

GUARANTEE.
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If You Want It.
See Editorial Page, Column 1.

New York



Tribune

WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow, with
lower temperature and light winds.
Full Report on Page 15.

First to Last—the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1916.

ONE CENT In New York City, Newark, Jersey City
and Hoboken. Elsewhere Two Cents.

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The Tribune Assn.)

Hollweg Rejects Peace Crushing Militarism

T.R. PLATFORM LAD DOWN; IS PRO-AMERICA

No 'Pussy Footing' on
Any Issue, His Warn-
ing to Old Guard.

DECLARES WAR ON ALL HYPHENS

Colonel Proclaims Decla-
ration of Principles to
Oyster Bay Pilgrim.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Oyster Bay, N. Y., April 5.—For the first time since he has been seriously considered for the Republican nomination for President, Colonel Roosevelt has made clear the terms upon which he will accept the nomination, and his foreign and internal policies if elected.

This declaration of principles, it leaked out to-day, was made to a recent visitor, a member of Congress who is to be a delegate to the Chicago convention. He came to Sagamore Hill with a party of three, prepared to offer tentative allegiance. Ere he left he was told that before he and his colleagues decide to nominate the ex-President they must be agreed:

That it is to the interest of the United States to nominate him, and therefore in the interests of the Republican party.

That there will be on "pussy footing" on any issue Roosevelt has raised. That the platform must be anti-hypens.

That it must be for a policy of ample and thorough preparedness, to the end that Americans of whatever creed may be protected in their right the world over.

And that such a policy should be adopted as the best way in which to maintain honorable peace with all the world and avoid war.

Principles Declared.

As the story of the Colonel's declaration of principles is told the Congressman-delegate found Colonel Roosevelt in conference with three friends in the trophy room when he arrived at Sagamore Hill. After the usual greetings had been exchanged and apparently with an idea that he would be urged to support the Colonel in Chicago and was prepared to put the possible nominee under an obligation he declared he might find it necessary to support him.

"You know, Colonel," he is reported as saying, "I may make up my mind that we will have to nominate you." Colonel Roosevelt was on his feet at once.

"Well," he declared, pounding his right fist into the palm of his left hand, "now let me give you a piece of advice."

This, in substance, is the advice which followed:

"If you have any doubt on the subject of not nominating me. Get it perfectly clear in your head that if you nominate me it must be because you think it is in your interest, and the interest of the Republican party, and because you think it to the interest of the United States to do so."

"And more than that, don't you do it if you expect me to pussy-foot on any single issue I have raised. Don't be for me unless you are prepared to say that every citizen of this country has got to be pro-American first, last and all the time and no pro-anything else at all, and that we stand for every good American everywhere, whatever his birth place or creed and wherever he now lives, and that in return we demand that he be an American and nothing else, with no hyphen about him."

"Every American citizen must be for America first and for no other country even second, and he hasn't any right to be in the United States at all if he has any divided loyalty between this country and any other."

"I don't care a rap for the man's creed or birthplace or national origin as long as he is straight United States first, and if he isn't I am against him. And don't you nominate me unless you are prepared to take the position that Uncle Sam is to be strong enough to defend his rights and to defend every one of his people wherever those people are, and he can't be strong enough unless he prepares in advance."

Not for War, He Avers.

"I am not for war. On the contrary, I abhor an unjust or a wanton war, and I would use every honorable expedient to avoid even a just war. But I feel with all my heart that you don't in the long run avoid war by making other people believe that you are afraid to fight for your own rights."

Suffrage Wins Long Fight; Bill Passes Senate To-day

Whitney-Brereton Amendment Placed on Third Reading Calendar by 29 to 13, and Its Passage Will End Contest at Albany for 1916.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Albany, April 5.—After many weeks of watchful waiting, the little band of patient suffragists were rewarded just before 10 o'clock to-night, when the Whitney-Brereton amendment was taken out of general orders and placed on the third reading calendar for final passage, by a vote of 29 to 13. The measure, it is expected, will come up to-morrow, and with its passage the suffrage fight before this year's Legislature will end.

The bill was not started on its way toward final passage to-night until Senators Brown, Sage and other opponents had vented their opposition in flaming language, nor until Senator Brown had made an attempt to change the measure by inserting a provision that alien married women be compelled to take the oath of allegiance. This change was voted down, only eleven Senators standing by Brown, with thirty against him.

The unchanged amendment was then passed to the third reading calendar, of the thirteen who voted against it being Messrs. Gilchrist, of Brooklyn; Carroll, of Brooklyn; Mullan, of Rochester; Brown, of Watertown; Sage, of Albany; Hewitt, of Locke; Newton, of Genesee; Argetsinger, of Rochester; Ramsperger, of Buffalo; Burlingame, of Brooklyn; Lawson, of Brooklyn; Wicks, of Oneida County, and Cromwell, of Richmond.

Senator Newton, of Genesee, introduced the amendment for Senator Brown which required alien married women to take the oath of allegiance. It provided that a woman of foreign birth, becoming a citizen by marriage, "shall take and file an oath pledging allegiance to the government of the United States and renouncing allegiance to the government of the country of her birth."

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MARCONI INVENTS AERIAL WAR DEVICE

Will Give Apparatus and Wireless Discoveries to Allies.

Paris, April 5.—Guglielmo Marconi has invented a special apparatus, based on a new principle, destined to make a sensational change in the operation of aeroplanes and dirigibles. This announcement has just been made, according to a Rome dispatch to the "Journal des Debats."

Marconi has at the same time carried on important wireless telegraphy researches with great success. His inventions will be immediately employed by the Italian army, after which they will be placed at the disposal of Italy's allies.

BLOCKADE RUNNER SEIZED, FIRST OF WAR

Brazilian Steamer Caught Off Orkney Islands.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, April 5.—The Tribune correspondent is informed that the first genuine attempt at old-fashioned blockade running during the present war has been discovered.

The Brazilian steamer Saldanha da Gama cleared Para recently bound for New York. Last week she was discovered at the Orkney Islands with 120 tons of raw rubber aboard, having ostensibly mistaken her course.

Both ship and cargo will be sent to a British prize court.

AMERICAN AMBULANCE HONORS MARJORIE

Marjorie Sterrett, who sent a dime to build a battleship, will be the guest of the American Ambulance Hospital of Paris at tea this afternoon at the Flower Show, Grand Central Palace. Society girls, headed by Miss Elsie Nicoll, will be attired in specially designed patriotic costumes. Mrs. Robert Bacon is chairman of the committee.

After Marjorie reaches the show Mrs. C. B. Alexander will present to the battleship sponsor a strongbox containing 200 bright new dimes and will make the presentation speech. Mme. Therese Cerutti will appear in her special dances, and there will be general dancing. In the evening Miss Marie Dressler will sing. Roller skating will be another attraction.

Fuller details of the interest of the American Ambulance in Marjorie will be found on page 10.

Total received from Tribune readers \$6,540.65
Total reported from other newspapers on April 1 7,014.12
Grand total \$13,554.77
Number of contributors to The Tribune 43,355
Number of contributors to other newspapers at last report (April 1) 57,382
Grand total 100,737
Other newspapers handling the fund report to The Tribune weekly.

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VILLA ROUTED BY MEXICANS NEAR SATEVO

American and Carranza Troops Hotly Pursue Fugitive.

TEN OUTLAWS DIE IN NEW BATTLE

General Cavazos, Victor, Expects to Catch Up with Quarry To-day.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., April 5.—Villa bandits, led by Pancho Villa himself, have been defeated and routed near Satevo, in the central Benito Juarez district, by Carranza troops under General Jose Cavazos, according to an official report to-night to General Gabriel Gaviira in Juarez from General Cavazos.

General Cavazos says Villa unquestionably was with the band of more than one hundred Villistas, but did not take part in the battle, the whole band dispersing and scattering after a short engagement in which the Villistas lost ten men killed and several wounded who were carried off by their comrades. General Cavazos thinks Villa left with a portion of the band, which went to the south, and his dispatch to-night says he was pursuing that detachment and expected to overtake it before morning.

No mention was made in the dispatch of Villa being wounded, and it was indicated that while Cavazos had every reason to believe Villa was in the band he was not seen by the Carranza leader.

Americans May Be in Chase.

American cavalry which was at Chihuahua yesterday is believed to have moved toward Satevo to-day on reports from Mexican sources that Villa was seen near there yesterday, and it is believed the Americans now are pursuing the band routed by Cavazos's men.

Villa bandits are being heavily recruited from among the Mexican ranchers in the vicinity of Chihuahua City, abandoning their homes to join the bandit leader. This information was received here to-night from American sources in Chihuahua, and is regarded as reliable. The advances say anti-American sentiment has been stirred up among the ranchers by Villa agents, and that hundreds of them, some from within a few miles of the city of Chihuahua, are joining the Villa movement.

Two Villa Chiefs Slain.

Two of Villa's chief bandits have been killed in battles with Carranza soldiers, according to a telegram received to-day by General Gaviira in Juarez from General Gutierrez at Chihuahua. The dispatch, after reiterating that Villa was wounded by Carranzistas at Guerrero, says Elfezo Hernandez and Roman Teranzo, leaders of Villa bandits in the Guerrero country, both were killed and their bodies found by Carranza soldiers. It also has been definitely determined, General Gutierrez says, that Pablo Lopez, the Villa bandit who led the attack on the party of eighteen American mining men at Santa Isabel, was killed, presumably by American soldiers, following the Guerrero battle, and his command of 200 bandits is now being led by Candelario Cervantes.

Twenty Villa bandits, led by Julio Acosta, still are in the hills near Guerrero, endeavoring to effect a junction with a band of 100 Villistas who were attacked by Colonel Dodd's column near Bachinua. These are being led by Martin Lopez and are badly scattered by the American dispatches to General Gaviira.

Carranzistas Engage Band.

General Benjamin Garza, commanding a Carranza force, wired to General Gaviira from La Jara de Abasco that his scouts had engaged in a skirmish with a band of Villistas near there and had captured a number of the guns of the band.

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Continued on page 5, column 1

HEAVY LOSSES HALT GERMANS ABOUT VERDUN

Crown Prince's Forces Pause After Check at Douaumont.

FRENCH INCREASE CAILLETTE GAIN

Drive Enemy Further Back Northeast of Fortress—Guns Renew Duel.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, April 5.—Again the fury of the Verdun assault has spent itself and the Germans have been forced to pause and recuperate from their losses. Except for an intermittent cannonade in the Douaumont-Vaux sector, fighting has been practically suspended. The French claim only the capture of a communication trench in the Caillette wood.

But that it is anything more than a pause the French dare not yet hope. Even as the tired troops rest after the terrific strain of the last week, they must be alert against a surprise or a new attempt to overwhelm their defence.

Both the Germans and the French are utilizing the opportunity to strengthen their lines and to rush up much-needed supplies. In the close hand-to-hand fighting the wounded have been greater than in almost any week since the attack began six weeks ago.

Although the Germans have adopted the most extraordinary measures in an attempt to conceal their losses, they have deceived no one except possibly themselves. Certainly, they have not deceived the French, who have been able to calculate not only the number, but the disposition of the attacking troops.

Berlin Claims French Repulses.

While Paris reports a general quiet about the fortress, Berlin recounts the repulse of several French counter attacks. Thus, an attempt to take the hill northeast of Harcourt was frustrated, the Germans say, while in the Caillette wood enemy attacks also broke down. The statement says:

"On the left bank of the Meuse the French were prevented by the Germans from again occupying the hill northeast of Harcourt."

"In the Fort Douaumont sector yesterday repeated counter attacks of the enemy broke down before the German line southwest of the fort and in front of the German positions in the north part of the Caillette wood."

The night statement of the Paris War Office is as follows:

"West of the Meuse the day was calm. To the east there was an intermittent cannonade in the Douaumont-Vaux sector. No infantry action occurred in the region of Verdun."

Artillery Active in Argonne.

"In the Argonne our artillery continued to direct concentrated fires on the lines and lines of communication on the enemy's front, especially in the region of Montfaucon and the Malancourt wood."

"North of the Aisne our artillery was active between the Beau-Marais wood, south of Craonne, and Berry-a-Rac."

An earlier statement recounted some greater activity:

"In the Argonne there has been a combat with hand grenades in the sector between Bolante and Pille Morte. We caused the explosion of two mines, which damaged an enemy trench."

Wireless Apparatus Destroyed.

"The firemen and engineers went to their stations after having stopped the port engine and closed the draught plates of the furnaces. At the same time the wireless operator tried to send out distress signals, but without success, the antennae having fallen with the foremast."

"The crew proceeded to their stations to launch the lifeboats and rafts. There were six lifeboats capable of carrying 184 persons, twenty-two rafts capable of carrying 264 persons, and in addition 116 life belts. It appears from the reports made that these life belts were on the spar deck, and that a number of them were in bad condition, but the crowding on deck at the time made it very difficult to move about."

"A number of pieces of the torpedo were found on board the Sussex. Some of them have been handed over to the American delegation which had proceeded to Boulogne. The others will be forwarded to the Ministry of Marine by the maritime authorities."

"The submarine which torpedoed the

Continued on page 7, column 5

SUSSEX TORPEDOED, SAY U. S. ATTACHES

Washington, April 6.—The American military and naval attaches of the embassy in Paris reported to-day that they recently examined the Sussex and the fragments of metal found after the explosion. It is understood they found that the Sussex was torpedoed.

London, April 5.—Fragments, supposedly of a torpedo, that were found on the steamer Sussex have been forwarded to Washington by Ambassador Page.

On a high authority it is stated that the fragments were considered at the American Embassy to be undoubtedly of German origin.

U-BOAT MENACED SUSSEX RESCUERS

French Admiral, in Official Report, Tells How Vessel Was Torpedoed.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 5.—A translation of the report of Rear Admiral A. Grasset, assistant chief of the French General Staff, dated at Boulogne, March 30, to the vice-admiral of the French General Staff on the attack on the Sussex was given out here by the French Embassy to-day. It contains the charge that the submarine that sank the Sussex hovered about to attack a rescuing ship and tried to sink a British destroyer near by when saving part of the crew. The report follows:

"In conformity with your instructions I proceeded to Boulogne, where I conducted an inquiry relative to the attack on the Sussex. On March 24 the Sussex, belonging to the State Railway Company and running the regular service between England and France, left Folkestone at 1:25 p. m. for Dieppe. This boat carried about 325 passengers of all nationalities, a great number of them being women and children, as well as the Indian mails. This approximate figure is given by the captain; according to the company there were 383 passengers. The officer in control of the tickets was severely wounded and taken to Dover. He is not in a fit state to furnish particulars."

"She was not possessed of any armament. The crew consisted of fifty-three men. From the start the speed was set at sixteen knots; after having passed one mile distance from Dungeness the captain headed south three degrees east. The weather was very fine, the sea almost calm. Most of the passengers were on deck."

"Suddenly, without the slightest warning, the captain, who was on the bridge, saw before the port beam some 150 metres away, the track of a torpedo. It was now 2:50 p. m.; the time of the disaster being exactly registered by the stopping of the clocks on board the vessel."

Officers Saw the Torpedo.

"The second officer and deck officer, who were on the bridge, also distinctly saw the torpedo. With great presence of mind the captain ordered the helm hard a port and stopped the starboard engine, in order to avoid the torpedo by turning to starboard. These two orders were executed immediately, as is proved by the statements of the engineers of the vessel."

"The ship was beginning to swing off, when, eight seconds after the torpedo had been seen, a terrific explosion took place, throwing up an enormous column of water. Calculating from the distance at which the torpedo had first been seen and the time which passed before the explosion, the speed of the torpedo must have been 30 knots, the normal speed of a torpedo."

"The ship was cut in two opposite the bridge; the after part, thanks to the solidity of the bulkheads, continued to float. On deck, several passengers who happened to be on the port side saw the torpedo when quite close to the ship, one of them even telling his neighbor to look at that great fish swimming toward the ship."

"Everybody who happened to be in the bows disappeared with that portion of the ship, which was engulfed, among others the passengers on the foredeck were on the spar deck, and that a number of them were in bad condition, but the crowding on deck at the time made it very difficult to move about."

"A number of pieces of the torpedo were found on board the Sussex. Some of them have been handed over to the American delegation which had proceeded to Boulogne. The others will be forwarded to the Ministry of Marine by the maritime authorities."

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Continued on page 7, column 5

DENIES GERMANS SEEK CONQUESTS IN AMERICA

Germany Will Not Permit Neutrals to Wrest U-Boats from Her in Fight Against Starvation.

"BELGIUM MUST BE TORN FROM BRITISH VASSALAGE."

Guilt for Continuation of Slaughter on Allies' Heads, He Tells Reichstag—Poland Will Not Be Restored.

Berlin, April 5.—To reports that Germany, weakening and war weary, was seeking peace, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg to-day gave the Kaiser's defiant answer.

"Let us suppose," said the Chancellor, speaking before the Reichstag, "I suggest to Mr. Asquith to sit down with me at a table and examine the possibilities of peace," he declared, "and Mr. Asquith begins with a claim of definitive and complete destruction of Prussia's military power. The conversation would be ended before it began. To these peace conditions only one answer would be left, and this answer our sword must give."

"If our adversaries want to continue the slaughter of human beings and the devastation of Europe theirs will be the guilt, and we shall have to stand it as men."

Militarism, the Chancellor said, was only synonymous with Germany's economic strength, and to destroy that would be to plunge the nation back into the anarchy and disunion of the past. To that the German people would never submit.

ZEPPELIN AGAIN RAIDS COAST OF ENGLAND

London, April 6, 3 a. m.—A Zeppelin attacked the northeast coast of England about 5:50 o'clock Wednesday night, but was driven off by the anti-aircraft defences. The official announcement says that some bombs were dropped, but there is no information yet as to the casualties or damage.

NO JAMAICABAY OYSTERS FROM APRIL 15 TO DEC. 1

Growers and Officials Agree on Plan for "Treating" Crops.

After a conference with a representative of the Department of Agriculture yesterday, Health Commissioner Emerson announced that after April 15 no more oysters would be taken from Jamaica Bay until December 1. The edict, in which the oysters growers voluntarily concur, was the result of negotiations with the bureau of pure foods of the Department of Agriculture to have all oysters kept in parts of the bay where both the Health Department and the Federal experts agree that the water is free from infectious pollution.

The oyster growers explained at the conference that this "treating" of the crops in the pure waters would be so expensive, considering the small amount of oysters sold during the warm weather months that they volunteered to stop shipments from the bay entirely during the period named above. The old closed season for interstate shipment from Jamaica Bay was from April 1 until November 1.

Dr. Lucius Brown, of the Health Department's Pure Food Bureau, will report on a practical plan of inspecting the oysters "treated" in the pure sections of the bay during the winter months.

"We must create real guarantees that Belgium shall never be a Franco-British vassal; never again shall be used as a military or economic fortification against Germany."

He declared that Germany must assure the sound evolution of the Flemish race, and added that Germany wanted neighbors with which collaboration could be carried out for their mutual advantage.

When the imperial Chancellor arose to-day to deliver his pronouncement the Reichstag presented the aspect of former great days when some question of great national import was to be discussed. All the members were present and the galleries were crowded.

Among the foreign diplomats were the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard; the Argentine Minister, Dr. Luis Molina; the Dutch Minister, Baron Geertse, and the Greek Minister, N. G. Theotoky.

A hush of expectancy was upon the house when the Chancellor began, but after his introductory words he was interrupted by an outburst of applause, and throughout his long speech, which was a notable one, he was listened to with rapt attention and was frequently greeted with cheers.

"Our enemies wish to destroy united, free Germany," said the Chancellor, "they desire that Germany shall be again as weak as during past centuries, a prey of all lusts of domination of her neighbors, and the scapgoat of Europe, beaten back forever in the dominion of economic evolution, even after the war. That is what our enemies mean."

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A Story You Will Remember

A dying German soldier dreams that he is with his family again. That's all there is to the plot—it is not in the tale but in the telling that lies the greatness of "Transfiguration."

Read it next Sunday. It is another of those translations by William L. McPherson of unusual war stories. Tell your newsdealer to-day to reserve your copy of The Sunday Tribune, for it contains a bit of literature that you will remember.

The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements.

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