted to another locality."

The little town of Windsor was not unduly excited when the finger of notoriety was pointed at one of its most familiar institutions to-day. Old residents said in a matter of fact tone that while there had frequently been gossip about the home for aged inmates, nothing had ever come of it.

Seek to Stay at Home.

Town Clerk George R. Maud, who issued all the permits for the removal of bodies from the home, said that he was confident Mrs. Archer Gilligan would

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## WILSON CALLS MILITIA AND COAST ARTILLERY

### National Guards of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona Mobilizing.

### WAR WITH MEXICO FEARED BY SOME CAPITAL OFFICIALS

### President Hopeful Diplomacy Will Smooth Over Situation Admittedly Tenser Than at Any Time Since Vera Cruz Affair.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, May 9.—President Wilson ordered 9,000 more troops to strengthen the border to-day.

The President called out the militia of three border states, Arizona, Texas and New Mexico, totalling 4,000, while 4,000 regulars were ordered by the War Department to proceed from various stations, from New York to the Pacific Coast, to San Antonio, Tex., and El Paso, Tex.

Late to-night, after a conference at the War Department, eleven companies of coast artillery, virtually the only available troops left north of the border, were instructed to report to General Funston at San Antonio. These companies will total 1,000 men.

The Coast Artillery companies ordered out are 127th, Galveston; 164th, New Orleans; 20th and 77th, Pensacola, Fla.; 74th, Savannah, Ga.; 31st, Fort Caswell, North Carolina; 41st and 69th, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia; 112th, Delaware River (Forts Du Pont, Delaware and Mott), and 103d, Fort Howard, Maryland.

The Secretary formally announced also orders for the movement to San Antonio of five batteries of the 5th Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He said three batteries of the 3d Field Artillery at Tobyhanna, Penn., had been ordered held in readiness for border service, if necessary.

Although both the American and Mexican governments are striving to forestall intervention, the situation confronting the two countries was admitted here to-day to be serious. New developments on the border, the calling out of the militia, the repeated requests of the Carranza government for withdrawal of the first American expedition, and President Wilson's determination not to retreat until safety from outlaws is assured, have brought about a deadlock from which the most likely escape seems to many people to be war.

No Demand by Obregon.

Administration officials continue to hope that diplomacy will find a remedy. The President is set against intervention in Mexico, believing it would negate the results of his watchful waiting and Pan-American policies. At the same time, high officials of the government will not say that the forces will be withdrawn if intervention cannot be avoided otherwise.

The tense situation was eased somewhat to-night by the announcement that General Obregon, in his conferences with General Scott, has made no formal demand for the withdrawal of the American troops or the fixing of a definite time limit on their operations.

The negotiations at Juarez and El Paso still are in the informal stage, it is declared, and no final action of any kind will be taken there. The Scott-Obregon conference is intended merely to find a common ground on which negotiations can be reopened through diplomatic channels.

The Glenn Springs raid is not a major factor in the situation. President Wilson sees in it principally an added reason for insisting on the right to maintain an army in Mexico. It served to demonstrate the inability of the Carranza government to prevent raids on American territory, and to emphasize the necessity of making no deal with Carranza based on his control of the military situation.

Break Preceded Raid.

But even this is not the reason for the deadlock at El Paso. Before the Glenn Springs raid occurred the break between Scott and Obregon had come, chiefly because of the Administration's eagerness to make a "diplomatic victory" of the tentative agreement that all but ended the conference satisfactorily to both sides.

The agreement reached by Generals Scott and Obregon last week was so worded as to give both governments the victory. The troops were to be withdrawn as fast as the control of the situation passed to Carranza. For Carranza, the salient feature was that they were to be withdrawn; for President Wilson, the significant fact was that they were not to retreat immediately.

The agreement was reached Wednesday. The failure of Administration officials here to appreciate the necessity of helping Carranza to make it

## REVOLT HASTENS IRISH HOME RULE

### Manifesto Expected Tomorrow—Draft for Ireland Project Defeated.

London, May 9.—That Home Rule for Ireland is definitely in sight and may be foreshadowed in a manifesto to the Irish people to be published this week is almost certain to prove to be the result of yesterday's conference between John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, and Sir Edward Carson, chief of the Ulsterite Unionists.

It is understood that the terms of the manifesto have been agreed upon, but that its publication has been withheld until Thursday, so as to secure its simultaneous appearance in all parts of Ireland. Various rumors were current in the lobbies of Parliament to-night concerning negotiations between the Government and the Irish parties, but nothing is likely to be decided upon by the latter until after Premier Asquith's pronouncement on the Irish situation, which is expected to-morrow.

Thus it looks as though Ireland's unfortunate experience of the last few weeks might become the indirect means of adjusting in a manner satisfactory to all parties the difficult Home Rule problem, which was hung up with the outbreak of the war.

Against Irish Conscription.

Speaking in the House of Commons to-day on a motion to include Ireland in the compulsory service bill, John Redmond besought the House not only for the sake of Ireland but for the sake of the empire, to reject the proposal.

He opposed conscription for Ireland, he said, in the belief that conscription would be the worst possible way to get men in Ireland, adding that after recent events his deliberate opinion was that it would be not only wrong, but wellnigh insane to attempt to enforce compulsory service. It would be a fearful responsibility, he pointed out, if in the face of this deliberate opinion Ulstermen should persist in the attempt.

"Nobody is more anxious than I," he continued, "to respond to the Ulster appeal for cooperation. I have hoped against hope, and hope still, even in the dark, miserable circumstances of the moment, that we might come together. Aye, and before long, I hope with all my heart, that out of this turmoil and tragedy we may be able by taking a large, generous view, something like a statesmanlike and far-reaching view, of the empire's highest interests, we may evolve some means of putting an end to these difficulties, so that we may have a united Ireland, where the people and the government have both power and responsibility."

Redmond's Power Lost.

Mr. Redmond challenged Sir Edward Carson's assertion that in the recent government of Ireland the Nationalists had the power, but not the responsibility.

"Certainly, since the coalition government was instituted," said Mr. Redmond, "I have had no power in the government of Ireland. My opinions have been overborne and my suggestions rejected. It is my profound conviction that if we had had power and responsibility during the last few years the recent occurrences in Ireland could never have arisen."

It was unfair, he added, to leave the impression that Ireland had not done well in recruiting, and pointed out that she had more than 150,000 men now with the colors, men who had displayed bravery and covered themselves with glory.

Premier Asquith, speaking against the motion, which had been presented by Sir John B. Lonsdale, of the Ulster-

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**At Your Service**

The Tribune Institute, under the direction of Anne Lewis Pierce, M. S., is now at the service of American housekeepers. Its purpose is to serve as a central source of authentic, practical information, to pass unbiased judgment on the utensils—devices—machinery—that are used in American households.

Last Sunday The Tribune Institute made its bow to the public. The two pages that are The Institute's outward manifestation will hereafter be a regular feature of The Sunday Tribune. Your newsdealer will deliver the paper if you order it in advance.

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