ONE CHANCE IN A MILLION FOR THE F-4'S CREW

Admiral Moore Expresses That Opinion as Dredger Begins the Raising.

CABLES ATTACHED TO THE BOAT SLIPPED

HONOLULU, March 27.—The dredger California, which arrived late last night from Pearl Harbor, was at work this afternoon dragging and raising the United States submarine F-4 near the entrance to the harbor of Honolulu.

The task is proceeding slowly, but the weather continues fine, thus helping the operations. Near the California is the Alert, the mother ship of the submarine flotilla, ready to assist in the work of the divers.

In the raising process cables were attached fore and aft to the submarine. The dredger California was sunk into the water and the cables were tightened. The next step was the pumping of water out of the dredger, thus lifting the submarine as the dredger rises.

At one time this afternoon there was a setback to the lifting operations. After the F-4 had been lifted fifty feet one of the cable loops attached to the submarine slipped, causing the craft to sink down again. This led to a report that one of the cables had snapped. After the trouble had been adjusted the work of raising was resumed.

Proof of the Gripping.

That the cables are really gripping the submarine is proved by the fact that a one inch steel hawser drawn up from the F-4 showed gray paint, such as is on the submarine.

From soundings and divers' descriptions of the ocean bottom over which the F-4 must be drawn, the rescuers learned of a sudden rise in the ocean floor nearly fifty feet high. This ridge forms the lip of a crater in which F-4 had rested at a depth of 320 feet or more.

The naval tug Navajo and steamship Makaala, whose grappling hooks found the submarine, on even keel, stood by all night retaining their cables taut to prevent loss anew of the vessel by action of the high tides prevalent here.

There is not the slightest evidence yet that any of the crew of the F-4 may be alive. Rear Admiral Moore, commandant of the naval station, said today that there is hardly a chance in a million for any of the submarine's crew to survive such an ordeal.

The only hope lies in the fact that the small special oxygenized emergency compartments may be the refuge of a few of the crew. The F-4 had sufficient oxygen and supplies to last forty-eight hours, but she was not built to withstand the water pressure at a depth of more than 300 feet, at which she was located.

Emergency Preparations.

Although practically all hope for the lives of the submarine's complement of twenty-one men has been abandoned, physicians and life saving apparatus are on hand and tireless efforts to resuscitate will be begun as soon as entrance has been obtained to the hull.

The army department hospital is in readiness to receive any survivors when the submarine is raised. Col. Ebert has placed the hospital staff and equipment at the service of the navy.

It has been discovered that the buoy which, it was believed, was attached to F-4 was only an abandoned working buoy used by the submarine flotilla in practice.

Capt. Roy C. Smith, commanding the submarine flotilla, said that he believed the constant stream of bubbles rising to the surface of the water indicates that at least one of the compartments of the submarine F-4 has given way.

There is a report, not wholly confirmed, that a battery explosion aboard the F-4 on March 6 caused serious damage.

Rear Admiral Moore said he reported accident did not disable the F-4.

"I had heard something about a battery explosion aboard the F-4," he said, "but it was not serious. It was not considered of sufficient importance to be reported.

"The chances are that if it had been serious enough to disable the vessel it would have killed some of the men.

"One man was burned slightly, so far as we know. It had no connection with the present accident."

HOPE FOR CREW GONE.

Naval Officers Cannot See How Members Could Survive.

WASHINGTON, March 27. No word reached the Navy Department to-day from Honolulu with regard to the efforts being made to raise the sunken submarine F-4. It is assumed here that Admiral Moore has sent no report since last night for the reason that he has not yet succeeded in raising her to the surface.

It is now regarded as certain that all on board the F-4 perished. The raising of more oil as soon as the submarine was disturbed by the efforts of a navy tug to drag her along the bottom of the harbor is regarded as clear proof that the craft is a wreck.

The great depth in which the F-4 has been located, 350 feet, is looked upon as further proof that none on board can be alive at this time. The F-4 was tested to withstand only 200 feet of water pressure and while a sister ship remained at a depth of 273 feet for ten minutes when she was new it is not believed that the F-4 after some years service could withstand the pressure at a depth of 350 feet. The F-4, it is believed, will be found in an almost complete state of collapse when raised.

The task of bringing the F-4 to the surface is likely to prove long and difficult in the opinion of naval officers.

The division of operations at the Navy Department was kept open until a late hour to-night in the hope that some word might be received from Honolulu telling of the raising of the submarine.

Secretary Daniels received this afternoon from Admiral Dewa, Japanese representative at the San Francisco exposition, who was the guest of the Government at Washington a few weeks ago and who is at Honolulu on his way home, the following message:

"I am shocked to learn of the accident to the submarine F-4. Please accept my sincere condolences for this sad occurrence that fell upon your navy, and I sincerely wish that the brave men in the ship may be saved."

CALL METZ DEPUTY DESERTER.

Germans Confiscate Property of Georges Weill, French Private.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 27.—A German tribunal at Strassburg has decided that Georges Weill, a former Deputy from Metz but now a private in the French army, is a deserter and has ordered his property confiscated.

The Week in the War

SUNDAY, March 21.—**Russians drive the Germans past Tauroggen and beyond the frontier.** The garrison of Przemysl makes a long-continued artillery attack on the besiegers of the fortress. Russian accounts of the taking of Memel say that the inhabitants of the town, armed by the authorities, aided in the defence.

MONDAY, March 22.—Italian Senate passes anti-espionage and anti-contraband law, believed to be last step in Italy's war preparations. **Two Zeppelins make night raid on Paris, dropping bombs on suburbs, doing small damage but killing no one.** The French lose both Grand Reichackerkopf and Little Reichackerkopf in Alsace, but recapture the latter. German submarine U-28 seizes two Dutch steamers, the Batavier and the Zaanstroom, laden with food for England.

TUESDAY, March 23.—**The Galician fortress of Przemysl falls after a final sortie.** Heavy fighting in the Carpathians continues, French win back ground lost at Notre Dame de Lorette. **German War Office announces that Memel has been recaptured from the Russians.** Announcement is made that the subscriptions to the second German war loan total $2,250,000,000.

WEDNESDAY, March 24.—**Russian War Office announces that 119,600 Austrian troops were taken prisoners at Peremysl.** The Italian Parliament adjourns until May 12 on Premier Salandra's statement that the situation demands the entire attention of the Government.

THURSDAY, March 25.—**Washington learns that Major Langhorne, American military attache at Berlin, was recalled because persons in Germany were forging his name to pro-German wireless messages. Great battle upon which it is believed the fate of Hungary rests begins in the Carpathians.** Italy will establish military zones shortly along border from which foreigners will be barred, presumably to aid secrecy of mobilization. Allied troops are landed on the Gallipoli peninsula to cooperate with the fleet against the Dardanelles.

FRIDAY, March 26.—Great progress by the Allied fleet in the Dardanelles is reported in a Rome despatch, which says that four forts have been dismantled and Fort Dardanos completely destroyed. British Admiralty says it has reason to believe the German submarine U-29 has been sunk. **The Russian army which invested Peremysl has been split, one section proceeding toward Cracow, the other going to support the Russian army in the Carpathians.**

SATURDAY, March 27.—**Rome despatches say Italy has decided to enter the war and that she is awaiting only a similar step on the part of Bulgaria, which is described as imminent.** Petrograd reports that the Russians are driving into Hungary and that the line has reached Bartfeld, in Hungary, and the Lupkow and Uzok passes. It is reported that Prince Salah Eddine, nephew of the Sultan, and other Turks are preparing a coup d'etat in case the Dardanelles are forced. The French War Office announces that dirigible balloon sheds at Frescati, near Metz, the railway station at Metz and the barracks east of Strassbourg have been bombarded successfully by six French aviators.

U. S. SEIZES GERMAN VESSEL IN SAN JUAN

The Odenwald Libelled for Trying to Leave Port Without Clearance Papers.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Odenwald, the German merchant ship which attained notoriety by trying to escape to sea from San Juan, Porto Rico, without clearance papers, has been seized by the United States Marshal under libel proceedings by the Federal court in San Juan. News of the seizure was conveyed to Washington by a cablegram to the Department of Justice from United States Attorney J. H. Brown of Porto Rico.

The Government suit begun in the libel proceedings may result in the forfeiture of the ship under the terms of the act passed by Congress just before adjournment, placing extraordinary powers in the hands of the President for the enforcement of neutrality.

No criminal prosecution against the master of the Odenwald has been decided upon. It is probable, however, that the cargo of the Odenwald will be carefully scrutinized, her action in attempting to run out without clearance papers giving rise to the suspicion that she was not playing the part of a neutral.

LIBEL ACTION FILED.

Porto Rican Court Asked to Allow Forfeiture of Odenwald.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 27.—The United States Government filed a libel to-day in the District Court against the Hamburg-American steamship Odenwald.

Forfeiture of the vessel is asked because of the violation of the neutrality resolution recently passed by Congress in attempting to leave this port without clearance papers.

THREE "KAISERS" FOIL PLOT.

Two Aids Dress Like Emperor to Fool Assassins.

LONDON, March 27.—How the Kaiser and his aids worked a clever scheme to throw assassins off the track during the Kaiser's stay at Luxemburg became known here to-day.

Three "Kaisers," dressed in blue and wearing imperial capes, each with the imperial mustache, drove about in gray automobiles similar to the one used by the Emperor during the Kaiser's stay in the city. It developed after the Emperor's departure that the "doubles" were two officers of the same build and height as the Kaiser.

BRITISH TO FREE TWO SHIPS.

Meat Laden Vessels Permitted to Proceed to Rotterdam.

LONDON, March 27.—An understanding has been reached by the United States and British Governments by which the ships Raven and Ruby, detained on the southeast coast of England, will be released and permitted to proceed with their cargoes of packers' products to Rotterdam Monday.

SAYS ALL EUROPE IS IN PERIL OF TYPHUS

American Red Cross Will Send Aid to Servia, Where Epidemic Rages.

LONDON, March 27.—The American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Commission are to send a fully equipped medical commission to Servia, where the sanitary conditions are reported to be very bad, according to an announcement to-day of Charles J. Vopicka, the American Minister to the Balkan States, at Nish.

Dr. Richard P. Strong, director of the Harvard School of Tropical Medicine, will be in charge of the commission.

Dr. J. McClymonds of Lexington, Ky., who was a passenger on the liner Transylvania to-day, said that if urgent measures are not adopted against typhus in Servia all Europe will be endangered. Dr. McClymonds has spent three months with the American Hospital in Paris.

He suggests that while England, France and Germany are using all their physicians the United States alone remains to send doctors to Servia.

Other passengers aboard the Transylvania were Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss B. C. Rutherfurd and Joseph Harriman. The Cymric also sailed for New York to-day.

BRITISH SHIPPING LOSS SMALL.

Three Ships Sunk Out of 1,460 Arriving or Sailing.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 27.—The Admiralty's list of casualties to British ships for the week ended March 24 shows that three British vessels, of a gross tonnage of 11,650, were sunk by German submarines. Another ship was torpedoed, but was able to reach port.

In the same period 1,460 vessels arrived at and departed safely from British ports.

LADY RALPH PAGET NOT DEAD.

Her Mother Denies Report of Death in Servia.

The report that Lady Ralph Paget, daughter of Lady Paget, formerly Minnie Stevens of New York, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Paget, had died in Servia while working with the Red Cross section there is untrue. A cablegram received here from her mother, Lady Paget, yesterday read:

"Lady Paget is most touched by the kind sympathy of her friends in America and cables to say that the rumors of her daughter's death are false. Her daughter is out of danger in Servia."

Lady Ralph Paget is the granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Paran Stevens.

Three German Ships Lost.

LONDON, March 27.—Three German steamers laden with iron ore have been lost in the Baltic, says a despatch from Stockholm. They were the Bavaria, the Germania and the Koenigsberg. The Bavaria went down on March 15 with her entire crew. The cause of her sinking is not revealed, and no details of the destruction of the other vessels are given.

GERMAN NAVY GUNS POOR, SAYS SCHWAB

Kaiser Strongest on Land, but Must Equal England's Fleet to Win.

FRENCH CANNON BEST

HOT SPRINGS, Va., March 27.—That the Krupp is "the poorest naval gun in existence" was the assertion of Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, during a recent conversation at White Sulphur Springs.

"Battleships have passed beyond the antiquated crucible steel gun. Germany's vessels are the sole possessors of Krupp weapons.

"The ability to handle machinery by the individual soldier has occupied the position in warfare once held by valor. France leads all other Powers in developing light machinery. They evolved the automobile, bicycle and motorcycle. The same is true of small effective weapons. The majority of fighting motor car drivers are Frenchmen. They are born artisans."

In reference to the navy he said:

"A strong navy is a nation's chief defensive asset. Germany is splendidly equipped upon land, but as control of the seas has always been England's policy Germany must equal Great Britain's fleet to win. Nations controlling the seas have ruled the world in the past, and it will always be so."

Touching upon the vital advantage of light field pieces, Mr. Schwab declared that there was not 5 per cent. difference in the field guns of any nation. "I regard the French field weapons the most efficient because of their lightness. Three and four inch field pieces are best.

"Germany's organization is wonderful. Man for man and officer for officer I'd bet 100 to 1 on the German army, although Russian soldiers have proved good fighters."

"Then the result of this conflict will be another period of commercial competition, culminating in another stupendous struggle?" he was asked.

"I'm afraid it will," was the brief reply.

He refused to comment concerning reported shipments of sectional submarines by the Bethlehem company to Canada.

DANIELS RELIES ON SCHWAB.

Has No Reports That Submarines Are Being Made for Allies.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels said to-day that he had not received any report to further inquiries made as to activities in American plants where submarines may be constructed. So far as he is informed, the Secretary has stated that he has no reason to believe that Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company is not living up to his pledge to deliver no submarines, in parts or assembled, to any of the belligerents during the present war.

Numerous circumstantial reports to the effect that submarines are being built in parts at the Fore River works and at a plant in Seattle have been brought to Mr. Daniels's attention, however, and he has recently made further inquiries regarding them.

Naval officers are keeping in touch with all work under way at these plants. They have reported that submarines are under construction at several plants in this country, but state that they have been assured that Mr. Schwab's pledge not to make deliveries to belligerents during the war will be observed.

It is pointed out in this connection that no pledge will be violated by American firms furnishing particular parts to England or any other belligerent. They must not, however, supply a belligerent with all the parts necessary for the assembling of a complete submarine.

STEFANSSON BELIEVED DEAD.

Canadian Naval Minister Thinks He Will Not Be Found Alive.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 27.—That the Canadian Government does not expect to see Stefansson, the explorer, alive again was the announcement made in Parliament to-night by the Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Naval Affairs, under whose auspices the expedition was sent to the Arctic.

"It is possible but not probable that Stefansson will be found alive," was the way Mr. Hazen expressed the opinion of the Government. Referring to an article by Bert McConnell, Stefansson's secretary, which reflected upon the Canadian Government for not trying harder to rescue his members of the expedition, Mr. Hazen said that "even if Stefansson is lost, as I am afraid is the case, the Government is doing everything practicable to rescue him."

GERMAN COUNT DIES AT FRONT.

Edwin von F. Sierstirpff's Mother Once Lived in Brooklyn.

Eben J. Knowlton of 87 Remsen street, Brooklyn, received a brief cable message from Germany yesterday announcing the death of Edwin von Francken Sierstirpff, 21, elder son of Count Johannes von Francken Sierstirpff. The young man's mother, the Countess, was Miss Mae Knowlton, and Mr. Knowlton is her uncle and only relative now living in Brooklyn. Miss Knowlton met the Count at Newport twenty-five years ago and their marriage took place April 26, 1892, at the home of her father, Edwin F. Knowlton, on Columbia Heights.

Count Edwin enlisted with a regiment of the Imperial Hussars at the outbreak of the war and after a brief military training went to the front in France with his regiment.

No details as to his death were given in the cable message, but it is believed it occurred in action.

RAN AWAY TO BE LIKE JOHN D.

Broken Hearted Mother Tells About Loss of Her Son.

A heart broken mother called at THE SUN office last night and told of the loss of her son, who had left home "because all great men ran away from home when they were boys, and he just wanted to be great like Rockefeller and he couldn't help it."

His name is Alexander Tonelson and he lived with his parents at 167 East 106th street. He is 17 years old, slender, has dark brown hair and bears a red mark under his right eye. He was a good boy, an industrious pupil in school and constantly pored over the newspapers. He disappeared last election day.

"I went to the police several times," said his mother, "but they told me hundreds of boys run away like that. Yes, I have four daughters, but Alexander is my only son—and he so full of ideas about everything and wanting to see the world and be great. I told him boys don't run away any more, but he left me, and accidents happen, you know.

"If he'd only let his mother know. I wonder if the police have children. Can you tell me that?"

COL. HOUSE FAILS IN PEACE MISSION

Finds No Encouragement in Berlin After Grey Made Threatening Speech.

NO TRUCE POSSIBLE NOW

THE HAGUE, March 27.—Col. E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, who has been in Berlin to tender his offices toward peace, has failed in his mission and will leave for Switzerland to-morrow, according to despatches from Berlin.

It has been learned from authoritative sources that Col. House had informal interviews with members of the Kaiser's Government regarding a possible truce or peace conference before a general resumption of activities in the spring campaigns.

Col. House had conferred with Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary; the French Prime Minister, Rene Viviani, and finally with Herr von Jagow, German Secretary of Foreign Affairs. He has been treated, it is said, with all possible courtesy but has been told that there is no possibility of a peace compromise at this time.

Reports in diplomatic circles have it that Sir Edward Grey gave Col. House some slight encouragement. After he had arrived in Berlin, however, reports were published there of a bitter attack upon Germany in a public address by Sir Edward Grey in London. Sir Edward was quoted as saying that the Allies were determined to crush Germany. This had the effect of setting at naught Col. House's assurances that Great Britain, if properly approached, might give serious consideration to a peace conference.

A complete recount of the second war loan in Germany has shown that a total of $2,355,000,000 was subscribed. This fact has aroused the greatest enthusiasm, say reports to-day, and the German people were never more confident of success. The date for closing the second war loan has been extended to April 10. Banks throughout Germany are reported to be crowded with members of the working class eager to subscribe.

Washington Makes No Comment.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Reports of the failure of Col. House's peace mission brought no response from official quarters here to-day, chiefly for the reason that it is not admitted that the President's friend has been on any peace mission.

TURKEY SHIELDS CHRISTIANS.

Grand Vizier Warned Troops in Persia, Presbyterians Hear.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions made public yesterday telegrams from the State Department conveying the information that Ambassador Morgenthau, at Constantinople, had reported that the Grand Vizier had warned all Turkish forces in northwestern Persia not to molest American missionaries.

Robert Speer, secretary of the board, said he did not believe that the missionaries are in serious danger. They are under the protection of the Kurdish chieftains, who have threatened severe punishment to any one molesting them. The danger to the missionaries and the native Christians from the fanatical Moslems lies in their being mistaken for Russians.

Private letters received indicate that the Nestorians and Armenians have gone over into Russia in large numbers, and that conditions around Tabriz, the Urumiah Plain, Khoi and other places are most distressing.

GERMANS PROTEST TO CHILE.

Demand That Dresden's Crew Be Treated as Castaways.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 27.—A protest has been made by the German Legation against the internment in this country of the crews of the German cruiser Dresden, sunk off the Chilean island of Juan Fernandez on March 14 by a British squadron. The crew was brought here by a Chilean cruiser.

The German Legation contends that the men should be treated as castaways.

EGG EXPORTS HEAVY AS EFFECT OF WAR

South America Getting Our Surplus Hen Fruit in Large Quantities.

BUTTER, CHEESE WANTED

The war has benefited egg producers in this country, and to a certain extent has increased the burdens of the housewife who grumbles at the high cost of living. South American countries heretofore have bought their eggs in the off season from England, but as England is now deprived of most of her European supply from Austria, Germany and Russia she has no eggs to spare our Southern neighbors.

South America's off season is just beginning; that is, for the next five months production there will be at a minimum, the same as in this country from October to March. This week 11,000 cases of eggs were exported by New Yorkers, principally to Buenos Ayres, following 5,000 cases last week, which opened the season. New York dealers expect to send about 10,000 cases a week for the next four months. This will take a considerable portion of the surplus of American eggs produced in our flush season.

The war is having the same effect on the butter and cheese trade. Last year many thousand packages of Danish, Argentine and New Zealand butter came to this country. A few packages have been imported this season, but that is at an end. England needs the goods and is bidding higher for them than we will pay, and America is now beginning to send butter to England, with the chances that when the butter flush begins in June our exports will be liberal. This country now has no surplus of fine butter to export and not much low grade stock, but when the heavy season starts England and France can get American butter if their own sources of supply are inadequate.

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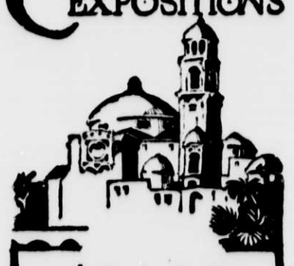

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