WOMEN TURN TO FARMING.
Surprising number who are winning success as market gardeners and flower raisers. Agricultural schools exclusively for women. A unique story that every woman should read in the SUN next Sunday.

The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain to-day; unsettled [illegible] moderate gales off [illegible]
Highest temperature yesterday [illegible]est, 51.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 13

VOL. LXXXII.—NO. 276. ✦✦✦ NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1915.—*Copyright, 1915, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.* PRICE TWO CENTS.

PEACE SOON OR U. S. WILL TAKE HAND IN MEXICO

Wilson Warns Warring Chiefs Stable Rule Must Be Set Up.

FOREIGN NATIONS APPROVE POLICY

Note Will Go Unheeded and Intervention Follow, Is Belief.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—President Wilson served notice to-day on the warring leaders in Mexico that they must compose their differences "within a very short time" by setting up a government that the world in conscience may recognize or the United States will be constrained to take steps "to help Mexico save herself and serve her people."

There was no direct threat of armed intervention in the President's declaration, but it is generally recognized that extreme measures of this character may ultimately be necessary to accomplish the President's purpose.

Mr. Wilson does not indicate just what course he will follow if the Mexican leaders fail or refuse to comply with his injunction, but it known that unless a provisional government is established in Mexico within a reasonable period the United States will lay hands on the situation.

The President's new policy toward Mexico was to-day communicated to Gens. Carranza, Villa, Zapata and Garza through American diplomatic officials in Mexico. To each of them was sent a copy of the President's pronouncement. It was not forwarded as a diplomatic note, but merely as a statement of views intended to convey a warning as to the purpose of the United States in the event of the failure of the factional leaders to restore order in Mexico.

To Wait Two Weeks.

It is understood that the President will wait for about two weeks to observe the effect of his statement on the Mexican leaders. If by that time there are no evidences of a disposition on the part of the factions to get together for the common good of the country an embargo will be placed on the shipment of arms to Mexico.

Meantime the Administration will try to locate a strong group of men to take hold in Mexico during the period of reconstruction. It will extend to such men all the moral support that is possible toward setting up a constitutional government in Mexico city and if that character of support fails to restore order steps of drastic character will be taken.

There is good reason to believe that the President doubts whether Carranza or Villa will be able to save the situation, although he is hoping they will make another attempt to settle their differences.

The present active leaders have lost standing in the eyes of the Washington Government for the reason that, having won the revolution against Huerta, they fell out through differences excited over a division of the spoils. Officials are of the opinion that finally it will be necessary for this Government to choose some one who has no affiliations with any of the factions and who is regarded as strong enough to do the job.

Iturbide Is Considered.

One man considered in this connection is Eduardo Iturbide, who is at present in Washington, and who, some officials believe, possesses the qualities of leadership so urgently needed in Mexico to-day. However, this is a question for the future. Mexico is to be given a chance to put her house in order and if she fails the United States will be obliged to undertake the service for her.

The impression prevails here that the change of policy by the United States now will bring conditions to a head in Mexico. It is generally expected that Carranza, Villa and possibly Angeles and Obregon will each ask for recognition and that a situation may at once develop that will force the hand of this Government.

There is a possibility also that the United States may be compelled to act through complications in connection with shipments of food to Mexico for the relief of the starving people. The United States has guaranteed the delivery of such shipments and officials say that it will adhere to these guarantees whatever the cost. President Wilson's statement follows:

"For more than two years revolutionary conditions have existed in Mexico. The purpose of the revolution was to rid Mexico of men who ignored the Constitution of the Republic and used their power in contempt of the rights of its people; and with these purposes the people of the United States instinctively and generously sympathized. But the leaders of the revolution, in the very hour of their success, have disagreed and turned their arms against one another.

"All professing the same object, they are nevertheless unable or unwilling to cooperate. A central authority at Mexico city is no sooner set up than it is undermined and its authority defied by those who are expected to support it.

Peace Not in Sight.

"Mexico is apparently no nearer a solution of her tragical troubles than she was when the revolution was first kindled. And she has been swept by civil war as if by fire. Her crops are destroyed, her fields lie unseeded,

Continued on Fifth Page.

GLAD TO SALUTE FLAG NOW.

Mexicans Who Once Refused Do So Without Being Asked.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A year ago the United States sent a fleet of battleships to Mexican waters to compel some one in authority there to salute the colors. This was done as a result of an affront to the flag at Tampico. Soldiers fighting for Huerta arrested American sailors sent ashore from an American ship, the matter was called to the attention of Congress and a force despatched to Mexico to enforce respect for the American emblem.

The expected salute was not forthcoming. They are beginning to salute the flag in Mexico now without being asked to do so. A despatch from Admiral Caperton, in command of the American squadron on the east coast of Mexico, indicates that First Chief Carranza is trying to snuggle up to the United States. Admiral Caperton's despatch, dated Vera Cruz, says:

"Fired salute twenty-one minute guns at noon to-day (Monday) in honor of Memorial Day. Upon completion of salute Carranza shore batteries fired salute twenty-one guns, which, I was informed was in honor of American Memorial Day. Sent officer ashore to express thanks for courtesy."

BILLY SUNDAY SHUTS SALOONS.

Several Grog Shops Closed by His Philadelphia Campaign.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Fourteen retail liquor dealers relinquished their licenses to-day as a result of bad business. Eight wholesale dealers and bottlers and one brewer also closed their places, owing to the fact that they had not made enough money to pay their license fees.

The falling off in the consumption of intoxicating liquors is directly attributed to the campaign conducted here by Billy Sunday.

WIND PLAYS BURGLAR; FOOLS TEN POLICEMEN

Starts Alarm Ringing—June Breeze Carries "Brick Wall" Half a Block.

A frightened woman's voice over the telephone sent Capt. William Bailey and half a dozen policemen of the West Thirtieth street station out on a burglar chase about 8 o'clock last night.

"This is Mrs. Bernard Nichthauser of 32 West Thirty-eighth street," cried the voice. "I'm down in the basement with a woman friend and there are burglars in our rooms on the top floor. I can hear the burglar alarm ringing. Send some policemen, quick!"

Capt. Bailey started for the place on the run. The green lights were flashed along Fifth avenue and nine policemen from the beats near by gathered. They found the two women cowering in the basement, where Mr. Nichthauser runs a restaurant. Upstairs could be distinctly heard the clanging of a bell. It was the burglar alarm.

Capt. Bailey posted his men about the house, at the back door and on adjacent roofs. The burglar was trapped. Then the guardians of the law made a valiant rush on the fourth floor. They beat down the door and rushed in with drawn revolvers.

They saw an open window. Near by was a door, also open, swinging in the breeze. As the door swung it rapped sharply against a metal bell on the wall behind, and every time it did so the burglar alarm sounded.

"Nichthauser—that means something like nobody home, doesn't it?" asked Capt. Bailey as his perspiring men went back to their posts.

The wind pulled off another queer stunt last night. It lifted bodily a long brick wall, carried it half a block and flung it on top of Mrs. Elizabeth Cullen of 885 Tenth avenue, 43 years old and a seamstress. The brick wall was a piece of stage scenery lying on a truck of the Walton Transfer Company, which was standing in front of a scenic storehouse at 549 West Twenty-ninth street. Policeman Gaffney lifted the brick wall from Mrs. Cullen, who was taken to New York Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain.

CALLS WOMAN EXTORTIONER.

Accuses Volunteer of Getting Money on False Pretences.

Kittie Kamff was arrested yesterday by two detectives from the District Attorney's office in the telegraph bureau at 1398 Broadway and locked up charged with attempted grand larceny. Mrs. Margaret Fox of Montclair, N. J., complained that Miss Kamff got $300 from her by promising to use her influence with Gov. Whitman to get him to release Mrs. Fox's son, Edward J. Russell, from the Dannemora Hospital.

Detective Trojan explained yesterday that Mrs. Fox met Miss Kamff at the Dannemora institution while Miss Kamff was serving as a member of the Volunteers of America, and upon Miss Kamff's demand for money gave her at different times $300. Mrs. Fox is about 70 years old and her son 50.

The prisoner was taken to the Clinton street station and later removed, ill, to Gouverneur Hospital. After comparing fingerprints taken there with records at Headquarters the police announced last night that the prisoner had been arrested several times before under several aliases, had been charged with larceny, assault and robbery, and was sentenced to nine and one-half years in Auburn prison on February 13, 1908, for assault and robbery. She will be arraigned to-day.

BIG STORM ALONG COAST.

Battleships Abandon Target Practice Off Virginia Capes.

NORFOLK, Va., June 2.—A sixty mile gale is sweeping the coast. It is accompanied by fog and heavy rain. Many vessels anchored in Hampton Roads to-night to await favorable weather before venturing to sea. Among them are several British ships loaded with grain and horses for the Allies' armies.

The battleships North Dakota and Delaware were forced to abandon target practice to-day off the Virginia Capes on account of the storm. Several targets are reported to have been cast adrift.

The wind at Cape Henry reached a velocity of fifty-eight miles. There was a thick fog with high seas. Many of Norfolk's streets are flooded. Traffic is suspended. The storm is the worst ever known here at this time of the year.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.
—Adv.

CENTURY THEATRE TO BE A MUSIC HALL

Will Be Modelled After Those of the Big European Cities.

LEASED FOR FIVE YEARS

Original Backers Understood to Be Behind the New Project.

The Century Theatre, founded as the New Theatre, later known as the Century Opera House and operated by the New Theatre Company, in which Otto H. Kahn and others are interested, has been leased for five years to the Century Music Hall Company, a new concern, of which Ned Wayburn is managing director. Although no official announcement has been made, it is understood that the original New Theatre founders are interested in the new company.

It is planned to turn the Century Theatre into a variety house operated like the big music halls of Europe. It will be known as the Century Music Hall and will open early in August with Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics." The entire upper part of the building, at Sixty-second street and Central Park West, will be altered to accommodate a roof garden and outdoor vaudeville performances. A restaurant, refreshment booths and bar will be installed in other parts of the building.

Ten performances a week will be given. At times there will be two entertainments going on simultaneously, one on the roof and the other on the present stage, which will remain unaltered. The Lyceum, as now situated in the top of the building, will be done away with.

It is understood that the yearly rental will not be far from $100,000. The present building and equipment represent an investment of about $3,000,000 and ever since the New Theatre idea was abandoned it has been practically a dead weight on the hands of its founders. The upkeep of the building has amounted to several thousand dollars a week.

One of the various features of the theatre under its new management and policy will be the Russian ballet imported by the Metropolitan Opera Company, which will be shown there for four weeks next winter instead of at the Opera House. It is hoped to make the Century Music Hall a popular entertainment institution in New York. A summer review will be staged there each year and with other productions will be sent on the road to make way for new theatrical ventures.

The New Theatre was founded in 1909 by Otto H. Kahn, F. G. Bourne, Paul D. Cravath, Archer M. Huntington, Clarence Mackay, J. P. Morgan, John Jacob Astor, Henry H. Rogers, Winthrop and others. Its first director was Winthrop Ames, with Lee Shubert as business manager. In 1911, following heavy losses, it was decided to abandon the project, and shortly afterward the New Theatre Company suspended active operations although still controlling the house.

Later the Century Opera Company was formed and had the use of the theatre for two seasons for operatic performances. The Metropolitan opera Company also gave one or two performances a week there while the New Theatre was in existence. For the past few years the Century Theatre has been given over to passing theatrical entertainments.

Efforts have been made from time to time by the founders to dispose of the house, and there have been various reports concerning its future. The present solution means that it will be turned over to the typical English music hall style of entertainment, low prices prevailing. The Century Music Hall Company has the privilege of renewing its lease for an additional period of five years.

AGED 7, CALLS FATHER SLAYER.

Girl, Holding Doll and Sobbing, Says He Murdered Mother.

Holding a ten cent doll in her arms and sobbing throughout, seven-year-old Sophie Stransky was the principal witness against her father, Benjamin Stransky, on trial in Criminal Sessions of the Bronx County Superior Court, charged with the murder of his wife on the morning of December 15.

The little girl verified her mother's ante-mortem statement that Stransky had set fire to her bed, held her there and finally left her in the locked room to die. Sophie declared that her father had taken her out of her mother's bed, where she usually slept. She went back a moment later in time to see him light paper at the gas jet and hold it to the bed, and a few minutes later he came out of the room, locked it and carried the child and her two brothers, Charles and Isadore, to the home of their aunt.

The testimony of the child was directly contradictory to the statement of her father that he had left his wife asleep and had taken the children for a visit to their aunt, returning to find that the house had caught fire accidentally.

When the child had finished her story Justice Weeks adjourned the case until to-day.

IMMIGRANTS TO CELEBRATE.

Fourth of July Reception to Stimulate Naturalization.

In order that the 20,000 aliens who were naturalized in the courts of New York during the past year, as well as the half million eligible foreigners who were not naturalized, may be impressed with the duty of naturalization a reception is being planned by acting Mayor George McAneny and Commissioner of Immigration Frederic C. Howe to be held on the Fourth of July, which is to be both a welcome into citizenship and an illustration of its dignity.

The plans so far call for a public demonstration at the Lewisohn Stadium at which representatives of the city, State and Federal governments will receive the new electors and pageants will be shown depicting the various immigrant groups casting off their allegiance to the old countries and pledging loyalty to the new. It is also hoped to organize an Americanization day in the schools and to hold pageants in Central Park and Prospect Park under President Churchill of the Board of Education.

The reason for the plan, according to Commissioner Howe, is that the average foreigner is not at all impressed with the solemnity of his oath of allegiance in its present setting of dry court procedure.

POPE WON'T LEAVE ROME.

Report That He Will Go to Spain Emphatically Denied.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, June 2.—The correspondent of THE SUN is authorized to deny the reports that Pope Benedict intends to leave Rome and go to Spain. It is asserted in Vatican circles that these reports were spread with the object of causing complications between the Vatican and the Italian Government.

An official pronouncement disavowing any such intention on the part of the pontiff and affording proof that he has no intention of leaving Rome will probably be made in a few days.

SEEING PLOT, GIOLITTI FLEES?

Italian Ex-Premier, Who Led Pacificists, Disappears, Is Report.

COPENHAGEN, via London, June 2.—Giovanni Giolitti, ex-Premier of Italy, who led the pacificists during the crisis before Italy's declaration of war, has fled from Italy in fear of his life, according to a statement in the *Kreuz-Zeitung* of Berlin.

The paper says that he had learned of a plot to take his life.

BIBLES FOR CZAR'S SOLDIERS.

Gift of American Sunday Schools Accepted by Czarina.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, June 2.—The Czarina has gratefully accepted the gift of Bibles made by American Sunday school students to the soldiers.

The Bibles are to be presented to the men by the Czarevitch in person. Each will be inscribed as the gift of the young Americans.

FROHMAN SMILED AS HE SANK TO DEATH

Rita Jolivet, the Last to See Him on Lusitania, Says He Was Calm.

As a verification of Charles Frohman's closing moments on board the ill fated Lusitania the following letter dated London, May 18, from C. Haddon Chambers, the English dramatist, was received yesterday by Alf Hayman:

"Since writing this morning I've seen Miss Rita Jolivet. It appears that she, 'C. F.' and William Scott, who was on his way from Japan to enlist, and Rita's brother-in-law, George Vernon, met in the companionway of Deck A almost immediately after the explosion. Every one was perfectly calm, 'C. F.' particularly so. They discussed what effect the outrage would have in America.

"A man (William, his valet, I gather from the description) kept coming along and advising 'C. F.' to put on a lifebelt, which he was disinclined to do. Finally they all had lifebelts, however. Then 'C. F.' said, as quoted in the papers: 'We fear death? Death is only a beautiful adventure.' (Those, Rita says, were his exact words.) They all got out on the promenade deck, which was then sloping so much that the others had to help 'C. F.'

"There they stood together for a few moments holding each other by the hand—Vernon, Rita, 'C. F.' and Scott—in that order. Then a large wave, full of bodies and wreckage, came toward them. It was made by the vessel sinking by the prow. In looking toward it Rita saw 'C. F.'s' face. He was smiling. The wave tore the four of them apart. Rita is the only one of them now alive. She was carried down a great way, but she held her breath and when she came up she was immediately seized and dragged onto a raft."

DRINK PUTS MONKEY IN CELL.

Central Park Zoo Benefits From Animal's Alcoholic Appetite.

The latest addition to the Central Park zoo, a monkey named Sally, was placed in the primate house yesterday, having been brought there for imprisonment, according to Head Keeper Bill Snyder, because of an appetite for alcoholic drinks, which made her dangerous to the business of her mistress's husband—operating a beer garden in North Bergen, N. J.

The name of the mistress who brought Sally to the zoo is Mrs. John Sohnker. Sally, according to Mrs. Sohnker, so Bill Snyder says, fell into evil ways about a year ago. Since then she has on frequent occasions broken into the bar and refreshed herself. Mrs. Sohnker's husband has borne the raids in patience. The night before Memorial Day, however, when all was ready for the holiday rush, Sally went too far. Mrs. Sohnker's husband's preparations were sadly disarrayed and there was a large bill for broken glass. Then Mrs. Sohnker's husband put his foot down firmly.

Hence the gift to the zoo.

BROADWAY SEES TREE FALL.

Century Old Maple in Churchyard Crashes Across Street.

With a crack and crash heard for blocks up and down Broadway a great maple tree that had stood more than 100 years in the rectory garden of the Church of the Holy Innocents, 139 West Thirty-sixth street, just off Broadway, fell out across the street last night.

The noise brought an inquisitive throng, including many from the Hotel Marlborough, on the corner; a lot of taxicabs and Sergt. Gibbon and Patrolman Gillman, who expected to find that persons had been hurt. Nobody had been, but two passersby said they jumped just in time when they heard the tree crack.

The tree's trunk, nearly a hundred feet long, reached to the opposite curb. Thomas F. Dunworth, sexton of the church, appeared with a saw, and that was the signal for many in the neighborhood to come out with saws, axes, hatchets or knives and help cut up the tree, encouraged by a crowd amused at the eagerness for faggots from it.

The old tree had been long the delight of the Rev. Father Michael O'Farrell, pastor of the church. Father O'Farrell, who is in the seventies now, is seriously ill. He heard his beloved tree fall last night, but it was only the subway blasting, they told him. They are hoping that to-day he won't look out his window and see that it is gone.

CZAR'S TROOPS MAY ABANDON PEREMYSL

Situation Desperate, Though Fall of Outer Forts Is Not Admitted.

DRIVE TO CLEAR GALICIA

Austrian Statement Announces Two More Defences Have Been Stormed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 2.—Military observers in London see in the Austro-German capture of Stryj the preliminary move to the recapture of Peremysl and the possible eviction of the Russians from Galicia.

The Russian official statements deal for the most part only with isolated sectors and unimportant engagements, while the Austrian and German statements declare that Stryj has fallen and that the third army, which is moving north, is endeavoring to advance upon Lemberg, the last Russian base in Galicia. It is known that the Russians are retreating northward over plains which can be swept by the heavy artillery of the Teutonic allies until they come to the swamplands of the Dniester, further to the north. These are likely to afford very little protection.

The month of May was the most disastrous for Russia that she has passed during the war. Confronted by a strongly concentrated force, backed with the heaviest of modern field guns and mortars, the Russian armies retreated in some sections as far as ninety miles and in other sections forty-five miles because they had not the heavy ammunition needed to withstand the drive of the Teutons.

Fighting for Peremysl.

Russia now fights to hold Peremysl, which she herself had weakened as a fortress and which has no particular natural advantages. It is believed by experts that her troops must relinquish this position and retire to a prepared position along the Wisloka River, their line being carried across the narrowest intervening space between that river and the Wislok, and then along the upper Wislok. If they attempt to defend Lemberg, which the capture of Stryj seriously threatens, they must move to the east of Peremysl, which weakens the defence. It is asserted in the Teutonic statements that very nearly 300,000 Russian soldiers have been captured within the last thirty days, as well as more than sixty large field guns and many machine guns, munitions, &c.

Against these reports are the optimistic comments of the British newspaper correspondents at Petrograd. They appear to believe that everything is going satisfactorily in Galicia, moulding their views on those of the Russian military critics who see encouragement in the official statement of the Russians on May 31. They have sent no confirmation of the Austrian and German reports of the capture of Stryj and of the outer ring of Peremysl forts. On the contrary, the latest official statement from Petrograd declares that the report of the capture of Stryj has not come from their men and that the Austrians and Germans were repulsed from Forts 7 to 11 in the outer ring at Peremysl. The Russian official statement received to-day was as follows:

Germans Use Gases.

We captured Monday after a bayonet fight the village of Kurkoviany, which was strongly organized and which the Germans defended stubbornly.

On the left bank of the Vistula Monday night the Austro-Germans developed a very active artillery fire on the whole front north of the Pilitza River. Toward 4 o'clock in the morning, spreading a cloud of smoke and making an extensive use of deleterious gas, they attacked with considerable forces our position on the Bzura River, near Brohow, Sochaczen and Koslow, and displayed special tenacity on the lower Rawka River in the sector marked by the villages of Miserka, Volia and Szidlowska.

Despite the expenditure of an enormous quantity of asphyxiating gas, the odor of which was perceptible about twenty miles behind our front, all the attacks were repulsed.

In Galicia the Teutonic allies opened on Sunday a violent fire, and delivered a series of attacks against our front west and northwest of Peremysl, defined by the line of forts from No. 7 to No. 11. During Sunday night they succeeded in approaching to within 200 paces of some of these sectors, and attacked and even broke into the precincts of Fort No. 7, around which surged an obstinate fight, which lasted until 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, when they were repulsed with enormous losses.

The remnants of those who had entered Fort No. 7, numbering twenty-three officers and 600 men, were taken prisoners.

On the front above the Dniester the enemy, consisting mainly of Germans, threw his reserves into battle in the region close to Stryj. The result of the fighting here is not yet known.

On the River Svitza our troops continued their success. Of the prisoners taken here those counted between May 28 and 30, while on their way to the rear, numbered 238 officers and 16,442 men.

German Version of Stryj Fight.

Despatches from Berlin to-day contain newspaper accounts of the fall of Stryj. The German troops, it is said, went forward after the capture of Lutowiska and plunged into a series of severe attacks. The Russians had intrenched themselves at numerous points not only with trenches but with barbed wire entanglements as well. The Russians, driven from all of these, fell back until they were in the town itself, which they relinquished finally, retreating to the north along the railroad toward Lemberg. The Germans are following them, it is said, repairing the railroad as they go.

TAKE 300,000 RUSSIANS.

1,000 Officers Captured by Teutons in East in May.

BERLIN, via London, June 2.—Official announcement is made that more than

Continued on Second Page.

Swears He Saw Four Guns on Deck of the Lusitania

Gustave Stahle of New York, in Affidavit Submitted as Evidence to State Department, Asserts Weapons of 6 Inch Calibre Were Covered.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO INVESTIGATE

WASHINGTON, June 2.—It has been reported in THE SUN that evidence had been submitted to the State Department by the German Ambassador in support of the German Foreign Office contention that the Lusitania carried two masked guns concealed below her decks. This evidence included certain affidavits, the principal one being that of Gustave Stahle of 20 Leroy street, New York city, who deposes as follows:

"On the day prior to the sailing of the Lusitania, I was asked by my friend A. Leitch, who was employed as first cabin steward, to help him bring his trunk aboard. In the course of the evening we went on board without being hindered by the quartermaster on guard.

"After having remained some time in the 'Gloria' (stewards' quarters) we went to the stern main deck. About fifteen to eighteen feet from the entrance to the 'Gloria' on port and starboard respectively I saw two guns of twelve to fifteen centimeters. They were covered with leather, but the barrel was distinctly to be seen. To satisfy my curiosity I unfastened the buckles to ascertain the calibre of the guns. I could also ascertain that the guns were mounted on deck on wooden blocks. The guns were placed about three feet from the respective ship sides and the wall could be removed at that particular place.

"On the foredeck there were also two guns of the same calibre and covered in the same manner. They were placed at about ten to twenty feet from the entrance of the crew's quarters and four feet from the ship side where the wall could also be removed."

Josephine Weir, a New York boarding house keeper, swears in another affidavit that Leitch, who is referred to in Stahle's statement, remarked to her that he was going to sail on the Lusitania as a steward. She mentioned the danger from German submarines and, according to her affidavit, he replied:

"Oh, I'm not afraid; we have four big, brightly polished copper guns."

Another affidavit submitted by the German Ambassador to the State Department is signed by one Grieve, who deposes that he heard Leitch make this remark to Mrs. Weir.

A fourth affidavit presenting the statement of a man named Bruckner says he saw a cannon on the Lusitania while standing on the dock.

The State Department has referred these affidavits to the Department of Justice, which will investigate them and also the German charges generally that the Lusitania carried guns. Government officials said that this reference of the affidavits to the Department of Justice in no wise indicated that this Government intended to discuss them with the German Government but merely represented the routine course of investigations which the Government makes in such matters.

Customs Collector Malone officially reported that the Lusitania had no guns, mounted, unmounted or masked, when she left New York. The Collector was summoned to Washington and repeated to the President that from the examination by his inspectors he was satisfied that the Lusitania not only did not have guns on board but had not even any emplacements.

The United States has refused to acknowledge thus far that even if the Lusitania did have two mounted guns this would constitute a justification for the German submarine attack. The view of this Government is that such guns would be merely for defensive purposes and the State Department ruled early in the war that the carrying of guns for defence would be permissible.

The Government really feels that it is entitled to accept the reports of Treasury officials and the "neutrality squad" with regard to the Lusitania without making any further investigations, but it is likely that any evidence to the contrary will be looked into thoroughly.

STAHLE A RESERVIST.

Roommate Says He Never Heard Word About Guns.

Gustave Stahle was out when a reporter of THE SUN called at 20 Leroy street shortly after midnight, and was not expected to return until 2 or 3 o'clock.

His roommate said Stahle was employed by the German Consulate, came here shortly after the war began, and had previously been in the German army. A copy of Washington despatches containing the substance of Stahle's deposition was read to his roommate, who said he never had heard Stahle mention seeing guns aboard the Lusitania or having made the deposition.

DERNBURG SAILS FOR NORWAY JUNE 12

Will Proceed at Once to Germany to Have Interview With Kaiser.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg will leave the United States on the steamer Bergensfjord of the Norwegian-American Line on June 12, according to word received yesterday from Washington, where, it is said, satisfactory arrangements have been made for safe voyage.

From Norway Dr. Dernburg will proceed directly to Germany and immediately upon his arrival in his native country he will have an interview with the Kaiser to report personally and in detail upon his work in the United States, where he had been sent by the German Emperor as special emissary to head the pro-German propaganda.

It was learned by a reporter for THE SUN last night from a man close to the former Imperial Colonial Minister that the Kaiser contemplates either offering to Dr. Dernburg an important portfolio or creating for him a new office in which he will be able to utilize to the widest possible extent his experience both as Colonial Minister and as the fatherland's "semi-official" spokesman in this country.

Dr. Dernburg was not in the city yesterday, but the report about his contemplated departure was confirmed by persons who are close to him.

It was learned authentically last night that contrary to the belief generally expressed by the majority of American newspapers that Dr. Dernburg's mission in this country had been a complete failure his work here is not judged in that light by the Kaiser himself. It was said, on the contrary, by those familiar with the German viewpoint in the matter that the official verdict of Berlin is highly favorable to the doctor and that the Emperor desires to manifest his appreciation by rewarding him with a new and important post.

DR. USHER STATES HIS CASE.

Idea He Expressed Regarding Munitions if U. S. Entered War.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Dr. Roland G. Usher of Washington University, who several days ago gave out an interview relative to Germany's attitude toward the United States in the Lusitania affair, which statement was attacked by THE SUN, said to-night in regard to the article in THE SUN:

"The gist of my statement was that the United States at the beginning of a war would not be able to manufacture its own munitions and also furnish an adequate supply to the Allies. This might cover a gap of some weeks when the supply to the Allies would run low, and nothing would be adequate with them except an unlimited amount.

"If their supply should be diminished at all it would be serious. As things are beginning to shape themselves it looks as though Germany will have to take desperate chances if it wins.

"It is not that I think this is going to happen. It is only a possibility."

SAYS CAPTAIN GAVE RIFLES TO GERMANS

Swedish Skipper Denies Story of Seizure of Munitions Ship Pan.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 2.—The reported seizure by the Germans of the Swedish steamship Pan and her large cargo of automatic rifles now turns out to have been a prearranged plan to aid Germany, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*.

The Pan, which steered in a direction opposite from her true course, was not seized, but fell willingly into the possession of German torpedo boats, which took over her cargo. It is said that strong punishment will be inflicted by Denmark upon those responsible for the false manifests.

The first news that came was that the Pan, which had sailed for Dedeagatch, a port in the Ægean, had left Falsteho on the express declaration of the Bulgarian representative at that port that the rifles were for the Bulgarians alone. Then came word that immediately after leaving port the ship had been seized by a German destroyer and taken to Stettin.

Immediately after the seizure the Swedish Government directed its representative at Berlin to ask the Government there for an explanation.

Now comes the captain of the Swedish steamship Minna, who declares that he saw the Pan discharging her cargo to German torpedo boats on May 24 and there were no signs of any capture or seizure.

The report has created great excitement in the Scandinavian countries, the correspondent says. The belief is general that the captain treacherously handed the cargo over.

"The consensus of opinion," he adds, "is that the Danish Government is in no wise to blame for the incident. It is recalled that the Government held up the shipment as long ago as last February and placed the rifles in storage in Copenhagen. There ensued long negotiations, but finally on the plea of the Bulgarian Minister at Berlin the cargo was released and the ship sailed on the express understanding that she was to proceed to Dedeagatch. When she left port, however, instead of going north as her course should have been she turned south and met the German warcraft. The whereabouts of the Pan and her captain are unknown."

HINDU POET IS KNIGHTED.

Rabindranath Tagore Included in King's Birthday Honors.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 2.—Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian poet who won the Nobel prize for literature, was knighted by King George in the birthday honors.

Rabindranath Tagore won the Nobel prize for literature in 1913. He was born in India, the son of a cultured native, and has written many songs and poems in English, which have enjoyed a wide circulation.

WILSON MAKES ISSUE PLAIN TO GERMAN ENVOY

Washington Believes President Said Submarine Attacks Must End.

REPORT TO BERLIN SENT BY U. S. AID

State Department Sends Von Bernstorff's Suggestion to His Government.

FEAR WAR PARTY WILL IGNORE PEACE MOVE

Ambassador's Efforts to Get Conciliatory Reply to Note Were Vain.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, learned from President Wilson's own lips to-day that the United States will expect a declaration of principles by the German Government before there can be any discussion of facts in regard to the German submarine operations.

The German Ambassador also learned that President Wilson stands firmly upon the statements contained in the note to Germany; that he will take no backward step, and that in this stand he is representing the wishes and judgment of the American people.

Count von Bernstorff despatched to Berlin to-night a long report on his talk with President Wilson and on the feeling in this country in regard to the German reply to the American note. This communication was sent through the American State Department, the President having extended this courtesy to the Ambassador as a means of insuring quick and certain communication with the German Government.

The German Ambassador in his report has endeavored to impress upon the Berlin authorities the seriousness of the situation and the earnestness of this Government. If the German Foreign Office follows the advice of Count von Bernstorff, it is declared here, it will adopt a more conciliatory attitude toward the United States.

The meeting between President Wilson and the German Ambassador was entirely cordial and the discussion which took place between them was very frank. The Ambassador left the White House hopeful of the future, but no optimism was apparent in Administration circles.

The failure of the Administration to put any large measure of confidence in the conference with the German Ambassador apparently grew out of the fact that Count von Bernstorff's personal efforts and views had failed to influence the Berlin authorities in their preparation of the reply to President Wilson's note. Furthermore, the Ambassador sought the interview with the President on his own initiative and not as the result of instructions from his Government. He had no new proposals to make on behalf of his Government.

To Enlighten Berlin.

There is one feature of the incident, however, which many look on as important and likely to produce good results. If the Imperial Government has been in the dark regarding the real sentiment in this country and the earnestness and determination of the President it is expected that the Ambassador's communication will enlighten the Kaiser's advisers.

Many persons see here evidence that the German Government was not aware of the true situation in this country, that it was inclined to regard the President's note in the nature of a bluff, and that it really did not believe the Washington Administration would seriously consider a rupture with Germany.

It is acknowledged that the importance of to-day's developments will be largely in the answer to the question: How much influence has Count von Bernstorff with the authorities in Berlin who were responsible for the drafting of the reply to the President's note? It is known that the German Ambassador made strong recommendations in favor of a conciliatory reply, but his views apparently did not count heavily in the drafting of the note. Nothing, too, officials were informed that the military element in Berlin, the naval and war staffs, and not the Foreign Office controlled in the framing of the reply to the United States.

The German Ambassador was with the President hardly more than twenty minutes. Arriving promptly at 10, he was received by the President in the Blue Room, where the two sat on a lounge and conversed. It was authoritatively stated to-night that both found themselves able to speak with a degree of frankness which should lead to a clear understanding of the position of the other. It was understood in advance that the German Ambassador's foremost desire was not to submit any definite proposals, but rather leave nothing unsaid which might enable him to be of service in preventing a situation which is known to be deeply regretted by him.

The Ambassador quickly realized the opportunity to outline what he considered the Administration's attitude, and officials here, however, that he has expressed the greatest difficulty in conveying to his Government full appre-