Facing Death in a Submarine.
The brave fight of the men of F-4 foreseen —Read "Fifty Fathoms Down," a great story of the late Morgan Robertson, in next Sunday's SUN.

The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; snow to-night or to-morrow. Highest temperature yesterday, 38; lowest, 20. Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 13.

VOL. LXXXII.—NO. 212. ✦✦✦ NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1915.—*Copyright, 1915, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.* PRICE TWO CENTS.

STOCKS SOAR IN GREATEST WAR MARKET

Rock Island New Sensation in Trading Aggregating 696,361 Shares.

JUMP IN PRICE AS ANOTHER PUZZLE

With still another mystery of a bounding stock that had been moribund to deepen interest, the stock market here broadened out yesterday to a point not equalled since the exchange closed in the days of fear, before the war. Sales during the day aggregated 696,361 shares.

Rock Island stock furnished the new sensation. There was a rush of brokers to buy the shares, but no one seemed to know who was back of the movement. A dozen explanations were offered for the sudden and violent rise in a stock which for a year had been discredited and kicked about the market, dropping in that time from 53, its highest before conversion from its form as collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds, to 18, the low point reached recently. But none of these explanations was accepted as penetrating the real secret of the movement.

While brokers marvelled over the Rock Island's leap into leadership in the broadest of recent markets, the mystery of what sent up Bethlehem Steel remains as impenetrable as ever, other advancing prices kept brokers and speculators in a fever of excitement.

The volume of transactions in Rock Island, 73,300 shares, exceeded by several thousand shares the total of the transactions in Steel and American Can, the two next largest trading mediums of the day, and was larger than the total transactions in any one stock since the Stock Exchange reopened.

The price shot up accordingly, reaching the high of 31⅞, or 12⅞ points above the low of the day before, and a gain of 5⅛ points in the day. The significance of the rise was further attested by the strength of the bonds.

The rise and the extreme activity gave Wall Street a lot to think about. The mystery of the performance was unexplained at the close of the day by men very closely in touch with the property.

Try to Trace Buying Orders.

They said they were at a loss to know who was after the stock and were busy telephoning and inquiring from Stock Exchange men where the buying came from.

The action of the stock is connected in the mind of Wall Street with the race for proxies for voting at the annual meeting of the company on April 12. Stock to be voted there must have been held for ten days previous, so that the present stock market movement is a campaign for control of a block at the annual meeting the shares must be bought by Friday. A technical position of the stock market as a result of the desire for proxies against a squeezed short interest, it is thought, may partly account for the stock's action.

Wall Street was not inclined to be convinced that this heavy buying at big prices meant that some one was seeking to buy control in the open market. It was held that the men of the Amster[illegible] committee did not have the money to conduct a campaign of this kind and therefore that they could not be responsible in any but a very moderate degree for the big buying of the stock. Much of the buying in the first day, however, was said to have come from Boston, which is the headquarters of Mr. Amster.

Reid-Moore Buying Scouted.

Buying by the Reid-Moore group was also scouted by authorities in Rock Island affairs, as it was felt that these men would not care to assume control of the company again after the troubles of the last year. Buyers of the stock on Wall, in the opinion of stock market experts, would not proceed to force prices up in a violent rise. The price must be forced down if the effort for control were well planned.

A new theory yesterday was that the Phelps-Dodge interests were buying the stock in which their interest has been disproportionate, in order to retain an interest in the property in which they have lost many millions through investment in the stocks. The Phelps-Dodge interests however, have said for some time that they would not decide the question of entering further into Rock Island affairs until the annual meeting shows who really in control of the property.

The buying yesterday was also attributed to a move by big speculators to take advantage of the low price. On the floor of the exchange the buying came from many brokers, giving the impression that the movement did not rest at any one source.

President Mudge, who arrived in New York yesterday, would not state how he proposes the management had received. It was intimated, however, that there would be enough in the hands of the management to defeat the Amster[illegible]. The representatives of the [illegible] believe that they will hold the voting power at the meeting, a majority of the stock not being in the hands either of the announced proxy [illegible].

Mr. Mudge said that the February [illegible] of the company, which showed a loss of $627,966 in gross and $572,521 in operating income, was the best in the history of the company for February, so far as he was concerned. He said that through the Southwest was hard hit, with the outlook good for another [illegible].

HAYWARD IS APPROVED.

Senate Is Expected to Confirm Appointment To-day.

ALBANY, March 30.—The Senate Finance committee voted to-night to report favorably to the Senate to-morrow the Governor's nominations of William H. Hayward for First District Public Service Commissioner and Prof. Charles [illegible], State Commissioner of Agriculture. The Senate will probably confirm the appointments to-morrow.

The Thompson investigating committee to-night to begin drafting [illegible]. Members said that the report would not be in shape until next week, at the earliest.

Rockefeller to Aid the Colorado Poor by $100,000 Fund

Foundation Will Supplement Contributions to Relieve Distress in the State.

DENVER, March 30.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., president of the Rockefeller Foundation, has notified the State Committee on Unemployment and Relief that the foundation will supplement all funds received to relieve distress in Colorado up to $100,000.

A telegram was received to-day by F. J. Radford, chairman of the State committee from Mr. Rockefeller. It was a reply to one sent last Thursday by the committee asking for assistance. Mr. Rockefeller's telegram follows:

Your telegram of March 25th with reference to the distress which exists among the unemployed and their families in Colorado is received. I note the expression of opinion by your committee that if the necessaries of life can be provided during the next three months, at the end of that time it should be possible for employment to be secured on farms, in the mines or elsewhere, but that your committee fears that in the meantime the funds from individual, county and State resources will prove insufficient to meet the need and that unless further immediate aid is otherwise provided, widespread suffering and want will certainly ensue.

Should this prove to be true, the foundation stands ready, up to July 1 next, to supplement the funds received from the above mentioned sources as may be necessary up to one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000). Since Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, the director of the industrial relations department of the Rockefeller Foundation, is now in Denver, the foundation is requesting him to represent it in this matter in conference with you.

The appeal sent last week was signed by F. J. Radford, chairman; C. J. Alexander, treasurer, and Albert A. Reed, secretary, representing the State committee which was appointed by Gov. Carlson to devise ways and means of meeting the distress which exists among the unemployed and their families in Colorado.

SHIP'S COMPANY SHOWS PITY.

Potsdam's Passengers Witness Burial of Child From Steerage.

By Wireless to THE SUN.

SS. POTSDAM, at sea, March 26.—Nearly the whole ship's company turned out to-day to see the burial of a two-year-old steerage passenger, son of Betty Klema, an Austrian immigrant, bound for Springfield, Ohio, to join her husband, who is a journeyman plumber.

Cabin passengers became interested in the mother and learned that she did not have a friend in the steerage and only a few dollars besides her passage ticket. A collection taken up for her made her feel comparatively rich. She said she expected her husband might meet her at the Holland-America pier in Hoboken and she is distressed, as she fears the news of the little boy's death will affect him seriously.

The Potsdam probably will dock on Thursday morning.

DOCTORS IN CALUMET CLUB.

Take Property for Offices for Unexpired Term of Lease.

Two physicians, clients of Pease & Elliman, whose names are being kept secret for the time being, have leased the Calumet Club, at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. The lease is for the unexpired term held by the Calumet Club, which is for about three years. The building will be subdivided into offices for physicians. The success of the undertaking will determine whether the privilege of renewal which goes with the lease will be exercised. The property is 49.5 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. The building had been the home of the Calumet Club for many years. It was vacated last year for the new clubhouse, the former home of H. B. Hollins, at 12 West Fifty-sixth street, which was bought for $250,000. Mr. Hollins took the Calumet's lease on its old club in part payment.

Prize Hens Killed; Owner Gets $2,500

Particolored Jury Appraises Twenty Blue Ribbon Fowl High.

A verdict of $2,500 against the United States Express Company for shooing twenty hens to Washington Market and an untimely death was brought in yesterday by a jury of eleven white men and a negro before Justice Vernon H. Davis in the Supreme Court. The hens belonged to Frederick Harries and were all prize winners.

Cooped together they were shipped in 1911 from Flemington, N. J., to New York. This was after ten of them had taken prizes at Madison Square Garden. The other ten, in two pens of five each, had taken first prizes at the Garden. These were white Orpingtons. All twenty got to this city, but were delivered to G. Z. Hawk, a Washington Market dealer, who wrung their necks.

H. D. Merchant of 149 Broadway, counsel for the bereaved owner, produced in court all the ribbons and silver cups the hens had won. He also called experts, who said they were worth $3,000. Lawyers Kerfoot and Curry of 2 Rector street appeared for the express company. The jury gave the full amount sued for and $597 interest besides.

VENIZELOS WARNS CABINET.

Threatens Sensational Revelations if It Continues Hostile.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ATHENS, via Rome, March 30.—Ex-Premier Venizelos is highly indignant over the new Government's hostility to him and reiterates that it is attempting to falsify his policy.

He threatens to make sensational revelations, especially concerning the attitude of Bulgaria.

NEW U. S. RULE ON WAR LOANS TO BE ISSUED

Bryan Promises Statement in View of Morgan Firm's Plans.

KNOWS OF $50,000,000 CREDIT FOR FRANCE

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Apropos of reports from New York that J. P. Morgan & Co. had received from the Administration approval of their plans to establish in this country a $50,000,000 credit for the French Government, Secretary Bryan said this afternoon that he would issue a statement regarding the attitude of the Administration toward loans and the establishment of credits in this country for the belligerent Governments in the European war.

He indicated that the statement would be issued before the end of the day, but he left his office without taking any steps in that direction, and it is now presumed it will be issued to-morrow.

Mr. Bryan admitted that the matter had been brought to his attention by those interested in the transaction, but refused to comment further because he wished to confine himself to the promised statement.

It is expected that the statement will make clear the precise attitude of the Administration with respect to loans and credits in this country for the benefit of the belligerent Governments.

Last summer it was announced that the President would regard loans by American bankers to the belligerents as contrary to the spirit of neutrality, but no objection was made by the Administration to the establishment of war credits, the proceeds of which are being expended for supplies purchased in the United States.

FRENCH CREDIT READY.

Bankers Here Arrange to Supply About $50,000,000.

Formal announcement was made last night by J. P. Morgan & Co. that they, with the National City Bank and the First National Bank, had concluded arrangements with the French Government for the establishing of a credit here to the account of that nation. The funds will be secured by the sale to American investors of one year 5 per cent. French Treasury bonds. While J. P. Morgan & Co. are as yet not ready to announce just what the amount of the offering will be it is understood that it will be in the neighborhood of $50,000,000. One of the features of the offering, which will make the bonds particularly attractive to investors in this country, is that they are payable at the option of the holder, both as to principal and interest, in New York in dollars or in Paris at the rate of Fcs. 5.18⅛. The bonds are to be offered at 99½ and the proceeds will remain in this country to be devoted to the paying for France's purchases in the United States.

This is not the first credit which has been placed in this country by France since the beginning of the war. Early in August J. P. Morgan & Co. announced that they had established a credit of $6,000,000 here for the account of France. This was later increased to $16,000,000. Shortly afterward the National City Bank headed a syndicate of banking institutions which extended a credit of $10,000,000 against a sale of National Defence bonds, which were taken by the syndicate. The French Government also opened negotiations with J. P. Morgan & Co. early in August to secure a war loan of $100,000,000. The bankers submitted the proposition to Washington for its approval or disapproval. President Wilson was inclined to frown on the transaction as a possible violation of neutrality and also on account of the disordered state of finances in this country at that time and the negotiations were dropped.

If the present credit amounts to $50,000,000 it will bring the known credits established in this country by France since August 1 up to $76,000,000. It is probable that there have been other French credits established with individual banking institutions against shipments of certain commodities which would make the grand total $100,000,000.

At the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was said yesterday that the bankers would not be ready for a few days to make an announcement regarding the reported $100,000,000 British credit which is being negotiated.

Sterling exchange was ¼ of a cent in the pound lower yesterday, both for demand and cables. Demand closed at 4.79¾, with cables at 4.80¼. Francs were lower also at 5.31 for checks and 5.30¾ for cables. This compares with 5.30¼ for checks and 5.29¾ for cables on Monday. Marks also weakened, selling down to 82⅞ for sight drafts and 83 for cables, against 83¼ for checks and 83¾ for cables on Monday. Italian lire declined to 5.78½, against 5.76½ on Monday.

The International Banking Corporation announced yesterday that it had engaged an additional 750,000 yen ($375,000) in gold at Yokohama for shipment to the United States.

FOX TROT TO SUNDAY'S TUNES.

Crowd Covers Dance Floor for "The Brewers' Big Horses."

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—"Brighten the Corner" and "The Brewers' Big Horses Can't Run Over Me," two of Billy Sunday's hymns, have been set to onestep and fox trot time and now are among the most popular dance tunes in the cafes and dance halls here.

In one hotel cafe the orchestra has arranged a "Billy Sunday Medley," which includes a half dozen or more of Billy's hymns. When "The Brewers' Big Horses" is played everybody with fox trot feet is on the floor. They are never satisfied with one verse and chorus, and have to have four or five before the orchestra is permitted to stop.

Rhode Island Car Lines Open Fight on the Jitney Bus

Trolley Trustees Threaten to Discontinue Service Unless They Are Aided.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 30.—A most extraordinary situation has arisen in Providence because of the remarkable development of the jitney service, which was opened with a single automobile on February 8. The jitney service now includes more than five hundred cars operated along the trolley routes of the Rhode Island Company, one of the subsidiary properties of the New York, New Haven and Hartford. The trolley service, as a consequence, may be discontinued.

So well patronized are the jitneys that the street cars run practically empty, a condition which prompted the trustees recently appointed by the Federal Court to manage the street car company, to file a formal protest to-day with the city council, in which they declare that the unfair competition, if continued, means that they cannot continue to operate the trolley lines, as nothing can be earned on the capital stock and no dividends can be paid during the fiscal year.

The company is operating under an exclusive franchise in return for which it recently built a $100,000 tunnel and assumed obligations to pay the city $230,000 annually, to pay $45,000 annually on account of new highways now being built, to cost $3,000,000; to rebuild its tracks, to replace old cars with modern ones, and in addition to the $100,000 franchise tax paid to the State to contribute $165,000 to Providence as taxes on real and tangible property.

Besides these obligations there are rent and fixed charges which last year reduced the earnings to less than $345,000 and no dividends were paid upon the $22,000,000 worth of heavily watered securities outstanding upon the New Haven.

It was estimated that the earnings this year would be only $117,000, but from present indications there will be none at all, as the jitneys are doing a business equal to $300,000 a year, with every prospect that they will exceed these figures.

The trolley trustees are calling for a jitney regulation which will give them a fair show. They assert that the jitneys must be brought under regulations that will give the company a chance and that the franchise must be amended to relieve it of the greater part of its burden, otherwise the service must be discontinued.

Public sentiment, based upon long endured grievances which failed to be recognized, is with the five cent jitney service, which is backed by an organization of automobile owners. The city, by the way, combats the contention that the trolley franchise excludes the jitney.

Public to Be Heard Again in Jitney Bus Applications.

At a private meeting of the franchise committee of the Board of Estimate held yesterday at Mr. McAneny's home it was decided that another public hearing on the applications of jitney bus companies for franchises to operate in New York streets should be held before a decision on them is reached.

Jitney Bus Lines Promised for Newark Within 30 Days.

NEWARK, N. J., March 30.—Announcement was made to-day by Frank J. Griffin, a lawyer of 116 Nassau street, New York, that jitney bus lines will be in operation in this city within thirty days.

U. S. NOTE SENT TO ENGLAND.

Publication of Text Is Delayed Until After Delivery.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The American note to Great Britain respecting the British orders in council was prepared for cabling to Ambassador Page to-day. It is expected that it will be in the hands of the British Government to-morrow or Thursday and publication of the text of the communication will follow soon after its delivery in London.

ALL MUST BE VACCINATED.

Bill Puts Parochial and Private Schools Under Compulsory Law.

ALBANY, March 30.—The pupils of parochial and private schools in first and second class cities must submit to vaccination before being admitted, under the terms of the Tallett bill, approved by Gov. Whitman to-night.

Heretofore the provisions of the compulsory vaccination bill applied only to public schools. The measure was opposed by the Anti-Vaccination League of America, but was favored by the State Education authorities.

The bill also provides that whenever there is a smallpox epidemic in third class cities and rural communities the Commissioner of Education shall direct the school authorities to debar all unvaccinated pupils.

Says British War Losses Are Hidden

Archbishop of York Protests Against Official Concealment.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 30.—England's heavy losses in killed and wounded on the western battle front were referred to to-night by the Archbishop of York in an address at Hull, in which he complained of the inadequacy of official information on the subject. The casualty lists, he declared, are so compiled as to keep the people in the dark regarding the magnitude of the losses.

For instance, he pointed out, it did not show what people had learned privately, that of the 400 officers of one infantry division which lately left England, only forty-four are left on active service; of 12,000 men only 2,330; of forty officers of one regiment, only one; of 1,200 men, only 300. He knew, he added, that many of these men would recover, but never, even in the great mediæval pestilences, had death wrought such havoc as in this present war.

"Germany's submarine warfare on belligerents and neutrals alike is a thing with no analogue. We are compelled to meet it. In devising a plan we have given anxious study to the interests of neutrals. We have settled upon certain general principles that seem to us more favorable to neutrals than are the hitherto sufficient principles of international law. Some American newspapers, I believe, has said that we in our turn are destroying a 'scrap of paper.' We think we are creating a 'scrap of paper,' and one with which neutrals, possessing full knowledge, will find no reason to quarrel."

Kaiser's Changed Mood.

"Do you think the Kaiser favored war?" Lord Haldane was asked.

"In past years I think the Kaiser undoubtedly opposed war. But I am afraid his opposition to it gradually weakened. He appears to have settled into the war mood about two years ago. I think in the end the Kaiser was borne off his feet completely by the military party.

"How did it happen that people Germany failed utterly to assert itself?"

"In my opinion it was simply a case of the Prussian spirit temporarily gaining the ascendency. The moment the Government won over to the militarist point of view, decided to put forward the claim that the fatherland was in danger and that a war was necessary all Germany responded as one man."

"Assuming that the Allies win, will they attempt to democratize German politics?"

"It does not seem to me the Allies will find it easy to do this unless the German people respond. You know, it really is impossible to impose government from without. Government must come from within. If the army and the navy and the men who made the war lose their prestige Germany probably will recover herself. How can she better do it than by effectualizing her democracy?" In other words, I feel that the real Germany which has made so profound an impression upon the world by reason of great qualities will take over the government of Germany when the present regime has been discredited and destroyed.

Peoples as Pawns.

"I cannot help thinking that the present war should bring to a permanent end the system whereby political personages use peoples as pawns on a chess board. I think secret plotting will disappear. Certainly in the light of Austrian methods leading up to this war—methods that went right back to the days of Metternich—political manipulation beyond the reach of the influence of the people it affects ought to disappear.

"How do you think the war is going to affect the question of armaments?"

"If the Allies win—if Germany, who has carried her military preparations to a pitch heretofore unknown, finds herself beaten—I do not imagine any nation in the future will be likely to pin its faith to armaments. I am hopeful that the world as a result of this war will get rid of at least a part of the burden of armaments. I am hopeful that civilization is going to do something to defend itself against war. I believe that the world is going to so organize itself that no nation out of ambition or fear or because of any other influence or motive will be permitted to go to war. This means that differences somehow must be settled by arbitration."

"What will be the fate of Constantinople and the Dardanelles?"

"I imagine the Dardanelles and the Bosporus will be open to the merchant ships of all nations. What a glorious thing it would be for Germany and for every one else if, following your example at Panama, she dealt with the Kiel Canal as America has dealt with the Panama Canal and then settled down to fifty years of peace, industry and reform. If she did this, abandoned all her ideals of war as a means of getting on, I do not think the future would suggest to her any reason to return to the discarded system."

LIE STARTS MILITIA REVOLT.

Officer Is Accused After Barber Is Elected in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—Gov. Goldsborough has ordered Brig.-Gen. Gaither of the Maryland National Guard to ascertain the truth of the charges that the men of two companies are guilty of insubordination and to appoint a court of inquiry if necessary. Ten members of Company I, Fifth Regiment, have been placed under arrest by Col. Hinkley, including Sergeant Jones, the barber whom the men had elected to a Lieutenancy and who was turned down by the officers.

The action followed an indignation meeting at which an officer was charged with uttering a falsehood.

HALDANE SEES REAL GERMANY RISE FROM WAR

Lord Chancellor of England Thinks People Will Oust Military Regime.

DEFENDS BRITISH REPRISAL POLICY

CHICAGO, March 31.—An exclusive interview with Viscount Haldane, in which the British Lord Chancellor gives his views on the causes, progress and probable outcome of the great war, is published this morning by the *Daily News*. The interview, after having been written by the correspondent, was submitted to Viscount Haldane and Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, and approved by them.

"We ask you in America," said Lord Haldane, "whether for or against us, to realize that when we say we are fighting for life, we use no figure of speech. Hyperbole there is in plenty of course; but this is not hyperbole. We are fighting for life and we ask the forbearance of America while we prosecute the struggle. If we appear, in a wholly new situation, to go beyond some of the rules of the books, we shall not violate the dictates of humanity, and shall not turn back the clock of civilization. We take it that our interest in ending the war quickly—ending it in the only way in which the Allies can afford to see it ended at all—is also the interest of the United States.

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PEERESS LEADS WOMEN'S ARMY

ENGLAND is organizing women's volunteer reserves. The women are taught signalling, despatch riding, telegraphing, motoring and camp cooking. It has been explained that the corps is for use only in the event of an invasion of England. It is not intended to use the women for aggression, but as the Germans have shown that they are determined to use the last extremity is very different and justifiable." Four companies have already been formed, with Lady Londonderry as Colonel.

BRITISH ATTACK IN AIR AND ON WATER

Aeroplanes in Battle Over Zeebrugge, Germans Losing One.

SUBMARINES ESCAPE

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

AMSTERDAM, March 30.—Modern methods of warfare had full opportunity at Zeebrugge yesterday when simultaneously there was a battle between aeroplanes in the clouds and an attempt of a British squadron to destroy submarines. The British destroyed one Taube, killing its aviator and observer, while the submarines so far as accounts serve, got away.

The British aeroplanes, flying very high, shot from above a cloud to try to destroy a captive balloon of the Germans. Immediately the German aeroplane batteries went into action and shot so close that the British airmen swung away.

Just at that minute four German aeroplanes shot up from the ground to give chase, but as soon as the Britons were out of range of the guns they turned and gave battle.

The observers of both aerial squadrons opened fire with their guns, and a fusillade was heard up in the air. One of the German machines suddenly slid sidewise and came to the earth, its crew crouched by the fat.

While this was going on German submarines which had been in the harbor made a dash for the open sea. They were detected by the airmen, who promptly signalled, whereupon the British squadron, which was cruising outside, dashed at them, whipping the water to a foam with their shells. The submarines sank to safety, it is believed, and the aeroplanes returned to earth inside the German lines. The British aeroplanes continued their scouting trip down the coast.

STORM STOPS RAID.

Two Zeppelins in Peril of Destruction in North Sea.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 30.—How a snowstorm may have prevented a Zeppelin invasion of England is set forth in despatches received today from the Copenhagen correspondent of the *Daily Mail*. He says two large dirigibles coming out of Schleswig were seen proceeding westward yesterday afternoon. They passed over the island of Schiermonnikoog, bound evidently for some part of the English coast.

Just after they had crossed the island a snowstorm of much severity arose which later became a blizzard. One of the aircraft immediately turned about and the other sailed along the Danish coast towards the German frontier. Both narrowly escaped destruction in the North Sea because of the storm, which rendered them almost unmanageable.

When the second reached the German frontier it descended and was reported seriously damaged. The crew was suffering greatly from the cold. Some of the men intimated they were on their way to England.

KAISER PLANS NEW CAMPAIGN.

May Give Prince Eitel Friedrich Von Kluck's Command.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 30.—The *Temps* publishes a despatch from its correspondent at Petrograd saying that the Kaiser and Gen. von der Goltz, with other high officers, are holding a council of war at Berlin, where they are elaborating a new plan of campaign and new diplomatic movements owing to the fall of Perenyi and the situation in the Dardanelles.

It is believed in Berlin that the Emperor will entrust the command of Von Kluck's army to Prince Eitel Friedrich.

BRITISH LEADERS FAVOR PROHIBITION

Important Section of Cabinet Indorses Policy, but Action Is Delayed.

MAYORS ARE NOT UNITED

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 30.—The statements made to Chancellor Lloyd George yesterday by the shipbuilding employers regarding the necessity for total prohibition, and the Chancellor's indorsement of their arguments have focussed the attention of the country on this question, which is everywhere a topic of discussion to-day.

The Cabinet is seriously concerned over the situation but has reached no decision regarding the course to be pursued. An important section of the Cabinet indorses the Chancellor's conviction that drastic action is imperative, but it is recognized that public support is necessary for anything like total prohibition and that public opinion has not yet been tested.

Prohibition is impossible without the sanction of Parliament, for although the military commanders are empowered to impose restrictions in certain districts they cannot control the whole country, or impose their fiat on the clubs.

Two important points involved in the discussion are the loss of revenue and the question of compensating the liquor trade for the losses such a policy would entail.

The *Daily Mail* has canvassed a number of Mayors, labor leaders and others. The result of the canvass shows a great variety of opinions, from entire approval of prohibition to complete opposition to the plan. A considerable number believe that restriction is adequate to meet the nation's needs. The Lord Mayors of London, Liverpool and Birmingham are among these. The Lord Provost of Glasgow thinks that if any interference is necessary, prohibition is better than restriction. Only a few of the more prominent labor men have given their opinions.

Among those who have expressed their views is Secretary Appleton of the Federation of Trade Unions. He opposes prohibition and thinks that the decreased output complained of by the shipbuilders is largely due to overwork. Secretary Young of the Amalgamated Engineers questions the data given by the employers and thinks that the outcry is exaggerated. President Gosling of the Transport Workers Federation favors prohibition.

Several of the local labor leaders declare that drinking has not increased in their districts, that work is not affected and that interference is unnecessary. A few, including Jean G. Hancock, Labor Member of Parliament for Mid-Derby, say that they will support prohibition if it is shown to be necessary. Some declare that prohibition would cause resentment and only make things worse. Haphazard questioning of a few London workmen showed that half of them were willing to have prohibition adopted if it is necessary, the other half showed angry resentment at the suggestion.

Some men prominent in the liquor trade are quoted as declaring that it is absurd to penalize a whole industry for the excesses of a minority of workmen who can easily be restrained by local measures. Sir Thomas Dewar says that prohibition would deprive 3,000,000 persons of a livelihood.

The executive committee of the Boiler Makers and Shipbuilders Union issued a statement denouncing the assertions of the employers and declaring them to be libellous. The committee says the Chancellor's indorsement is even worse than the employers' statement and accuses the employers' federation of refusing the request made by the union to release 10 per cent. of the men employed to mercantile ship building to fill the vacancies in Admiralty work caused by workers enlisting.

The statement goes on to say that the employers have resisted as far as they dared the Government's effort to get workers transferred from mercantile to Admiralty work, the reason being that

Continued on Second Page.

AMERICAN ON FALABA LOST; U. S. MAY ACT

Leon Chester Thrasher Believed Victim of German Submarine.

RECALLS WILSON NOTE TO GERMANY

Would Hold Her Responsible for Such Consequences of Warfare.

112 STILL MISSING FROM SUNKEN LINER

Cunarder Orduna Reaches Liverpool Convoyed by Destroyers.

LONDON, March 30.—Possibilities of further international complications resulting from the attacks of German submarines on merchant ships developed tonight when it was learned that one of the passengers of the Falaba, sunk yesterday with the loss, it is believed, of 112 of her passengers and crew, was an American citizen, Leon Chester Thrasher, who was returning to the Gold Coast, where he was employed by the Boomassie Mines Company. He had been in London for a few weeks.

Mr. Thrasher produced an American passport on boarding the Falaba and also stated his American citizenship in filling out the Board of Trade's form before sailing. On this form he said that he was 31 years old, unmarried and an engineer by profession. He said that he had resided for the past twelve months on the Gold Coast. His immediate destination was the Gold Coast port of Sekondi.

The official list of the missing passengers of the Falaba includes Mr. Thrasher's name, and officials of the mines company fear that he was drowned.

The *Daily Mail*, commenting on the case of the engineer, says that the question whether the United States will permit a belligerent to destroy an unoffending passenger ship on which one of its citizens has embarked without giving that citizen any opportunity to escape is thus raised in its sharpest form.

Fifteen More Saved.

Fifteen more members of the ship's company of the Aguila, sunk off the Pembrokeshire coast at about the same time as the Falaba, reached shore safely to-day. These comprised two passengers and thirteen members of the crew, who were in the fourth boat which put off from the Aguila after the attack. Because of the lack of lamps, the fourth boat, it was believed until to-day to have foundered.

One passenger and ten members of the crew of the Aguila are still missing and are believed to have lost their lives.

The Cunarder Orduna arrived at Liverpool under convoy of destroyers. Her commander picked up the news of the sinking of the Falaba last night and at once took precautions in case of an attack. Lights were put out, boats were put in readiness for immediate use and Canadian troops on their way to the front volunteered to assist as additional lookouts. The Orduna, which is only a knot or so faster than the Falaba, which was easily overtaken by the submarine, forged ahead at her best speed across the Irish Sea, where she was joined up by the destroyers. News of the Falaba disaster was kept a secret by the officers of the Orduna and the passengers knew nothing of the proposed trip. They had been gone until they reached Liverpool.

Officers of the Elder Dempster Line, whose headquarters were lighted all night by anxious relatives of persons aboard the Falaba, admitted to-day that they had practically abandoned hope for the 112 passengers and crew all missing. A number of bodies floating off the southern Welsh coast were reported early today by trawlers.

An inquest was held at Milford Haven to-day over the bodies of two persons recovered dead. The inquest resulted in the finding that the deaths of the persons were the result of exposure, following the torpedoing of the ship.

Strikes England With Horror.

The sinking of the Falaba and Aguila with so many of the noncombatants aboard the two vessels has struck England with horror and demands for swift vengeance on the offenders are made on all sides. The thoughtfulness of the action of the submarine, and indeed, in fact, but like the submarine itself, borough this is displayed, is regarded as of the feeling that a nation at war uses such methods must be made to feel every ounce of force Germany can produce to beat against it.

The anxiety felt for shipping in [illegible] was evidenced by the [illegible] of representatives of the Lloyds [illegible] to the Admiralty [illegible] what precautions were being taken for the protection of other ships. The Scippio [illegible] extraordinary precautions had been taken to protect the transatlantic liner in the Irish Sea, especially [illegible] the close guard kept on the Lusitania.

The London newspapers make [illegible] pressing the judgment of the [illegible] at the loss of [illegible] of the combatants and especially at the killing of women in such [illegible]. Many is the word which is used [illegible] quently to describe the killing of these non-combatants.

Give us guns, [illegible] British submarines to Germany, [illegible] said Thomas Scott, [illegible] of the Merchant Marine Service [illegible] discussing the outrage [illegible]

"Germany's submarines [illegible] have now given [illegible] they have not [illegible] murdering defenseless [illegible] passengers. There is no longer [illegible] the argument that [illegible]