any belligerent may wish to make applicable for its own benefit."

It was made clear at the State Department that the United States will not indorse any objection to the arming of merchantmen for defence. The State Department views a merchant ship as private property sailing from one port for another on a peaceful and legitimate mission. It has the right, under international law, to carry guns for defence just as a man going on a peaceful mission and having valuable property in his possession may carry a revolver to protect himself against attack.

The captain of the merchantman knows that he uses his guns against an armed enemy at his own risk and that resistance gives the enemy the right to sink his ship. When intercepted by a warship he can elect whether to submit or resist. That, according to State Department officials, is his well recognized privilege.

It is partly because President Wilson strictly adheres to international law that German officials take a pessimistic view of the present critical relations. Germany contends that international law was framed before submarines were used as weapons against merchantmen and that consequently it cannot apply to the present submarine campaign against merchantmen.

The prediction is made at the German Embassy that in spite of the President's note the German Government will be forced to allow submarine commanders to sink freight ships around the British Isles under the present methods. The Kaiser will not yield, it is declared, unless England agrees to obey international law and thereby enable Germany to discontinue its campaign of reprisal.

The View of Germans.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was in New York to-day, but Prince Hatzfeldt, counsellor of the embassy, said that England was arming her merchant ships not only for defence but for offence and that the United States Government was apparently not prepared, therefore, to protest against this.

Commenting on the general submarine situation one of the German officials said:

"In the absence of advices from Berlin I can only express my personal opinion. Frankly I am pessimistic. I do not see how the German Government can yield. Modify submarine warfare? Yes. But not so as to make ineffective the reprisal against England.

"Submarine warfare has been a most effective weapon of reprisal for the blockade. Can ingenuity find a way to make submarine warfare effective while carrying out the principles of visit and search? Not if the merchant ship is to be free to fire after warning has been given."

"ALL AGAINST PIRACY."

Call Note a Forward March Signal —To Rally Americas.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 21.—Newspapers here express approval of the American note to Germany.

The *Journal do Commercio* says: "The United States, deeply impressed by the responsibility it assumed in the American continent by the proclamation and preservation of the Monroe Doctrine, feels clearly that if Germany is victorious she will sooner or later turn against the United States the powerful weapons which will have overcome the great strength of the Allies. The expected action of President Wilson will be a forward march signal to the mighty American nation.

The *Epoca* says that Germany's methods in the war have placed her outside the human pale. The paper says that no doubt, in the event of war, the United States would rally all South American nations.

The *Gazeta de Noticias* says the United States has made herself the leader of neutral nations "against piracy."

ROME SEES WAY OUT.

Pope Hopes U. S. Will Not Have to Enter War.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, April 21.—The prevailing impression in diplomatic circles here is that a rupture in American and German relations may be averted.

In any case it is not imminent, it is believed here, since Germany partially accedes to the American demands, but if a rupture is inevitable with Germany it is unnecessary with Austria, since Austrian submarine warfare is limited to the Adriatic. On this account it does not affect the United States. Austria thus would be able to look after German interests in the United States, it is held.

The correspondent of THE SUN is informed that the Pope, while approving of President Wilson's attitude in defence of humanity, hopes that the number of belligerents will not be increased, but will not intervene unless requested to do so.

VIEWS IN MADRID.

See Break With U. S. Inevitable Unless Germany Yields.

MADRID, April 21.—Newspapers here express the opinion that a rupture with Germany is inevitable unless Germany complies with the President's note and modifies her submarine warfare.

The *Diario Universal*, the organ of Count Roumanones, Premier of Spain, says that the tone of the note is vigorous and leaves no doubt that a rupture will come unless Germany complies with the President's demands.

The *Heraldo de Madrid* considers the note an expression of the great indignation of the United States against the German submarine outrages and agrees that a rupture is inevitable unless Germany yields.

TUBANTIA INQUIRY.

Berlin to Work With Netherlands in Fixing the Blame.

LONDON, April 21.—Reuter's correspondent at The Hague forwards the following official statement of the Dutch Foreign Office:

"The German Government, acting in accordance with a request of the Netherlands, has decided to collaborate with the Netherlands Government in order to ascertain the identity of the torpedo which struck the Tubantia."

IS FOR ALL NEUTRALS.

Buenos Ayres Paper Praises U. S. for Taking Up Cause.

BUENOS AYRES, April 21.—*La Nacion* praises the United States for taking up, through the recent note to Germany, the defence of all neutral countries. It says:

"All American republics participate in the same sentiments and greet with profound political sympathy the constant desire of President Wilson to render less grevious the effects of the war and enforce respect for neutrals.

"The work makes for the solidarity of civilization and Christian brotherhood."

2 SHIPS SUNK; 5 LOST.

86 Are Saved; Say Dutch Steamer Hit a Mine.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 21.—The British steamship Sabia has been sunk. The crew was saved.

AMSTERDAM, April 21.—The Dutch steamship Lodewijk van Nassau was sunk yesterday between the Downs and Galloper Light. The crew of forty-one took to the boats, but one boat was leaky and five jumped from it and were drowned. The others were brought to Ymuiden by a British steamship.

The Ministry of Marine at The Hague announced that the vessel probably was sunk by a mine. The captain refused to talk about the event, but some of the crew state that the vessel was torpedoed and sunk in six minutes. The cargo of Chile saltpeter had been held by Great Britain for a month.

The Sabia was a vessel of 1,767 tons gross. She was last reported to have arrived at Marseilles on March 2, from Cardiff.

The Lodewijk van Nassau, a vessel of 3,397 tons, built in 1913, sailed from Chile last February for Rotterdam with a cargo of saltpeter. According to a Berlin despatch of April 9 the steamship had been held by the British authorities since March 22, much to the dismay and indignation of Dutch farmers, who feared her cargo of saltpeter would not reach them in time for use this spring.

GERMANY WILL NOT YIELD, SAYS KAISER'S NAVY CHIEF

Admiral von Holtzendorff Declares Berlin Has Kept Pledges and Cannot Concede More—A Break With U. S. Would Be "Insanity."

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

BERLIN April 20 (via wireless to Tuckerton, N. J., April 21).—Germany can go no further in her submarine concessions to the United States, Admiral von Holtzendorff, Chief of the German Admiralty Staff, declared in an interview to-day.

"But remember," said the German naval head later during the course of the interview, "that we have no desire for a break with the United States. That would be insanity. We shall not bring it about, despite our desire to push vigorously our submarine warfare.

"We did not sink the Sussex," said Admiral von Holtzendorff. "I am as convinced of that as anything which has happened in this war. If you could read the definite instructions, the exact orders each submarine commander has, you would understand that the torpedoing of the Sussex was impossible.

"Many of our submarines have returned from rounding up British vessels. They sighted scores of passenger ships going between England and America, but not one of these was touched, although we know every one of them was carrying war munitions for the Allies.

"We have definitely agreed to warn the crews and passengers of passenger liners. We have lived up to that promise in every way, but we cannot be asked to regard freight ships in the same manner. This is beyond the border for any belligerent nation.

Spared Many Ships.

"I speak in a straightforward manner. We could have destroyed hundreds of thousands of tons of enemy ships since the beginning of the submarine war, except for the promises we gave the United States, but we cannot go further.

"Five months more will see what we can do to British shipping. The ring around the British Isles will grow tighter and tighter. Then we shall see whether England will still maintain that she cannot make peace until Germany is destroyed. The Allies could have had peace long ago, but they still cling to the idea of starving Germany into submission. The longer they cling to the idea of starving Germany into submission, the longer they cling on and prolong the war, the greater will be their bill.

"What I said about freight ships applies only to enemy freight ships. We are not going to torpedo, and we have not torpedoed, without warning or without examining the ship's papers or crew, any neutral ship, despite reports which the enemy is spreading. We are not out to torpedo without warning neutral ships bound for England. Our submarines have respected every one of them so far, and they have met scores in the North Sea, the Channel and the Atlantic.

"If diplomatic relations with America are broken our submarines can attack any enemy ship without warning. But, remember, we have no desire for a break with the United States. That would be insanity. We shall not bring it about despite our desire to push vigorously our submarine warfare.

Interprets American Desires.

"I do not think the American people want to declare war against Germany for the way she is conducting her submarine war now. I don't think America wants to protect England. I don't think the American people want to do everything they can to help England win even by protecting English freight ships with American lives.

"People must remember that it is risky to travel on the seas to and from England to-day. They must watch the ship's character. If England boasts her mastership of the seas and her rule of the waves, she must accept the responsibility and the liability, not Germany.

"Germany is at war with England. Germany must attack England's life nerve, which is her shipping. We have the means through our submarines to do this and we must go ahead. England is the one responsible for American lives on her freight ships. We cannot warn Americans on board any more than we can send word to neutrals who may be in enemy trenches before we attack.

"It is the same situation on the seas exactly, and still we know that all passenger ships now going to England carry war munitions, not necessarily ammunition or shells, but articles which are much more necessary to help England continue the war."

Loss of Submarines.

"Has Germany lost any submarines since March 1?" (the date when the new submarine campaign against armed merchantmen opened) I asked.

"Yes," was the frank response.

"Do you know how they were lost?"

"No; we don't always hear when one of our submarines is lost. We don't always know whether they had a fair chance or not when they attempted to sink ships, surrounded as they are with such strict orders."

"What has been the success of the new submarine warfare?" he was asked.

"In March more than 200,000 enemy tons were destroyed by submarines and mines on enemy coasts," was the response.

Admiral von Holtzendorff is filled with energy and spirit. When he talks he is the most serious official in Germany. His whole body vibrates with energy.

Every word carries conviction because he speaks so frankly, so unhesitatingly, that one feels he is speaking straight out instead of jotting down his thoughts beforehand to make an impression.

During the entire interview he sat erect in his leather chair, his eyes directly on the interviewer, his remarks coming suddenly with a punch, like shots from a cannon.

ALLIES' REPLY TO U. S. READY.

Justify Interference With Neutral Trade Bound for Enemy.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—It is probable that the joint note of Great Britain and France, replying to the American protest against interferences with neutral trade, will be made public Monday morning. The note already has reached the British Embassy here for transmission to the State Department.

Great Britain and France make no attempt to dispute principles contended for by the United States, but say that their action in restricting trade bound for Germany and Austria via neutral ports is within the spirit of international law. It is assumed by the Entente that the United States Government does not contend it has the right to ship goods without restriction into Germany or Austria through contiguous neutral countries, such as Holland, Sweden and Denmark.

The concession of the right to blockade an enemy country which is universally recognized is regarded as necessarily carrying with it the right to regulate the admission of goods to neutral countries evidently destined to the enemy.

KILLED AS HE PROTECTS WIFE.

Frank Kenny Shot by Foreigner in Jersey City Street.

Frank Kenny, 26 years old, an assistant in the office of City Engineer Van Keuren of Jersey City, was returning home last night from the theatre with his wife, a bride of a few weeks, when at the entrance to their home, 319 Union street, an intoxicated foreigner passed them.

"Hello, chicken!" the stranger called to Mrs. Kenny, and winked.

Kenny, enraged, made for the foreigner, who promptly pulled a revolver and shot Kenny. People attracted by the explosion carried Kenny to a nearby drug store, where he died. The police reserves were sent to scour the neighborhood for the murderer, who, when last seen, was fleeing in the direction of the Hackensack marshes.

WOMEN GRAPPLE BANDITS.

Holdup Men Fire on Bronx Resident as They Flee.

Two robbers lurking near the secluded Garrison avenue bridge of the New Haven railroad in The Bronx last night tried to hold up Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Cooper and Mrs. Rose Goldman, all of 522 Bryant avenue, The Bronx. The spot was near where ex-Assemblyman Thomas Turley was robbed a few nights ago, and the men are thought to be the same.

The three were taking a short cut from their home to the Simpson street subway station. The holdup men presented revolvers, but the women, half hysterical, grappled with them. Cooper stepped back, picked up a stone and hurled it at one bandit. Both men fired at him and then fled.

Druggist Commits Suicide.

Andrew B. Hegeman, 45 years old, a retired druggist, committed suicide in the cellar of his home at 7920 Eighteenth avenue, Bath Beach, yesterday morning by drinking carbolic acid. He suffered a stroke of paralysis three months ago.

STAND BY WILSON, TAFT URGES NATION

War Need Not Follow Break, but We Must Guard Citizens, He Says.

SCORES ENGLAND TOO

CHICAGO, April 21.—Ex-President Taft called on the nation to-day to uphold President Wilson.

"He is right and we must all stand by him," he said, in an address here. "War can scarcely be avoided if Germany continues to drown non-combatant Americans on ocean steamers. However, war need not ensue, even if Germany refuses to heed the warning and Count von Bernstorff is handed his passports.

"The President in his last note has warned Germany that we must end our diplomatic relations with her unless she ceases unlawfully to destroy American lives. I cannot follow the reasoning of those who exalt Americanism and patriotism and yet do not uphold his hands in the present crisis."

Mr. Taft preceded his plea for unity of all political factions by an appeal for the immediate adoption of a permanent national policy of reasonable military and naval preparedness. He also urged the wisdom of the United States joining a league of nations to enforce peaceable settlement of national disputes.

"Both sides in the war have violated our own rights as neutrals," said Mr. Taft. "England has failed to keep within the law of blockade as she enforced it against us in the civil war and has seized our vessels and cargoes in violation of our rights. Germany has caused the death of 150 of our citizens by her submarine warfare when by the rules of international law they were entitled to be saved from danger before the commercial vessels of England and France upon which they were travelling were sunk.

"The difference between the English and the German cases is this: That in the former the questions can be settled in the future by compensation in damages, to be awarded, if need be, by an international court, because they concern property and not human life. In the German case such a remedy is utterly inadequate because human life is involved and the issue must be settled now or American lives will continue to be sacrificed in violation of the rights of those dying and of the nation owing them protection, and our losses will be irrevocable.

"Therefore the President in his last note has warned Germany that we must end our diplomatic relations with her unless she ceases thus unlawfully to destroy American lives. He is right and we all must stand by him."

INQUIRY INTO PARKHURST CO.

Inside Facts on Candy Concern's Failure Are Sought.

Acting District Attorney Dooling announced yesterday that a Grand Jury investigation would be started next week to learn the inside facts concerning the failure of the American Candy Company, a firm of which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was vice-president.

Nova A. Brown, who was general manager and promoter of the original company, called Franklin, Inc., is now under arrest on another charge. That concern was merged into the American Candy Company and both went into the hands of a receiver.

John H. Chaffee of Towanda, Pa., has complained that he held unpaid notes of the company for $4,500. Mrs. Jane E. Hughes of Weehawken said she lost $1,800, her life savings.

COAL STRIKE REPLY ON MAY 2.

United Mine Workers Will Vote on Tieup of 175,000 Men.

The United Mine Workers of America will decide at a convention in Pottsville, Pa., on May 2, whether or not a strike of 175,000 anthracite workers will be called.

The sub-committee of the anthracite operators announced yesterday that a proposition for a wage agreement had been submitted to the workers. Neither side would tell what this was, but the committee representing the workers, after a meeting last evening at the Continental Hotel, announced that the Pottsville convention had been called to act upon the offer of the operators.

It is understood that the hitch between the negotiators is over the demands for an eight hour day, a 20 per cent. wage increase and recognition of the union. Representatives of both sides said they considered the situation ominous.

HELP THE PRESIDENT, IS WANAMAKER PLEA

It Is Nation's Duty in Solemn Hour, His Good Friday Message.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—"Stand by the President." This was the declaration of the nation's duty in the present crisis, made this afternoon by John Wanamaker.

"Almost a year ago," said Mr. Wanamaker, "soon after the war complications began, I wrote an appeal to the business men of the nation to 'stand squarely by the President.'

"It seemed then a conscientious duty. To-day in view of present conditions it is even more a plain duty to emphasize and strongly underscore the plainer duty of the hour—to support the President.

"Now, on the eve of Good Friday, the day of the Cross of a lonely Man in Jerusalem, let us lay off our politics and sectarianisms and think of the burdened man at Washington, chosen by the votes of the people to be their President for four years, and give to him to-day due respect and unqualified support and concentrate all our strength to help him.

"These are solemn days for the nation and doubly solemn for its Chief Executive.

"Let it not be said by the President that the men who could have helped failed him when he needed them most."

SHORT SKIRTS BETRAY THEM.

100 Canadian Women Held Up for Duty on New Shoes.

DETROIT, April 21.—"Forgetting" to pay duty on fashionable footwear purchased in Detroit, over 100 Windsor women were stopped to-day at the Windsor ferry dock and compelled to contribute 37½ cents on every dollar of the cost of the shoes.

The short dresses now in vogue made the "spotters'" job an easy one. It is said the authorities are in possession of names and addresses of more than 200 women who smuggled shoes across the river. The authorities recently issued a warning that women of the border cities wearing shoes on which no duty had been paid would save trouble by making a voluntary call. This order was not heeded and the "stop" order resulted.

ADELE ROWLAND IS SUING.

Actress Recently Named With Conway Tearle Seeks a Divorce.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Adele Rowland, musical comedy actress, recently named in a divorce suit in New York, to-day carried her domestic troubles into the courts by filing a bill asking divorce from Charles H. Ruggles, an actor.

Desertion is charged in the bill, which sets forth that the Rowlands were married in Jersey City on March 4, 1914, and that Mr. Ruggles left his wife twenty-six days later. Last week Miss Rowland was accused by Mrs. Roberta Menges Corwin Hill Tearle in a suit for divorce from Conway Tearle, until recently leading man for Grace George.

Mary Garden Returning to U. S.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, April 21.—The French Line steamship Espagne, sailing to-morrow from Boulogne for New York, will carry thirty-eight saloon passengers, in addition to several children and fifteen second class passengers. The list includes fourteen Americans. Among the passengers will be Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Harper, Baron de Neufize, the Paris banker; Mary Garden, Mrs. Philip R. Shims, wife of the Paris correspondent of the United Press, and Frank S. Perkins.

SOLDIERS ON GUARD AS WORKERS ARE PAID

Disorder of Hastings Strikers at the Conduit and Cable Plant Is Averted.

HASTINGS, N. Y., April 21.—There was little disorder to-day in connection with the strike at the plant of the National Conduit and Cable Company even when the workers were paid this afternoon.

Almost 3,000 of them, the 2,000 strikers and the 1,000 workers locked out because of the strike, marched in single file up to the paymaster's window at the company's plant. Twin lines of soldiers were stationed outside of the line of workers to guard against trouble. The workers were paid singly and then ushered out by a different entrance than the one by which they came in.

Sophie Schouchak, one of the chief disturbers, had a special military guard of two militiamen, who escorted her from her home to the pay window and back again.

Militiamen guarded the streets closely to-night, making every one, even Village Trustee Sargent, move on.

A committee of twelve of the strikers held a conference with Thomas J. Goodwin, village president. Afterward Mr. Goodwin said that a desire to compromise was noticeable.

The plant is expected to reopen Monday and the militia will remain at least until then.

WORKERS APPEAL TO STRAUS.

Compressed Air Laborers Ask Him to Settle Strike Question.

A committee of the compressed air workers on strike in the East River subway tunnels will ask Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the Public Service Commission, on Monday to use his good offices in inducing the Flinn-O'Rourke Company to settle the strike.

Henry Kuhlmann, secretary of the union, said that unless the strike was settled then all the contracts of the company would be hampered by a general strike.

HINTS RIVALS USED DICTOGRAPH TO SPY

John S. Seymour Still a Sceptic, but Doesn't Believe Germans Were Eavesdroppers.

SWANN QUIZZES BURNS

Those persons who were supposed to know what a dictograph placed in the office of Seymour & Seymour on the twenty-seventh floor of the Equitable Building might reveal, refused yesterday to enlighten inquirers.

John S. Seymour, one of the firm, told reporters he did not believe a dictograph had been there at all, but said he intended to sift the incident and verify his own suspicions. Meanwhile the Equitable Building agents are investigating.

It had been rumored on the previous day that German ears were at the other end of the eavesdropping instrument. Mr. Seymour made it clear that his firm was connected with the Western Cartridge Company, which has been supplying small arms ammunition to the Entente Allies. He added that during the last six weeks there had been extended negotiations in his offices over an alleged breach of a war contract, but that the difficulties arising in that situation had been adjusted. He would not enter into a discussion of details, however, and thereby hangs the mystery.

"We do not think that any dictograph has been established here," said Mr. Seymour. "This office has been the arena of large transactions in munitions made and delivered by our clients. There are but two rival interests that would be concerned in the revelations of a dictograph, but we should hesitate to attribute such work to either of them, no matter what the extent of the spy system in this country may be."

Mr. Seymour said he had discussed the dictograph incident with his clients and that they had told him to go as far as he liked in tracing it. But, added Mr. Seymour, the nature of the negotiations was such and the interests concerned so large that he would hesitate to take the dictograph incident to the District Attorney unless there was no other course open.

William J. Burns has admitted to District Attorney Swann that he directed that the dictograph be placed in the offices, according to the prosecutor, and gave the name of his employer, but the District Attorney would not disclose what evidence if any Mr. Burns supplied. Mr. Burns was silent about the case yesterday.

SETTLEMENT WORKER HELD.

Americans Plead for Woman Accused of Treason in Austria.

Alice G. Masaryk, formerly a worker in the University Settlement of Chicago, but a resident of Prague, Bohemia, is imprisoned in Vienna awaiting trial for high treason. Friends in this country, fearing she will be put to death if convicted, are carrying on an agitation here to stir up sentiment in her behalf in the hope that the State Department may endeavor to effect her release.

Miss Mary McDowell of the University Settlement of Chicago, who had been in this city informing Bohemians and social workers of the plight of Miss Masaryk, left for Cleveland yesterday. She said Miss Masaryk had been in this country to study Bohemian immigration and was collecting data for a history of the Bohemian people.

"She is a brilliant woman, less than 30 years old," said Miss McDowell. "She was a graduate of the University of Prague and obtained a degree of Ph. D. at the University of Berlin. After the war began her father, Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, formerly member of the Austrian Parliament and editor of the *Cas*, was imprisoned for expressing his Bohemian sympathies editorially. Through friends in this country his sentence to be executed was commuted to banishment. His daughter went home and took up the work of directing the paper. For this she was arrested by the Austrian Government."

NEWTON BOMB CHARGE FAILS.

Then He Is Held for Conspiracy, but Denies Plotting.

After considerable difficulty for Detective Barnitz of Capt. Tunney's bomb squad, Harry Newton, who was arrested on Thursday charged with offering to blow up munition plants, the Welland Canal and the Federal Building, was held in $5,000 bail by Magistrate Handy in the Tombs court.

Newton was first charged with being suspected of bringing explosives from Canada to this city, but Magistrate Handy decided that even if true this was no crime. Barnitz then lodged a charge that Newton had had a bomb in his possession. His evidence was a telegram from the Buffalo police which said that Newton had left a defective three inch shell in a grip he checked there.

Magistrate Handy decided that this failed to prove that Newton had had a bomb, so the charge was changed to conspiracy, in that Newton conspired with Detective Stempf to blow up the Federal Building. He was held on this charge.

Newton denied that he had conspired to blow up anything. He said he had been leading the detective on.

INTERCEDES FOR SCHWARTZ.

Bennet Asks President for Facts on Prisoner in England.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A resolution requesting the President to furnish the House with a statement of what he has done in compliance with the United States statutes to secure the release of Samuel Schwartz, an American citizen, imprisoned in England, was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Bennet of New York.

Mr. Bennet charged on the floor of the House yesterday that Schwartz, a naturalized citizen of Austrian birth, has been imprisoned by the British authorities for non-compliance with the registry act and that the State Department has failed to intervene in his behalf.

INVALID LAWYER A SUICIDE.

David Craig Scott of Newburgh Kills Himself in Office.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., April 21.—David Craig Scott, a lawyer, committed suicide to-night in his office. He left a note, telling his brother and sister that he had been fighting an incurable disease and thought it time to end the strife. He shot himself with a small rifle.

He had recently been at a sanitarium for nervous troubles. He was a native of Delaware county, and in Cornell was prominent both as a scholar and athlete. He rowed on the '97 crew.

After graduating he was principal at the Highland Union School and then became a teacher of languages in the Newburgh Academy. After taking his degree as a lawyer he practised here twelve years.

VON DER GOLTZ CONFESSION HELD UP LONG TO AID U. S.

London Authorities Test Accuracy of German Spy's Statements by Comparing Them With Papers Taken From Von Papen—New Name Brought In.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 21.—The statement made by Horst von der Goltz to the British authorities, issued yesterday as a white paper, was ready for publication early in February, but was held until the State Department at Washington cabled that its appearance would not cause embarrassment to the investigation which is being conducted by the American secret service.

For a long time after his arrest, it is explained here, Von der Goltz endeavored to deceive the authorities, telling various tales, ingenious and otherwise. But beyond forcing him to admit that he was a German, they were unable to prove his mission in England definitely, although suspecting its nature when Capt. von Papen's papers were seized and the check made out to "Bridgman Taylor" was found.

Thereupon the investigators said to Von der Goltz: "Now we know you are here as a spy."

Von der Goltz wrote two sworn statements, the second of which was merely in amplification of the first, and not differing from it in details.

Von der Goltz did not see Von Papen's papers, except his own check, and the authorities were able by them to test the accuracy of his various statements.

A new name brought into the case by Von der Goltz's statement was that of Karl Luederitz, the German Consul at Baltimore, who, he says, assisted him in obtaining a fraudulent passport.

Emphatic Denials Made.

CHICAGO, April 21.—"If Horst von der Goltz in any way implicates me in his alleged confession," said Baron Kurt von Reiswitz, acting German Consul in Chicago, to-day, "it is a falsification. I never had any dealings with him, nor do I know anything about his case except what I have read in the newspapers. As far as I am connected by him with his affairs it is a lie—that's all."

BUFFALO, April 21.—John E. Ryan is a Buffalo lawyer, prominent in Republican politics and Irish Nationalist movements. He repeated his denials to-day of any knowledge of alleged plots against the Welland Canal.

John F. Zenner is a real estate man here. He also denies any connection, official or otherwise, with the plots. He has acted in an official capacity, he says, for the German Consul in New York city and has served papers in connection with German army service. He recalls the name Semon, believing, he says, that he served papers on him relative to army service.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 21.—Hans E. Grunow, German Consul in St. Paul, issued a denial of the entire statement of Von der Goltz, so far as it concerned the St. Paul consulate. He listened to the confession with great interest.

"I never knew of a man named Von der Goltz," he said. "I don't know anything about the matter. I never heard of the plans until now. The charges that implicate me are nonsense."

BALTIMORE, April 21.—"Lies, all lies," said Carl A. Luederitz, German Consul at Baltimore, when asked to-day regarding the charges made against him by Horst von der Goltz. "I had nothing to do with the affair. I do not know Von der Goltz. I know only Bridgman Taylor, who came to my office with a letter of introduction. I did not tell him to employ members of the crew of a German steamer to help him, nor did I pay the member of any ship's crew.

"It's lies, lies and more lies; he is in a tight place now and thinks he can get out of it by lying."

The revelations made in the statement of Horst von der Goltz, the German spy, cabled yesterday from London, are said to show additional lines along which the Government officials here are working and which may lead to further indictments by the Federal Grand Jury against alleged German agents.

The sworn statement of Von der Goltz, now a willing visitor to this country, but detained at Ellis Island, told of Capt. von Papen's alleged schemes to invade Canada and destroy munition works, canals and railroads and prevent the shipment of Canadian troops to Europe. It was on Von der Goltz's statements and other proof that Capt. von Papen, Capt. Hans Tauscher, Von Igel, Fritzen and Covani were indicted.

Von der Goltz's statement as cabled from London contained many new names of persons who either innocently or knowingly played some part in the enterprise. Inquiry for some of these persons was made in this and other cities yesterday.

Karl W. Buck is listed in the City Directory as the secretary of Dr. H. Endemann's Chemical Laboratories, 23 William street, living at 843 West End avenue. At that address yesterday he was said to have left a month ago. At the laboratories nothing could be learned.

Frederick Busse had desk room in the World building, where he was seen last Monday, and was believed to be an importer. He spent little time at his desk and visited the office mostly to get his mail.

Thomas P. Tuite, according to the City Directory, is an engineer, living at 372 West 120th street. It was said at that address yesterday that both Mr. and Mrs. Tuite were out. Later Mr. Tuite branded the Von der Goltz confession as a "lie from A to Z."

A representative of the du Pont Powder Company said that Capt. Hans Tauscher, who was mentioned in the Von der Goltz confession, was believed to be doing a legitimate business and that any other statement about the case must come from the offices of the company at Wilmington.

VON IGEL CASE MAY LEAD TO AN APOLOGY

Continued from First Page.

"every scintilla of documentary evidence, facsimile and originals will be in the hands of the Secretary of State and from now on the adjudication of the entire controversy will rest with him."

It was asserted here that the question of the German Government's right to the papers would be decided absolutely according to the international and the national law covering such a case. It was also insisted that the German Ambassador would receive all the papers that were of an official nature and that the others would be retained.

Get Copy of Lease.

The Federal authorities yesterday obtained a copy of the lease signed by Von Igel for the rooms on the twenty-fifth floor of 60 Wall street. Upon that paper may depend the decision of the point as to whether the local offices, occupied by Capt. Franz von Papen, whom Von Igel is said to have succeeded, really were a part of the German Embassy. The lease, which expires on May 1 next, specifies the purpose to which the offices would be put as "advertising." It also was said that every method had been used to keep concealed the fact that Von Papen was to use the offices.

The point raised by the authorities here is that the offices were never made known as a part of the German Embassy in the first place. It also is argued that the German Embassy cannot maintain that it has a right to have offices where, under the protection of immunity, plots for the violation of neutrality laws can be evolved and their execution directed.

While this investigation was in progress Count von Bernstorff arrived in the city and immediately went to hold a long conference with John B. Stanchfield. It is believed the two men discussed every possible angle of the situation regarding the papers.

The Count reached the Ritz-Carlton about 7 o'clock, looking tired and nervous. To all questions he replied, "I can neither deny nor affirm anything."

A report was current yesterday that the Ambassador was in poor physical condition and that he recently had consulted a physician in Philadelphia, who told him he was on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

Despite the fact that the Von Igel documents were shipped to Washington it was said that their contents have proved a revelation to the Government officials and that if they are retained by this Government there will be a complete expose of Teutonic spy methods in the United States.

So thoroughly do the papers go into the alleged German secret doings in this country, it is said, that there will be no need whatever for bringing Franz von Rintelen, supposed head of one phase of German activity in America, to this country to testify against prominent men indicted as conspirators.

John Devoy in the *Gaelic American*, published yesterday, makes the charge that the Government officials here knew at the time they arrested Von Igel that he was a member of the German Ambassador's official family. Devoy said he testified before the Federal Grand Jury on April 7 last in the inquiry into the Welland Canal plot. He said that at the hearing he expressed doubt as to whether Von Igel was a member of the embassy and that Mr. Wood, consulting a book, said: "You are mistaken. Von Igel was connected with the German Embassy before that time," referring to the date of the alleged Welland Canal plot.

When Roger B. Wood, Assistant United States Attorney, was asked about this he said:

"I do not discuss Grand Jury investigations."

Go 40 Miles for a Bath.

OATMAN, Ariz., April 20.—How would you like to walk forty miles every time you took a bath? That's what the citizens of this place have to do. Either that or pay 20 cents a gallon for water. The mining boom is making the town grow at the rate of about 100 persons a day. The local water supply has to be teamed from Needles, Cal., forty miles away.

H. T. MARTIN'S SON IS CHIEF HEIR TO ESTATE

Princeton Student Will Receive Bulk of $215,000—Hospital May Profit.

Townsend Martin, a student at Princeton, inherits the bulk of the $215,000 estate left by his father, the late H. Townsend Martin, who died August 20, 1915, according to the will which Surrogate Schulz of The Bronx turned over to Alfred B. Simmonds as transfer tax appraiser yesterday. The widow gets only $1,000, with the request that she use it to purchase a memento. She is Mrs. Justine de Puyster Martin, and the will explains that "she possesses already ample means."

Under the will the son is to receive the net income of the bequest until he is 30 years old, when the entire trust fund is to be turned over to him. If he dies without marrying and intestate the fund reverts to the Albany Hospital for the corporate expenses or to build an annex to be named after Henry Hull Martin.

Among the gifts made by the will are $5,000 to the Albany Hospital to endow a bed in memory of his brother, Frederick Townsend Martin, and a like amount for a bed in his own name; a gift of $1,000 to the widow of his brother Bradley Martin, living in England; the same amount to the two children of his brother Bradley and to his namesake, a grandnephew. The five children of Henry T. Martin each receive $1,000, as do the two children of his late sister, Mrs. Alice M. Davies.

Mr. Martin in his will declared himself a citizen of the United States residing in England. The State Comptroller will endeavor to prove at the coming hearings before the transfer tax appraiser that he was a resident of this State. The point involves a considerable difference in the transfer tax.

ICE AVALANCHE SPREADS RUIN.

Leaves Minnesota Lake in High Wind, Doing $25,000 Damage.

BEMIDJI, Minn., April 21.—Two inches of snow, lowered temperature and diminishing winds to-day stopped the huge ice pack, fifty feet high, moving across Red Lake Indian Reservation, after $25,000 damage had been done.

The ice piled up on the shallow Red Lake and was blown by a gale across the swamps, destroying everything it met. Three small lake steamers were destroyed before the ice left the lake. Snow and low temperatures froze the pack to the ground, stopping it.

EMMA GOLDMAN IN CELL.

Will Spend Fifteen Days as a Cleaner in Queens Jail.

Emma Goldman, who was sentenced by the Court of Special Sessions in Manhattan to fifteen days in the workhouse was transferred to the Queens county jail in Long Island City yesterday.

It was reported yesterday that Miss Goldman would pay her fine, but on arriving at the Queens jail she announced that she would follow the example of the Rev. Bouck White, who sojourned in that institution, and serve her time. She will be put to cleaning in the morning and will do sewing in the afternoon.

NEW HOSPITAL TO OPEN MAY 1.

August Heckscher Elected President at Huntington, L. I.

The Huntington, L. I., Hospital, of which August Heckscher was elected president, will be opened for patients on May 1. The building, which cost $100,000, is a gift to the town from Miss Cornelia Prime.

Contributions are being sought to cover the maintenance of the institution for the first five years. Miss Prime and Dr. E. T. P. Marsh will select a superintendent and name the staff.

DOGS TO KEEP VIGIL IN DEFENCE ARMY

Club Formed to Carry Out Here Idea Adopted in Europe.

VALUE SHOWN IN WAR

American dog fanciers have entered the field of preparedness in a way that, while it is by no means new in Europe, has never been heard of by the average American. They are forming a nation-wide organization to train dogs for war.

The place of the dog on the battlefield has been shown by Germany first, with France and Italy taking up the idea more recently, but with equal success. In the armies now at war dogs are used as "soldiers," for sentry duty and messenger service, and as aides in the Red Cross work, being able to locate wounded soldiers whom the stretcher bearers could never find in rough country. Germany had more than 2,000 trained dogs when the war began and it is estimated that Germany now has 60,000 in use.

A group of dog fanciers, many of them men of wealth, became interested in the idea of using dogs in preparing for national defence. They went to the War Department, which was found in favor of the plan but regretted that there were no funds available for such a purpose. Then they formed the "Army and Police Dog Club of the United States of America." Its purpose, as outlined in its constitution, is "to maintain a registry of trained dogs subject to call for active service by the United States army, American Red Cross societies or other authorized military and relief organizations. To encourage and promote the breeding, training and use of dogs for armies, military establishments, Red Cross societies, police departments, farms, ranches and country estates."

Among those who are interested in the movement are H. P. Davison, President R. H. Williams of the Westminster Kennel Club, Sheppard Homans, J. D. Dodge, Albert J. Ditman, Henry A. Sedgwick, Robert Davis and William Scarborough. Mr. Davison has three trained dogs from the French service, brought here by a son, who was with the ambulance service in France. Dr. Ditman has two trained German dogs. There are in this country about seventy-five dogs that have been trained for use in military camps.

The new club was formed in Englewood, N. J. Its officers are prominent men. Harry Weatherby, its president, has already given trained dogs to the Englewood police department. They have proved useful. Police Commissioner Arthur Woods has heard of the plan and has expressed a desire to use a number of trained dogs in the New York department.

According to Mr. Ditman, there are seven or eight breeds of dogs suitable for army and Red Cross work. The collie is one of them, but the best is the German shepherd dog. Dogs of this breed are used by all of the European Powers. It takes about two months to train one of these dogs. One advantage is that the animal has a nose as good as a bloodhound's, while it has more strength and endurance.

In Europe the dogs are used to find the wounded, to direct searchers to them and even to carry them ropes so that they can be hauled back to the trenches under fire. They are also used as sentries, so that in the German army a sentry post consists of one man and a dog instead of three men, as in our army.

A branch of the club has already been formed at Pasadena, Cal. A large kennel is to be located at Scranton, Pa., where Benjamin Throop, a Pennsylvania sportsman, is carrying on the work. Other clubs are to be formed throughout the country, where private citizens can have their dogs trained and registered for national service in case of need.

GRIEF CAUSES SUICIDE AT 78

West Orange Man Whose Wife Died Hangs Himself in Home.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., April 21.—Because of ill health and grief which followed the death of his wife last January last year, Anthony, 78 years old, a real estate owner, hanged himself to-day in the attic of his home here at 84 Washington street. He fastened a rope to a rafter, stood on a chair and then kicked the support from under him.

Mrs. P. Joseph Nevins, Kline's daughter, and a neighbor cut down the body when the aged man was found dead. He died