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66th YEAR VOLUME 66 NUMBER 33 RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1916.—TWELVE PAGES WEATHER PAGE 5 —CLOUDY PRICE, 2 CENTS

CANNON OFFERS AMENDMENTS TO MEET OBJECTIONS

Constitutional Defects in Prohibition Bill Removed by Its Framers.

WANT COMMISSIONER ELECTED BY ASSEMBLY

But Consent to Having Him Subject to Removal by Governor for Cause.

QUESTION NOW ONE OF POLICY

Anti-Saloon League Leaders Make Concessions to Views of Stuart.

Amendments to the Mapp prohibition bill offered yesterday by Rev. James Cannon, Jr., at the public discussion of the measure before the Senate and House Committees on Moral and Social Welfare, will, if adopted, materially lessen the tension between the prohibition majority and Governor Stuart on the question of creating the new office of State commissioner of moral welfare.

The amendments place the proposed new department under the direct control of the Governor, giving him the power to suspend the commissioner for misconduct, neglect of duty or acts performed without authority of law. In case of such suspension, the Governor is given authority to fill the vacancy until the next meeting of the General Assembly, which is to determine whether the commissioner so suspended shall be reinstated or permanently removed.

GIVES GOVERNOR POWER TO FILL VACANCIES

The commissioner is required by the amendments to give a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of his duties, and is further required to submit annually to the Governor a detailed report of his operations, to be reported by the Governor biennially to the General Assembly. In the case of a vacancy in the commissioner's office during the recess of the General Assembly caused by death or resignation, the Governor is authorized to appoint a successor, whose term of office is to expire thirty days after the meeting of the next Legislature.

CANNOT CONSENT TO APPOINTMENT BY GOVERNOR

"The crux of the matter is providing machinery for enforcing the prohibition law," said Dr. Cannon. "The experience of Kansas is sufficient to show that proper enforcement can be secured only through the creation of a special department for this purpose."

The bill provides for the election of the commissioner by the General Assembly. It seemed to those who favor the bill that this was the proper way to elect him, the Legislature being the body nearest to the people. If the General Assembly should decide that this officer shall be elected by the people, all the better. Such a plan would delight me.

SAYS LIQUOR INTERESTS WILL NOT KEEP OUT OF POLITICS

"The liquor traffic is stealthy. It is insidious in its methods and lawless. Do not fall yourselves in the belief that it has given up the fight in Virginia. Virginia is too large a State to lose. Too much money has been made in this State in the liquor business to cause it to be abandoned lightly. The liquor interests will not keep out of politics. They will be first to take a hand in an election in which the enforcement of the prohibition laws becomes an issue."

AMENDMENTS INSPIRED BY GOVERNOR'S LETTER

In legislative circles it was assumed that the amendments were inspired by the publication of Governor Stuart's positive views on the commissioner's feature, as outlined in his letter to former President Hough, of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia, in which he

(Continued on Third Page)

NORFOLK VIA C. & O.
Three fast daily trains leave Richmond
9:00 A. M., 12 noon and 4:00 P. M.

Tax Corporations in Aid of Defense

"Cyclone" Davis Wants Them to Provide for Needed Sailors and Soldiers.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, February 2.—A bill to "make money fight for its country in the same way as men" was introduced in the House today by "Cyclone" Davis, Representative at large from Texas. Mr. Davis is a foe of the President's preparedness program.

The bill provides that each corporation shall be forced to pay the cost of maintaining one sailor for each \$50,000 of capital or surplus in excess of \$250,000, and in time of war for each \$25,000 in excess of \$75,000.

KEATING BILL PASSES

Hars From Interstate Commerce the Products of Child Labor.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The Keating bill, barring from interstate commerce the products of child labor, was passed by the House today, 337 to 46, and now goes to the Senate. It imposes heavy penalties for interstate shipment of any commodity made in whole or in part by children under sixteen working in mines or quarries or by children under fourteen working in mills, canneries, workshops or manufacturing establishments. Where children are employed at night, or more than eight hours a day, in this latter class of industries, the minimum age is sixteen instead of fourteen.

MARSHALL BREAKS TIE

Clarke Amendment of Self-Government Bill Passes Senate by One Vote.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—By the bare majority of one vote—and that cast by Vice-President Marshall—the Senate this afternoon passed the Clarke amendment to the Philippine self-government bill, granting independence to the islands within not less than two years nor more than four. The count on the first ballot stood 41 to 41, and the Vice-President cast his vote with the affirmative. Before passage, however, the proposal of Senator Kenyon to strike from the bill all references to any guarantee of the sovereignty of the islands on the part of the United States was adopted.

EIGHT OF CREW KILLED

British Steamer Sunk After Fighting Submarine for Three Hours in the Mediterranean.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)
LONDON, February 2.—The British steamship Woodfield fought a submarine in the Mediterranean for three hours, and was finally sunk. Eight members of the fighting crew were killed and fourteen were wounded. Survivors of the crew arrived today at Plymouth.

Some of the crew who escaped from the Woodfield landed off the African coast, and were taken prisoner by the Moors. They were not released by the Moors until ransoms had been paid for them.

CREW QUITS SINKING SHIP

Men of the Takata Maru Rescued by Vessel With Which Collision Occurred.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The crew of the steamship Takata Maru has been saved, but the ship has been abandoned in a sinking condition, according to a wireless message from Captain Moses received to-night by the Anchor Line officials here.

ACCUSES VON PAPEN

Alien Enemy Detained in London Says Recalled Attache Plotted Destruction of Welland Canal.

LONDON, February 2.—According to a statement made by the authorities here to-day, Brigadier Taylor, detained here on the charge of having failed to register as an alien enemy, has made a confession to the effect that Captain Franz von Papen, recalled German military attache at Washington, organized the plan for blowing up the Welland Canal.

TURKISH HEIR ENDS LIFE

Crown Prince Yusoff Izedin Commits Suicide, His Heir Being Given as Reason.

LONDON, February 2.—The suicide of Yusoff Izedin, heir apparent to the Turkish throne, is reported in a dispatch received by Reuters from Constantinople by way of Berlin.

The message says the crown prince ended his life by cutting arteries, in his palace at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. His health is given as the reason.

WILSON DEMANDS IMMEDIATE ACTION

Wants Steps Begun During Present Month to Back Him Up.

EXCEEDS PREVIOUS EFFORTS

Asserts Right of Americans to Travel Abroad and to Sell Their Products.

KANSAS CITY, MO., February 2

President Wilson demanded to-night that steps be begun during the present month to back him up in defending American lives and commerce abroad. His demand met with shouts and applause from an audience of 15,000 persons, who waved American flags, leaped to their seats and cheered.

When the President ceased speaking he leaned forward and asked the great throng to join him in singing "America." The band played softly, the audience stood, and the words of the patriotic anthem came in a glorious burst of song.

The big crowd was for the President from the start. It waited patiently an hour to see him, and cheered itself hoarse in a three-minute demonstration when he appeared. Sixteen thousand heard him; 20,000 were turned away, and 1,000 more tried to see him as he left his hotel for the hall.

"Why, some men in Washington are questioning if we could get the 500,000 for which the government is asking," he said at one point of his address.

"Would they volunteer?"

A man in the far end of the hall shouted, "Yes," and others echoed the word until the hall was in a turmoil.

THRILLED BY EXPERIENCES OF THESE LAST FEW DAYS

"Why, I believe," the President said as the tumult died, "you could raise the 500,000 men in almost any State. I believe you could get 5,000 men right here in this audience. I have been thrilled by the experiences of these last few days, and I will go home to Washington and smile at the gentlemen who say the United States is not awake."

"Those gallant men who sit on the bill in Washington and make our laws are going to deliver the goods—the goods checked, clean, understandable, are going to deliver the goods because you want the goods delivered."

"I have come to ask you what is back of me in this task of preserving at once peace and your honor," the President said. "The judge on the bench has the law back of him with his judges, sheriffs, national guardsmen and the United States Army, but if you ignore in some foreign capital what the President urges as the rights of the people and government of the United States, what is there back of it?"

"It is necessary that I should come and ask you this question, because I don't know how long the mere word and insistence of your government will prevail to maintain your honor and the dignity and power of the nation."

"There may come a time—I pray God it may never come, but it may, in spite of everything we can do—upon us when I shall have to ask, 'I have said my say; who stands back of it?' Where is that force by which the right and majesty of the United States are to be vindicated and asserted?"

ACTION SHOULD BE BEGUN WITHIN PRESENT MONTH

The President declared the need was immediate, and that action should be begun within the present month.

"I assure you there is not a day to be lost," he said. "Not because I do not know twenty-four hours ahead what will happen."

"The future does not depend upon us, but upon commanders of ships and of submarines and upon blockades and upon many other men, big and little."

The President presented a warning that most of the munition factories of the United States were on the Atlantic seaboard, and that, therefore, the nation must be ready to repel the first attack in order to avoid disaster.

The present army, the President said, was so small that he did not even have enough soldiers to station along the Mexican border to prevent bandits from crossing the line.

"If we even felt," he said, "like asking Congress to encourage the recruiting of 'Kaiser Rangers.'"

"We are witnessing a catastrophe, and God only knows what the issue shall be," was the way he prefaced his conclusion, in which he asked his audience to keep cool, but to uphold the judgment in his demands for an increased national defense.

MAY HAVE TO USE FORCE TO VINDICATE RIGHTS

TOPEKA, KANS., February 2.—President Wilson to-day asserted the right of Americans to travel abroad and their right to send food, manufactured goods and cotton to the populations of neutrals "in open markets" and "wherever the conditions of war make it possible to do so under the ordinary rules of international law."

"It may be necessary to use the force of the United States to vindicate the rights of American citizens to enjoy the protection of international law," he declared emphatically in a speech here. He declared that the people of Kansas are preparing that force for use.

When the President arrived in Topeka the applause which greeted him was scattering.

When he left Topeka thousands roared a friendly farewell.

"There is nothing you would be quicker to blame me for than neglecting to safeguard the rights of Americans, no matter wherever they might be in the world," said the President.

"They are perfectly, clearly marked rights, guaranteed by international law, which every American is entitled to enjoy, and America is not going to

(Continued on Second Page.)

COUNCIL RETURNS BILL TO ASSEMBLY

Accedes to Request of Civic Association Not to Change Charter Measure.

TWO BRANCHES UNANIMOUS

Passage Through Legislature Is Expected in Few Days Without Opposition.

By unanimous vote, both branches of the City Council last night acceded to the request of the Civic Association that the charter-commission bill now pending before the General Assembly be allowed to stand as it was introduced.

Senators Cannon and Wendenburg will be so informed, and the passage of the bill within the next few days is anticipated.

It provides, in brief, that when 25 per cent of the electorate petitions, an order may be entered calling for the election by the people of a special commission to draw up a new charter for the city. The charter, when so drawn, is to be submitted to a vote of the people, and if adopted by a majority of those voting in the election, the bill with a request for its adoption, the preceding being independent of the City Council.

Several days ago City Attorney Pollard, in a letter to the Richmond Senators, held that to be constitutional the bill should be amended so as to require the charter when drawn to be approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the city—not merely by a majority of those voting in the election. On this point the Senators returned the bill to the City Council for instructions.

PROHIBITIVE REQUIREMENT ASSOCIATION CONTENTS

Woodham R. Meredith, counsel for the Civic Association, disagreed with the City Attorney as to the construction of the State Constitution bearing on this question, and on his advice the Civic Association, which has stood back of the movement for charter reform, asked that the bill be passed as originally introduced.

A requirement of a majority of the electorate, as was pointed out, was prohibitive, as with 14,000 qualified voters in the city, not more than half of that number usually go to the polls. It would be possible, therefore, it was shown, for the new charter to receive every vote cast and still not have a majority of the qualified voters of the city.

The charter-commission bill which is now before the State Senate is entirely independent of the charter amendments recommended by the City Council, abolishing the Board of Police Commissioners and placing that department under the Mayor, and abolishing the Board of Health and placing that department under the Board of Public Health. This bill has passed the House of Delegates, is now pending on the Senate calendar, and will go to the Governor within a few days. It will take effect ninety days after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

REQUIRES FEW MINUTES FOR COUNCIL TO ACT

City Attorney Pollard was present at the meeting of the two branches of the Council last night, which followed each other in quick succession, but took no part in the proceedings. It is understood that, while Mr. Pollard does not recede from his position as a local proposition, he accedes to the request of the Civic Association that the bill be passed for what it may be worth, rather than delay the whole matter of charter reform until the Constitution can be again amended, a process which would require several years.

The Board of Aldermen met at 8 o'clock and the Common Council at 8:30. Each body was in session only a few minutes, as there was no debate and no division.

A resolution, offered at the instance of Councilmen Haddon and English, provides for an additional charter amendment giving life tenure to members of the Fire Department. The pending charter amendments give life tenure to policemen, who have heretofore been elected each three years, and it was stated that it was due to oversight that the firemen were not included at that time.

WANTS HAMMOND INVENTION

War Department Asks Congress to Appropriates \$875,000 for Purchase of Wireless Torpedo Control.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, February 2.—The War Department has asked Congress to purchase the invention of John Hays Hammond, Jr., for wireless control of torpedoes for \$875,000. Congress last year failed to appropriate the money for the same purpose, but Mr. Hammond refused to negotiate with foreign governments.

A joint board of the army and navy, consisting of Generals Weaver and Crozier, and Admirals Benson and Strauss, and Captain W. H. G. Bullard, held a meeting to-day and considered plans for putting the proposed torpedo control in service.

Confidence is felt that the appropriation will be provided. Representative Swager, of the Committee on Appropriations, is expected to make a favorable report on the recommendation to purchase the torpedo-wireless director.

SHOCK AT SCHENECTADY

Distinct Earthquake Tremor Shakes Houses and Throws Many Persons Out of Bed.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., February 2.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at 11:25 to-night. Reports from all sections of the county showed houses were shaken, windows and dishes smashed and persons thrown out of bed.

LINER APPAM HELD TO BE PRIZE OF WAR

Little Fighting on Any Battle Front, With No Noteworthy Achievements

THE belief prevails in official circles in Washington that the State Department will declare the British steamer Appam a German prize. Pending formal decision, however, the captured steamer will be held by the American authorities, with the prize crew and captain and crew of the liner and certain of the passengers who are alleged to belong to the armed forces of Great Britain on board. Permission has been given by the government for the 245 other persons on board to land at Newport News.

There is scarcely any fighting on any of the battle fronts, except artillery engagements, and no noteworthy achievements have been recorded.

On the Russian front, Berlin claims the defeat of a strong Russian force between the Stochod and

Sty Rivers, while Vienna reports the for of withdrawal of the Russians from their advanced trenches near Lisieczko, in East Galicia, during mining operations. In hand-to-hand fighting on the Galati Luna slope the Austrians report the capture and destruction of Italian saps, and also the repulse of Italian infantry attacks in the Suggan Valley. It is, however, credits the Italians with the victory in the latter region.

Concentration of large numbers of Germans, Bulgarians and Turks along the Greek frontier is taken in Athens to mean that an attack by the Teutons and their allies is soon to be made on Saloniki.

Greece and Roumania have signed a dual neutrality pact, according to a Rome dispatch.

Prisoners on Appam At Liberty to Leave German Prize Vessel

All Except Liner's Crew and "Enemy Forces" Will Land To-Day on American Soil.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., February 2.—Two hundred and forty-five persons, held prisoner by a German prize crew on the former British passenger liner Appam, were informed to-night that they were at liberty to land on American soil. More than 200 others aboard, including the German captors, the captain and crew of the liner and certain passengers alleged to belong to the armed forces of Great Britain, will be held on board until the United States government definitely determines their status and that of the ship itself.

This arrangement was reached on orders from Washington at a conference between representatives of the German and English governments on the Old Point Comfort wharf with the American collector, Norman R. Hamilton, acting as intermediary.

The captured liner, which has swung at anchor in Hampton Roads off Fort Monroe since she put into the Virginia capes on Tuesday morning, will move up to Newport News early to-morrow to disembark her passengers. With the others will land G. A. Tagliaverti, a naturalized American citizen, of Nevada, the only citizen of the United States aboard. Tagliaverti, who, although carrying his citizenship papers, had not made his identity known, was discovered to-day by the immigration officer.

Lieutenant Berg, the German reservist, commanding the prize crew, still asserts and maintains full authority on board the liner, but he is acting under orders from the United States government through Collector Hamilton. He has agreed to move the ship to Newport News and hold her there pending further developments.

After the conference on the wharf, the British naval attache told Collector Hamilton that those aboard who were free to depart still had some uncertainty about their right to go. He prevailed upon Mr. Hamilton to return to the ship and make the same statement he had made at the conference.

The passengers were assembled in the dining saloon, and Sir Edward Merewether introduced Mr. Hamilton. The latter then explained that all those aboard were free to leave except the German prize crew, the crew of the Appam and the twelve passengers whom the Germans contend have British military connections.

HAMILTON GIVES ANSWER TO LIEUTENANT BERG TO LIEUTENANT BERG

A passenger, who spoke as the representative of these twelve men, asked Collector Hamilton whether they would have the protection of the United States government while the ship was within American territorial waters.

Lieutenant Berg objected to the passenger using the term "American protection," reminding him that he was aboard a ship flying the German flag, which was equivalent to being on German soil.

The collector interceded for the passenger.

"You have sought asylum in a part of the United States," said Mr. Hamilton, addressing Lieutenant Berg. "While you are in these waters you will be afforded protection, and all the others will be given similar protection."

The passengers expressed their approval of the collector's stand by loud applause.

"Very well," returned Lieutenant Berg.

Mr. Hamilton explained that his instructions had been to release every body aboard except members of the prize crew, but since Lieutenant Berg had raised the point that the members of the Appam's crew should be detained

because they had resisted capture, and also the twelve alleged military members, they would be kept aboard until the State Department had passed on this question.

ENGLISHMEN BROUGHT ASHORE TO ARRANGE FOR LANDING

Immediately after to-night's conference on the wharf a selected group of Englishmen, including Sir Edward Merewether, Frederick Seton James, Francis Charles Fuller, Dr. F. E. Rice and the masters of the six British vessels captured by the raider which took the Appam and the Appam's purser, were brought ashore to aid in perfecting arrangements for the landing of the others on board. Mr. James remained at an Old Point hotel, but the rest of the party returned to spend one more night aboard the Appam.

Reports agree that all the prisoners were accorded the best treatment possible by the prize crew under the circumstances. Food and water were short during the last few days of the long voyage across the Atlantic from the Spanish coast, but the passengers say they had the same fare as their captors, and had no complaint to make.

Versions of the identity of the German raider which captured the Appam and the other craft still differ. Prince von Hatzfeldt, of the German embassy at Washington, asserts that she is the German cruiser Moewe, built in 1913 or 1914 for the Imperial navy, and commanded by Captain Count Dohna. All of the captured British skippers agree, however, that the raider is the converted merchantman Panga, of about 5,000 tons, probably completed a few months ago, mounting six masked guns of near six-inch caliber, and having two torpedo tubes. The Englishmen believe that she was fitted out recently as a commerce destroyer and slipped out to the high seas from the German base at the Kiel Canal shortly before she began her career off the coast of Spain by capturing the steamer Farringford on January 11.

INSISTS IT IS NOT OLD NAVAL SHIP MOEWE

"They may call her what they please," said Mr. James to-night, "but I have dined aboard the old naval ship Moewe, and she was only a 600-ton ship. Maybe they are calling her the Moewe now."

Captain David Barton, of the steamer ship Corbridge, the second prize taken by the raider, was a prisoner aboard her before he was transferred with his crew to the Appam. He says the German is a brand-new ship built for the fruit trade, with her decks strengthened to carry a battery that would do credit to a first-class naval commerce destroyer.

"Some of her plates inside had not even been placed when I saw her," Captain Barton said. "She is a trim, fast boat with a single funnel, and has her hold fitted for carrying fruit. Her guns, six of them, probably are 5.7 inch bore. Four of them are mounted forward, masked by a collapsible steel forecastle, which falls away when the ship gets within range of her prey. Two others are aft, one on the poop, and both placed that they are not readily observed."

"Although I was confined below decks during most of my stay on board, I was given considerable liberty, and managed to make a rather complete inspection. One plate bore the name 'Panga,' engraved, and several of us saw the same name on papers in the commander's cabin."

PRISONERS SAW LITTLE OF WHAT HAPPENED

"I was on the boat beginning the night of January 11, my ship having been captured a few hours after the raider began her work by taking the Farringford. The ship was manned by a crew of several hundred men, many of whom had 'S. M. S. Moewe' on their hats; others had 'S. M. S. Panga' and, in fact, there were half a dozen different names. Whenever the German

captured the Appam, and was waiting for complete instructions before proceeding further.

Formal announcement of the State Department's decision may be withheld until it is finally determined what disposition is to be made of the vessel.

The present intention of the State Department, as announced semi-officially to-night, is to disregard the Hague treaties altogether in disposing of the case, and to apply the existing Prussian treaty. This will recognize the German ownership of the Appam, and

REAL ISSUE NOW IS DISPOSITION OF BRITISH SHIP

State Department Inclined to Belief That It Belongs to Its German Captors.

THE HAGUE CONVENTION DOES NOT GOVERN CASE

Terms of Ancient Prussian-American Treaty Likely to Be Observed.

HELD HERE PENDING DECISION

If Vessel Is Awarded to Germany It Probably Will Be Sequestered in American Waters.

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WASHINGTON, February 2.—Indications that the British passenger liner Appam, brought into Hampton Roads by a German prize crew, will be held by the United States to be a German prize of war, and not an auxiliary cruiser, were given to-night in high official quarters.

The neutrality board, which advises the State Department on such questions, decided to-day that the ship was a prize. An announcement to that effect was made, but was recalled, presumably because the State Department has not acted.

WILL HOLD THAT PRIZE BELONGS TO GERMANS

The real point to be decided is whether the Appam shall remain in possession of the prize crew under the terms of the Prussian-American treaty or shall be returned to her British owners under The Hague convention. Indications were given that the State Department will hold that the prize belongs to Germany.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, in a formal note to Secretary Lansing, gave notice that the Appam came into Hampton Roads under the treaty which guarantees her to her captors. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, asked that the ship be returned to her British owners as a prize recovered under The Hague convention.

The Hague convention, under article 21, provides for the internment of the crew and the surrender of the ship, but the State Department officials are doubtful that it can be applied to the case of the Appam, first, because the Prussian-American treaty is believed to be binding, and, second, because Great Britain signed, but never ratified, this particular Hague convention.

Until the status of the ship is decided it will remain in custody of the Norfolk customs authorities, and if turned over to Germany, may be kept in port or sent to sea, as the German government chooses.

CLAIMED BY NEITHER TO BE NAVAL AUXILIARY

It was regarded as significant that neither the British nor the German authorities contended that the Appam was a naval auxiliary. Thus the United States is relieved of deciding a question which officials feared would become one of the most troublesome complexities of the war. As both governments concede she is a prize, nothing remains to be decided except her disposition.

The State Department to-day requested the customs authorities to land all passengers and noncombatants. Their case now goes to the immigration authorities. Foreign consuls will care for their own nationals who are indigent. Those who can afford to do so are free to go on to Europe. Those who wish to remain in the United States must comply with the usual immigration regulations. Any Germans who elect to return to Germany and cannot find ways to do so probably will have to be cared for by the government at some immigrant station.

BASED ON INFORMATION FROM LIEUTENANT BERG

Count von Bernstorff's communication to Secretary Lansing was based upon information in a telegram from Lieutenant Berg, commander of the Appam. It was also stated in the telegram that the Appam had resisted before being captured, and that she had aboard a "military transport" of enemy subjects. It was believed here that Lieutenant Berg referred to gun pointers removed from British ships destroyed by the captor of the Appam.

It was indicated at the German embassy that the question of whether the United States should be asked to intern the "military transport" until the end of the war was being considered. It was also said that Count von Bernstorff had advised the government of the circumstances surrounding the arrival of the Appam, and was waiting for complete instructions before proceeding further.

Formal announcement of the State Department's decision may be withheld until it is finally determined what disposition is to be made of the vessel.

The present intention of the State Department, as announced semi-officially to-night, is to disregard the Hague treaties altogether in disposing of the case, and to apply the existing Prussian treaty. This will recognize the German ownership of the Appam, and

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