

WEATHER FORECAST:  
Cloudy tonight and Monday.  
(Full Report on Page Two.)

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## PLOT TO FORGE U. S. PASSPORTS LAID TO BERLIN BY LONDON SPY

Robert Rosenthal's Confession  
Implicating Kaiser's Espionage System Stirs Officials Here.

State Department Awaits Details From Ambassador Page—Counterfeit Dies Seen by Prisoner.

The charge of the spy, Robert Rosenthal, in London, that the head of the Berlin spy system has a perfect equipment for manufacturing American passports, has created a stir in official quarters here.

Rosenthal, now held by British military authorities, is reported in the press dispatches as implicating Captain von Prieger, of the German admiralty, in the plot to forge American passports.

The confession, dispatches say, leaves no room for doubt concerning the accuracy of the information, which has been transmitted by Ambassador Page.

This is the first time the charge has been made in any quarter that the Government was involved in frauds against the American passport system.

### BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION.

It is thought more than possible that some of Rosenthal's statements will furnish a basis for investigation by the United States Government. There is little doubt, dispatches declare, that Lady (the spy who was shot in the Tower of London) had a passport obtained from Capt. von Prieger's agency. Rosenthal himself was equipped with an emergency passport issued in Berlin at the beginning of the war. When he pretended he was an American citizen traveling in Europe, even mentioning as evidence in support of this assertion his activities in Berlin in assisting the American relief committees in aiding Americans in Germany. His story seemed to be further supported by his familiarity with American cities and personalities, and his assertion that he was a traveling agent for a patent gas mantle concern. He explained his presence in London as being in the Hague, in Copenhagen, and other continental cities satisfactorily.

But the English military authorities had intercepted a letter from Rosenthal from Copenhagen to Captain von Prieger under a name which the authorities knew from previous had been using for years. The letter was apparently an innocent business communication, saying that the writer was proceeding to London to promote the sale of his gas mantle, and hoping that business would be good. He expected to appoint an English agent to sell the mantle.

### "Game Is Up," Says Spy.

After the letter had been produced with other details, Rosenthal, disheveled, with his hands, gave a military salute and said that the game was up. "I confess," said he, "that I am a German sent here to spy by Captain von Prieger."

He then made a complete confession. He said that he had been in England on a previous occasion for the purpose of spying, and that he had used the same passport. Then came the most important part of his confession, so far as at least, as the United States is concerned.

"I was doubtful," said Rosenthal, "about coming to England again, but I can fit you out," said he, "with a passport in any name you wish—a passport that will pass inspection."

### Tries To End His Life.

Rosenthal explained that he ultimately decided to take a chance on the passport he had already obtained and which he had used in England some time before. He said that he was on British soil with this passport when Anton Kueperle, the German spy who recently committed suicide during his trial here, was arrested. Rosenthal was on the point of leaving England when he was caught.

After the confession he broke down, and later made a desperate attempt to commit suicide by strangling himself with the bedclothes. He was discovered in time, however.

Rosenthal will be tried by a military court-martial.

## SOME ENORMOUS ORDERS FOR MUNITIONS IN U. S.

Here are a few of the larger orders for munitions which the allied governments have placed with American manufacturers:

Contracts for all sorts of war supplies to the value of \$83,000,000, distributed among thirty-seven American companies. A single contract for 5,000,000 howitzer and shrapnel shells from the Russian government at an average of \$17.85 each. A \$168,000,000 order for rifles for the British "and Chinese" governments, by the Bridgeport Arms Company. The British government has contracted to take all the small arms ammunition the Remington-U. M. C. Company can turn out in the next three years. Russia has placed an order for \$30,000,000 in shrapnel shells with the Pressed Steel Car Company. The Bethlehem Steel Company has contracted to produce 8,000 field guns for the British army. It is turning out 12,000 shrapnel shells and 50,000 1-pounder and small shells each twenty-four hours.

## Orders For Munitions Swamping American Plants, Declares Maxim

Famous Inventor Asserts Huge Contracts for Arms and Ammunition Force Companies to Make Big Increases in Payroll—Bridgeport Concern Turns Out 15,000 Rifles Daily.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Orders for munitions aggregating at least \$1,000,000,000 are being rushed through in this country, according to a statement made today by Hudson Maxim, the inventor. "Considering a recent tremendous order for field guns which has been placed with the Westinghouse Company," said Maxim, "I consider that a fairly conservative estimate. Reports from Washington indicate that food-stuffs and war-supplies shipped to the allies since the opening of the war already aggregate \$1,000,000,000, and so far the real shipments have scarcely begun."

"Take the Westinghouse case, for example. Within a few months that company's capacity for turning out field guns will be ten times what it is today. Every steel and powder company in the country is building additional plants. We are turning out 15,000 rifles a day at this time. Within two months our capacity will be at least 20,000 a day. And all these are being made to order."

Shrapnel Figures High. "The quantity of small arm ammunition and shrapnel is so vast that even conservative estimates would sound incredible. One company alone is turning out 12,000 shrapnel shells a day."

From other sources it was learned that practically every company in the United States which can make anything useful in warfare has accepted or is preparing to accept orders for ammunition, motor trucks, and other supplies.

The Recording and Computing Machine Company, of Dayton, Ohio, is working in the country for an order for 6,000,000 time fuses for shrapnel. This order is only a part of one general order for \$2,000,000 which has been distributed by the Canadian Car and Foundry Company among thirty-seven American manufacturers. The sub-orders are scaled down as low as \$25,000 to utilize every bit of productive capacity available. No plant is so small it cannot "get a piece of a war contract."

This huge Canadian order is believed to have come from the Russian government. A large part of it is for shrapnel and howitzer shells, at an average price of \$17.85 each.

Bridgeport "American Essen." Bridgeport, Conn., where the making of weapons and ammunition is a leading industry, is already looking forward to a day when it will be called the "American Essen." Millions of dollars have been spent on new factories. The newly organized Bridgeport Arms Company—closely affiliated with the Remington and Union Metallic Cartridge companies—has just accepted an order of \$18,000,000 for rifles for England and China. They are to cost \$23 each, and the order calls for 8,000,000.

This is the first work that has reached this country that is taking definite steps to arm herself against eventualities. It is reported (Continued on Fifth Page.)

T. R. FEELS "BULLY" ON HIS WAY SOUTH  
Colonel, However, Refuses to Talk Mexico or German Note on Short Wait Here.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in excellent physical trim, but somewhat tentative on politics and international affairs, passed through Washington last night at 10:30 o'clock, en route to New Orleans. The colonel was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, and the two will be guests for a week of John Parker, an old friend of the former President.

Colonel Roosevelt emerged energetically from his drawing-room when informed there was a would-be interviewer outside, but the former President came out protesting that he hadn't a thing to say.

"I guess you've noticed that I haven't had anything to say on public questions for quite a while," smilingly, asserted the colonel. "I'm not doing any talking just now."

Mexico, the German note, politics, and the world situation in general were subjects broached, but Colonel Roosevelt just grinned and shook his head.

The colonel said, however, that he is feeling "bully" again, after that which hurt his back a week or so ago.

The former President looked well, too, and if the Barnes libel suit and other troubles have worried him, he isn't showing it a bit.

Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt will remain at the country place of John Parker for a week, and during their stay will go for a cruise on the Gulf. Colonel Roosevelt said his trip was one of pleasure and had no political significance.

Thief in Cigar Store Gets \$133.40 in Tin Can  
Charles E. Cornell, 751 Eighth street northeast, banked his money in a tin can behind the counter of his cigar store when he closed up last night, his deposits amounting to \$133.40.

When he returned, the can and cash were missing. A hole in the back door showed where some one had crept through the panel and other case was reported to the police of the Fifth precinct.

Porter Charlton Sane; Will Be Tried in July  
COMO, Italy, June 6.—Porter Charlton, young American who killed his beautiful actress wife while on a honeymoon in a villa beside Lake Como, is sane, alienists informed the court here yesterday.

The court accordingly ordered Charlton's trial on the charge of murder placed on the calendar for early next month.

## 100 MIDDIES FACE INQUIRY AS RESULT OF CRIBBING PLOT

Sweeping Investigation Begins Tomorrow Into Most Serious Scandal Which Has Ever Shaken Annapolis.

Practice Cruise Postponed as Result and Majority of Students May Lose Vacations in Order to Testify.

Sweeping investigation of the most serious "cribbing" scandal in the history of the Naval Academy by a court of inquiry is to begin tomorrow following the preliminary probe made by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

Pending a settlement of the scandal the middies' practice cruise has been postponed, and the battleships Missouri, Wisconsin, and Ohio, comprising the practice squadron, remain at anchor in the Chesapeake Bay instead of making their scheduled start today for San Francisco.

No one today could foresee to what extent the summer work will be curtailed.

Three midshipmen have already been dismissed, but their names are withheld by Secretary Daniels.

SEVEN MORE ACCUSED.  
Seven other cadets are under specific charges, which must be probed by the court. In addition the conduct of at least 100 others, including members of the graduating class, and possibly certain instructors, may be the subject of inquiry.

The "honor system" at the Naval Academy is on trial, many naval officers believe, and the cases of the seven midshipmen, still under charges of having used unfair means in examinations, are subordinated to the possibility of startling revelations that the board of inquiry may bring out.

The investigation will play havoc with all plans for summer, either of work or pleasure. The presence of Admiral Fullam, who was to command the practice squadron, is absolutely necessary. Numerous officers attached to the various ships are expected to be present, but must remain to await the possibility of being called as witnesses. Many of the graduates, although anxious to avail themselves of the summer leave allowed them on graduation, also will be forced to remain.

Some of the midshipmen, however, were charged with trying to bribe a cadet to secure examination papers. The others, it is alleged, got a key and entered the room of a mathematics professor to learn their marks in examinations already taken. They were (Continued on Second Page.)

## REFORMS URGED FOR PORTO RICO

President Urged to Send Commission to Investigate Labor Conditions There.

President Wilson was urged to send a commission to Porto Rico for an investigation of labor conditions there by Santiago Iglesias and Rivera Martinez, delegates from the Porto Rican Federation of Labor, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, today.

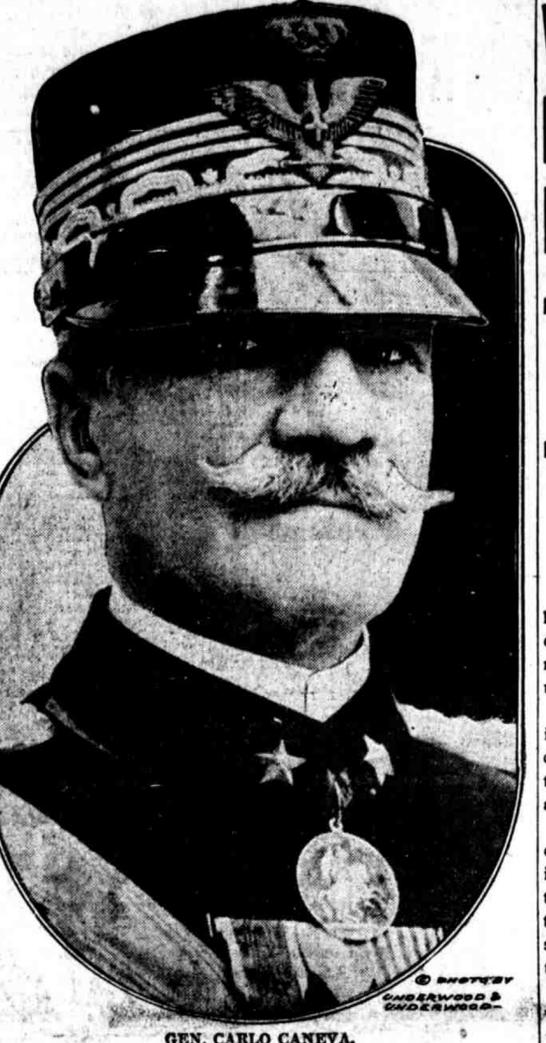
This commission, the delegation argued in a conference with Secretary Tumulty today, would discover "almost slavish conditions prevailing." The Porto Ricans also criticized the government by Prof. Eisberg, the German socialist, declaring that "unless checked or changed, that government will prove the greatest obstacle to the normal and rational effort on the part of the workers to establish a better standard of life for the people."

Charges filed with the President allege the insular police with the Porto Rican government's knowledge were used as strike breakers during the recent strike of the sugar workers. The right of trial by jury and habeas corpus and the speech and assembly laws were denied the strikers, it was alleged.

## Again Operated On.

ATHENS, June 6.—A second operation was performed on King Constantine by Prof. Eisberg, the German socialist. A portion of the King's tenth rib was removed. An official bulletin issued immediately afterward said the operation was "highly successful."

## DIRECTS ITALIAN ADVANCE AGAINST AUSTRIA



GEN. CARLO CANEVA,  
Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Forces in the Field.

## BIG NAVAL BATTLE RAGING IN BALTIC AUSTRIANS CLEAR TOWNS IN TYROL

Fleets of Czar and Kaiser Come Into Collision Near Gulf of Riga.

LONDON, June 6.—A naval battle of great importance is being fought today in the Baltic Sea between a squadron of Russian warships and a strong German fleet.

The opposing warships met near the Gulf of Riga. The battle opened with exchange at long range between the larger warships after the smaller vessels took part in the combat.

PETROGRAD, June 6.—The war office issues the following official statement: "A strong fleet of German warships has exchanged shots with the Russian fleet near the Gulf of Riga."

The Gulf of Riga is about 700 miles northeast of Kiel, the German naval base. It is a practically landlocked arm of the Baltic, and is a Russian naval base for the protection of the Gulf of Finland, on which are located the fortresses of Petrograd and Kronstadt.

Will Organize War on "Black Hand" in Chicago  
CHICAGO, June 6.—A. Bruce Blasinski, chief of the Department of Justice, is expected to arrive here tomorrow morning to direct the local bureau in a war of extermination against the "Black Hand," or Mafia, an organized criminal body whose national headquarters are declared to be in Chicago.

German Cholera Plot Against French Charged  
PARIS, June 6.—German troops in the Argentine have been vaccinated against cholera, according to a statement appearing in the Journal des Debats.

Grief Over Her Divorce Leads to Woman's Death  
SYRACUSE, June 6.—Grief over the divorce she was compelled to get a week ago is believed to have led to the death here of Mrs. Della C. Arwine, former wife of Fred Arwine, of New York.

President at Church.  
President Wilson attended services at the Central Presbyterian Church this morning in company with his cousin, John Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

## BREAK FEARED WITH GERMANY BERLIN RULED BY WAR PARTY

Pacific Talk Heard in Administration Circles, But Officials Know That Feeling Is Only on Surface.

New American Note Not Sent Yet and White House and State Department Give Matter Air of Mystery.

Outwardly calm and optimistic, high Administration officials are deeply apprehensive that the German situation is fraught with the utmost danger.

Pacific talk is heard everywhere in Administration circles, but down under this there is knowledge that the war party is in the saddle at Berlin.

Never before since the war opened was this element so dominant. The recent smashing victory of the German armies against the Russians in Galicia has greatly strengthened the war party's position.

The question of peace or a clash with Germany is put to Berlin and the information here is that the naval and military chieftains will shape the answer to the new American note.

The new American note has not yet gone forward to Berlin. Interest surrounds the exact time of its transmission, and both White House and State Department have made a mystery of this. But far greater interest centers in what Berlin is going to do when this new Wilson state paper is delivered at the German foreign office.

### SOON WILL BE SENT.

Although there has been unexpected delay in sending the note, which failed to go Saturday night, as officials predicted, the indications today are that it will be cabled in the next thirty-six hours. Should there be much longer delay than that, it will be accepted as evidence that this Government is willing to see the controversy dragged out indefinitely.

This is what Germany would gladly do, because it would enable her to steer away from the square issue of methods of submarine warfare and evade it for an indeterminate period. However, there is no indication that the Administration is going to allow this, although Secretary Bryan is credited with desiring it.

It is expected that the note will be cabled tomorrow night. Causes for delay were that the President was indisposed after the Cabinet meeting Friday night, and so waited until yesterday to perfect the phraseology. Moreover, Counselor Lansing wanted plenty of time to go over it.

Americans just back from Germany have brought word that Washington had Von Tirpitz is the man who is determining the naval policy of the empire; that even the Kaiser bows to him; that in this perilous situation as between the United States and Germany there are grave reasons to fear that Von Tirpitz and the military party will have the final word. They think Von Tirpitz for the humane conduct of war at sea shall be complied with, and that the chances are unfavorable to a peaceful adjustment.

### Look To Garhard.

Those persons in Washington—and they include prominent pro-Germans close to the German embassy—who say it is incredible there should be a break, are basing their opinions on the belief that the sending of Dr. Meyer Gerard to Berlin will prolong the negotiations, that delay will make for peace, and that the exchanges are to be prolonged through diplomatic maneuvering.

Everybody knows that delay and more delay is the game of the diplomats play. It has been the policy of Secretary Bryan in Mexican matters hitherto and in all the acute issues which have arisen since the European war opened.

But if persons here who know the conditions in Germany intimately at this particular time are correct, it is not at all certain the diplomats are going to handle this controversy beyond a certain point. They think Von Tirpitz intends to carry on submarine warfare in his own way, and that when the second American note goes, and Germany gets up against a quiet reply to the question whether she will change her methods of submarine war, and insure Americans that their lives will not be ruthlessly sacrificed at sea in violation of international law the reply will be "No."

It is significant that the Germans in the last few days are greatly intensifying their submarine activities. Latest dispatches show many more vessels