

Fair and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday, fair.

WILMINGTON THE MORNING STAR

TOO BUSY TO ADVERTISE. The man who is too busy to advertise is busy just being busy.

VOL. XCVI—NO. 15.

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1915

WHOLE NUMBER 39,161

GREATEST ACTIVITY SHOWN BY ITALY IN ASSEMBLING TROOPS ALONG THE AUSTRIAN BORDER

Allied Admirals Decide Postpone Attempt to Force the Dardanelles.

BRITISH WARSHIP SUNK Struggle for Carpathian Passes Continues; Russians Progressing.

Also Making Progress in North Poland.

Chiasso, Switzerland, April 5, via Paris.—The assembling of Italian troops on the Austrian frontier is continuing with the greatest activity. All houses of peasants in the districts bordering the confines affected have been occupied by soldiers.

This information reaches Chiasso from Italian sources. It is learned from the same sources that still more important military activity is under way. Information on this point is refused transmission by the Italian censors. The prohibition of the publication of army and navy news, which went into effect March 31, is being enforced strictly.

Regiments from Rome, Naples and even distant Calabria, now are camping along the Austrian border in the provinces of Brescia, Udine, Vicenza and Belluno. The concentration of troops is so complete that it includes full supplies of ammunition, hospitals and airships.

In view of these preparations, should the government order the "red mobilization"—so-called because the manifestos proclaiming it are in red letters—it merely would be a formality. In ordinary circumstances this would require from two weeks to a month.

Further Action Postponed. Berlin, April 5.—An Over Seas Agency dispatch from Athens says the British battleship Lord Nelson stranded inside the Dardanelles straits, has been destroyed by Turkish shore guns. A war council held by the British and French admirals, the Athens dispatch continues, decided to postpone the attempt to force the Dardanelles on account of the insufficient strength of the landing expedition.

The Lord Nelson was 610 feet long, displaced 16,500 tons and was built in 1906.

STRUGGLE FOR PASSES CONTINUES

Comparative Calm in West—King George for Total Abstinence.

London, April 5.—The attention of the public is being directed toward the great struggle for the Carpathian passes, where the Russians apparently are making steady progress despite obstinate resistance by the Austrians and German troops.

The Russians are on the Hungarian side of both the Dukla and Lupkow passes, and, aided by reinforcements, are gaining the heights which dominate the important station on the high mountains between Lupkow and Uzesok passes, where they captured a great stock of war munitions and provisions.

Activity in Black Sea. The former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau now under the Turkish flag with the new names of Sultan Selim and Midiri, respectively, again have been out in the Black Sea and exchanged shots with the Russian fleet off the Crimean coast, but probably (Continued on Page Two)

CANNOT ADMIT THE RIGHT OF THE ALLIES OR THEIR CLAIMS FOR JUSTIFICATION

American Note to Great Britain Made Public as to Embargo.

INCONSISTENCY HINTED

Note Reviews Legal Phases of Blockade; Interprets "Excuse."

Washington, April 5.—The United States government today made public its note to Great Britain announcing that it "could not admit" either the right of the Allies or their claims for justification in placing an embargo on all commercial intercourse between Germany and neutral countries.

"To admit it," says the communication, "would be to assume an attitude of unneutrality toward the present enemies of Great Britain which obviously would be inconsistent with the solemn obligation of this government in the present circumstances and for Great Britain to make such a claim would be for her to abandon at once the principle for which she constantly and earnestly has contended in other times and circumstances."

The note reviews at length the legal phases of a blockade of belligerent territory and the virtual blockade of neutral coasts. In conclusion, the United States states its expectation that Great Britain after having considered "the possibilities of serious interruption of American trade" under the Order in Council "will take the steps necessary to avoid them, and in the event that they should unhappily occur, will be prepared to make full reparation in accordance with the rules of international law which constitute a violation of neutral rights."

The American communication interprets the circumstances under which Great Britain claims to be justified in imposing retaliatory measures toward her enemies as "merely a reason for certain extraordinary activities" by her naval forces and not an excuse for a prelude to any unlawful action.

Ambassador Sharp at Paris was instructed to deliver the following to the Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at London.

"The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at London. Washington, March 30, 1915. 'You are instructed to deliver the following to your numbers 1795 and 1798 of March: The government of the United States has given careful consideration to the subjects treated in the British notes of March 13 and March 15 and to the British Order in Council of the latter date.'

"These communications contain matters of grave importance to neutral nations. They appear to menace their rights of trade and intercourse not only with belligerents but also with one another. They call for frank comment in order that misunderstandings may be avoided. The government of the United States deems it its duty, therefore, speaking in the sincerest spirit of friendship, to make its own view and position with regard to them unmistakably clear.

"The Order in Council of the 15th of March would constitute, were its provisions to be actually carried into effect as they stand, a practical assertion of the unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce within the whole European area and almost unqualified denial of sovereign rights of the nations now at peace.

"A belligerent nation has been conceded the right of visit and search, and the right of capture and condemnation, if upon examination a neutral vessel is found to be engaged in unauthorized service or to be carrying contraband of war intended for the enemy's government or armed forces. It has been conceded the right to establish a blockade and maintain a blockade of an enemy's ports and coasts and to capture and condemn any vessel taken in trying to break the blockade.

"It is confidently assumed that his majesty's government will not deny that it is a rule sanctioned by general practice that even though a blockade should exist and the doctrine of contraband as to unblockaded territory be rigidly enforced, innocent ships (Continued on Page Two)

GERMANY ASKED TO PAY FOR THE FRYE

American Note Polite, Diplomatic and Brief.

SUGGESTS REPARATION

Confined Principally to Legal Aspects of Sinking of the Frye and Suggestion That \$228,059.54 be Paid to Owners.

Washington, April 5.—The American note to Germany on the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye by the German auxiliary Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was made public here today. It is very brief. It is confined principally to a recital of the legal aspects of the sinking of the Frye and in polite and diplomatic language suggests that Germany make "reparation."

This is the text of the instruction to Ambassador Gerard: "You are instructed to present the following note to the German foreign office: 'Under instructions from my government I have the honor to present a claim for \$228,059.54 with interest from January 28, 1915, against the German government on behalf of the owners and captain of the American sailing vessel William P. Frye, for damages suffered by them on account of the destruction of that vessel on the high seas by the German armed cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich on January 28, 1915.'

"The facts upon which this claim arises and by reason of which the German government is held responsible by the government of the United States for the attendant loss and damages are briefly as follows: 'The vessel William P. Frye, a steel sailing vessel of 3,274 tons gross tonnage, owned by American citizens, and sailing under the United States flag and registered, cleared from Seattle, Wash., November 4th, 1914, under charter to M. H. Houser, of Portland, Ore., bound for Queenstown, Falmouth or Plymouth for orders, with a cargo consisting solely of 136,950 bushels of wheat owned by the aforesaid Houser and consigned 'under order or to its assigns,' all of which appears from the ship's papers which are taken from the vessel at the time of her destruction by the commander of the German cruiser.

"On January 27, 1915, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich encountered the Frye on the high seas, compelled her to stop, and sent on board an armed boarding party, which took possession of the papers and the ship's papers, the commander of the cruiser directed that the cargo be thrown overboard, but subsequently decided to destroy the vessel, and on the following morning by his order the Frye was sunk.

"The claim of the owners and captain consists of the following items: 'Personal effects of Captain H. H. Kiehne, \$300. 'Damages covering loss due to deprivation of use of ship, \$37,500. 'Total, \$228,059.54.

"By direction of my government, I have the honor to request that full reparation be made by the German government for the destruction of the William P. Frye by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich. 'BRTAN' (Signed)

HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES BY CARRANZA AND VILLA FORCES

Neither Side Has Gained an Advantage, Says Report from Mexico.

Washington, April 5.—Heavy fighting continues between Carranza and Villa forces at Ebano, near Tampico, and neither side has gained an advantage, according to advices to the State Department today from Saturday night. The situation at Victoria is unchanged. The chamber of commerce at Tampico has ordered food supplies from New Orleans, guaranteeing payment.

Other advices to the department were summarized as follows: "A message from Laredo states that information has been received to the effect that the Carranza forces at Laredo are driving the Villa forces back toward Monterey. A battle was fought at Golondrina on April 3rd, in which the Villa forces were defeated.

"Order prevails throughout the state of Tabasco and Northern Chiapas." Indianapolis, Ind., April 5.—The case of the 27 Ferris House men charged with conspiracy to corrupt the November election went to the jury late today and court was adjourned until tomorrow. A verdict if one should be reached, will not be announced until then.

NO WORD OR TRACE OF PRINS MAURITS

All Hope for Safety of Ship and 69 Persons Gone

TAMPICO ALSO GONE

Believed to Have Been Lost With 13 Persons Aboard—Tug Luckenbach Met Same Fate in Belief—Storm's Toll 100.

Charleston, N. C., April 5.—A wireless message stating that the Royal Dutch West Indies Line steamer Prins Maurits sank Saturday afternoon was picked up yesterday by the United States navy supply ship Arcthusa, according to a statement by Captain Kennedy, after the naval ship arrived here today. The message, he said, apparently was sent by the Frypan from shoals lightship.

The Arcthusa was searching for the Prins Maurits when the message was received and it abandoned the quest and continued to this port. Captain Kennedy asserted his ship found no trace of the Prins Maurits at the location in wireless calls as sent out by the steamer Saturday.

New York, April 5.—With all hope for the safety of the Royal Dutch West Indies Line steamer Prins Maurits abandoned, the toll of human life in the great storm which swept the Atlantic seaboard Friday and Saturday was believed tonight to total nearly 100 persons.

Not a word to give hope that the Prins Maurits and the 69 persons aboard might be safe had been received, while more vessels told of how they had rushed to the location given in the wireless call for aid only to find no trace of the vessel.

Hope also has been abandoned for the safety of the 15 missing men of the crew of the tug Edward Luckenbach which was wrecked off False Cape, Virginia. The bodies of five of the crew have washed ashore.

No Trace of Tampico. Thirteen aboard, the barge Tampico which was adrift off the coast of North Carolina when the storm broke also were believed to have been lost. Vessels searching for the Tampico have been unable to find her and marine men believe it was impossible for her to have lived through the storm.

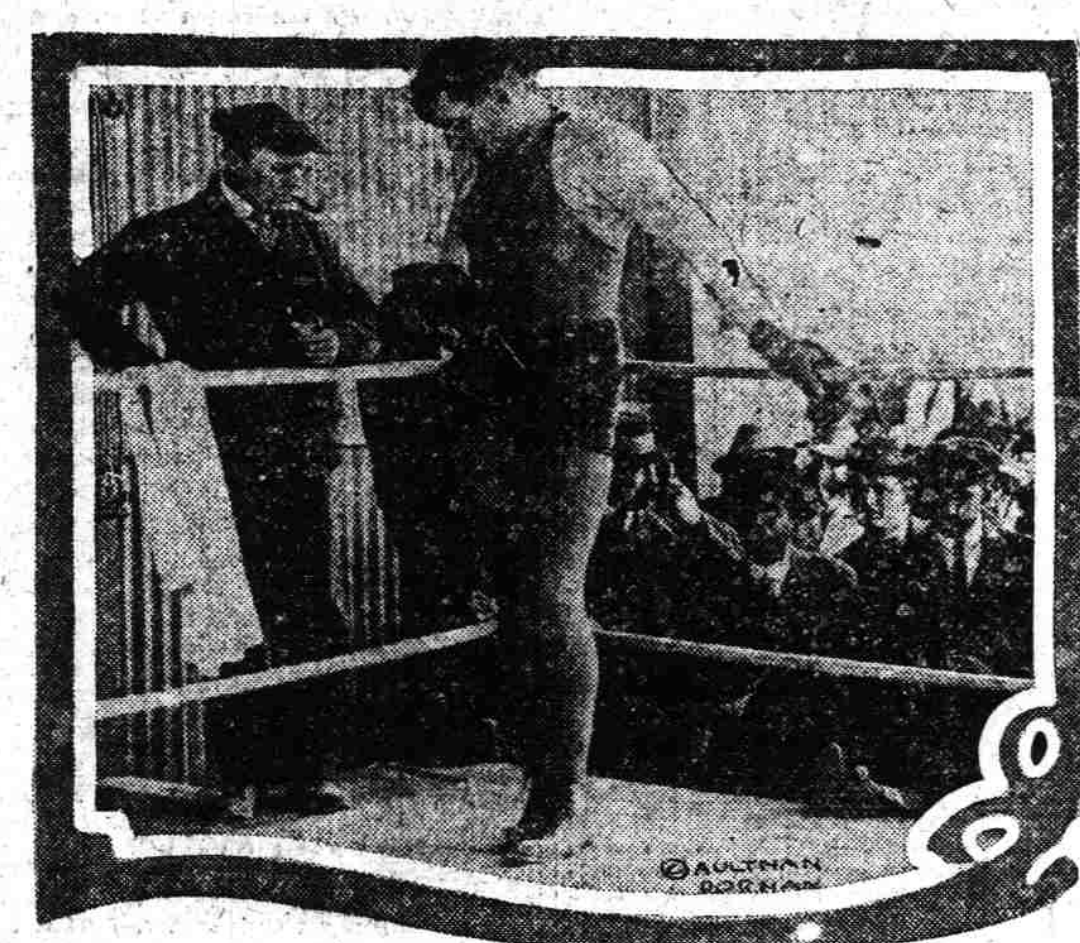
Ten lives are known to have been lost when two coal barges broke away from the tug Cumberland and were pounded to pieces off Cape Henlopen, Delaware. It is feared that other casualties may be reported.

Crews of dozens of barges, schooners and other craft which either went ashore at various points or became waterlogged were rescued by other vessels or coast guards.

The Morgan liner Comus came into port today with five members of the crew of the barge Northwest, which broke away from the tug Wellington Friday off the lower Virginia coast. The barge was in tow of the tug Edward Luckenbach.

Captain Edward T. Bilks and seven members of the crew of the four-masted schooner Raboy were landed at Newport News today by the American steamer Westwego, which rescued them (Continued on Page Eight)

WILLARD, WHITE GIANT FROM KANSAS, SCORES A KNOCKOUT AGAINST JOHNSON AT HAVANA



This is a picture of Jess Willard, the Kansas giant, who yesterday afternoon knocked out Jack Johnson, the negro holder of the championship belt for heavyweights of the world. The picture was made at his training camp in a ring built especially for sparring matches with his partners. The mighty fight with which Willard won the championship is drawn up to his hip. Tom Jones, the manager, is seen just outside the ring.

Swing of Mighty Right to the Jaw Decided Ring Battle in Twenty-Sixth Round.

CLEAN KNOCKOUT BLOW

One of the Cleanest Championship Fights Ever Witnessed.

Both Took Punishment, But Neither Badly Hurt.

Havana, March 5.—Jack Johnson, exile from his own country, today lost his claim to fistic fame as the heavyweight champion of the world. The title was wrested from him by Jess Willard, the Kansas cowboy, the biggest man who ever entered the prize ring and a "white hope" who at last has made good.

The day after tomorrow Johnson, his wife and a little group of friends will sail for Martinique, there to await passage back to France where Johnson proposes to settle down and lead the life of a farmer. There is no doubt that he is through with the ring. Willard is going back to the United States to win the fortune which was denied him today, when Johnson got \$30,000 before the fight started, Willard taking only a small share of the net receipts, just what his share was is not known.

Today's fight probably has no parallel in the history of ring battles. For 20 rounds Johnson punched and pounded Willard, his right hand smashing to Johnson perceptibly less powerful as the fight progressed, until at last he seemed unwilling to go on.

Johnson sloped up. Johnson stopped leading and for three or four rounds the battle between the two huge men was little more than a series of plastic poses of white and black gladiators.

So it was until the 25th round, when Willard got one of his widely swinging, wind-mill right-hand smashes to Johnson's heart. This was the beginning of the end.

When the round closed Johnson sent word to his wife that he was all in and told her to start for home. She was on the way out and was passing the ring in the 26th round when a stinging left to the body and a cyclonic right to the jaw caused Johnson to crumple on the floor of the ring, where he lay, partly outside the ropes until the referee counted ten and held up Willard's hand in token of his newly won laurels.

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For an instant it seemed as if trouble was threatened, but some 50 or more soldiers jumped into the ring and formed circles around the vanquished and victor.

Under escort of the soldiers Willard and Johnson went to their dressing rooms, while the crowd cheered and broke into wild discussion.

Willard, as challenger for the title, had a host of friends here who wished him well and hoped for him to win but only a handful placed wagers on him. Little money changed hands at the odds exceeding 2 to 1 against Willard while some of the betters accepted as low as 6 to 5 for fairly large amounts.

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On the contrary no fight between heavyweights that has gone to a finish was cleaner or less brutal. Johnson's left eye was partly closed in the early rounds, but not sufficiently to interfere with his fighting. His lip also was cut inside and his famous golden smile flashed from a very red setting.

End Came Suddenly. The end of the fight came with a suddenness that dazed spectators. It followed two or three rounds of almost complete idleness on the part of the contestants and the crowd settled down to a long drag out struggle, believing (Continued on Page Three)

CLIMAX AT HAND IN EITEL AFFAIR

Evidenced by Unprecedented Sport Followers of New York Activity Around Port.

CONFERENCES ARE HELD AND ON AMERICAN SOIL

German Commander Visits American Hospital—Messages Interchanged Between Customs Officer and Washington.

Newport News, Va., April 5.—Activity of officials of the Washington government with relation to the German merchant raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which has been in refuge at this port for nearly a month, assumed the most active stage today and tonight, that has been apparent since the neutrality problems, precipitated by the arrival of a war vessel confronted.

Late today important interchanges were made between the Treasury Department and Collector of Customs Hamilton after the latter had conferred with Rear Admiral Beatty, commander of the Norfolk navy yard, and with Rear Admiral Helm on board the battleship Alabama. Tonight as a result of the chain of negotiations between the Treasury and Navy Department officials, Collector Hamilton went on board the Prinz Eitel, and consulted with the commander of the German ship.

Another development was a visit of Commander Thierichens to American hospital where he paid his respects to Admiral Helm. Whether any official significance attached to this visit could not be ascertained.

Reports that internment processes had been instituted were freely circulated but that this was untrue seemed assured here tonight. That the climax is near at hand, however, was evident particularly in view of the unusual activity of American government representatives.

If the Eitel Friedrich escapes the Allied fleet off the Virginia coast, the conviction here is the pitiful effort must be made at once. British merchant ships, however, cleared as late as 3 o'clock today, after a plan to hold up clearances of allied merchant ships after 12 o'clock noon was changed at the 11th hour.

Early in the day Barton Myers, British vice consul at Norfolk, discussed phases of the Prinz Eitel case with the collector of customs. The subject of the conference could not be learned in view of extraordinary precautions having taken by the government officials. It was understood, however, he was advised to take up matters he presented with the State Department.

Some complaint, it is understood, has been made on the part of Great Britain that the German cruiser has been permitted to exceed the time she should be permitted to raise her. Today was (Continued on Page Two)

GREAT FUTURE FOR WILLARD IN SIGHT

See Many Battles Ahead.

Other Heavyweights in United States Have Issued Challenges to the New Champion—Mrs. Willard Knew He'd Win.

New York, April 5.—Willard's victory over Johnson and the fact that the world's heavyweight title has passed into the custody of a white pugilist was welcome news to sport followers in Greater New York.

Now that the title is held by an American, who will be ready to defend it, without hindrance on his native soil, the promoters of fistic contests here see a big future for Willard.

"Gunboat" Smith, Jim Coffey and Al. Reich have issued challenges to the champion. In all probability this trio, as well as many others in the heavyweight division, will have to wait some time before Willard will consent to a match for the title. His managers and backers have mapped out an itinerary of exhibitions and theatrical engagements for Willard.

Willard, as challenger for the title, had a host of friends here who wished him well and hoped for him to win but only a handful placed wagers on him. Little money changed hands at the odds exceeding 2 to 1 against Willard while some of the betters accepted as low as 6 to 5 for fairly large amounts.

KNOW JESS WOULD WIN.

Mrs. Willard at Los Angeles Was Convinced of Husband's Ability.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 5.—"I knew all along that Jess would win," said Mrs. Jess Willard here today, when told of the outcome of the Havana fight. She appeared pleased, but not at all surprised. To Jess Willard, Jr., 16 months old, she said: "Your daddy is champion of the world."

ITALIAN STEAMER SUNK.

Ship With Coal from Baltimore for Genoa Submarine.

Genoa, April 5, via Paris.—News was received here today that a German submarine had sunk the Italian steamer Luigi Parodi, which left Baltimore on January 22, with a cargo of coal for Genoa. The report has caused a profound impression here and there are many expressions of resentment. Great excitement prevails and the authorities have taken strong measures to protect the German colony and German ships from the possible exaction of reprisals. Nothing is known as to the fate of the crew of the Luigi Parodi, which was made up entirely of Genoese.

VIOLENT FIGHTING CONTINUES.

In Laborosa Valley and Neighboring Region—Vienna Statement.

Vienna, April 5, via London.—The following official statement was given out today at the war office: "Violent fighting continues in the Laborosa Valley and the neighboring region. On the other fronts some artillery engagements have taken place but generally it is calm. Near Daejebuznie, east of Zalesitrow, a strong hostile force which attempted to cross the Dneister river was repulsed after many hours of fighting. We captured 1,400 men."

PINCHOT NOT ALLOWED TO TARRY IN BELGIUM

Germans Expel Representative of Uncle Sam

Was Not Allowed to Proceed Further Than Antwerp Because He Has Brother-in-Law in British Diplomatic Service.

The Hague, The Netherlands, April 5 (via London).—Gifford Pinchot, ex-chief forester of the United States, who, it is understood, has been acting as special agent for the State Department at Washington in the European war zone, has been expelled from Belgium by the German authorities.

Washington, April 5.—Gifford Pinchot, according to advices to the State Department, reached Antwerp, but was not permitted to proceed further in his work as member of the Relief Committee in Belgium, although detailed as a special diplomatic agent of the United States.

The German authorities objected because Mr. Pinchot's sister is Lady Allen Johnston, wife of the former minister to Denmark, who still is in the British diplomatic service.

Germany has insisted from the beginning that all agents and consuls of the American government in Belgian territory under German military occupation should have no connection, however remote, with her enemies. It is understood that the State Department will assign Mr. Pinchot to other work in the war zone.

TEETOTALISM IN ALL THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD

London, April 5.—Teetotalism will be enforced in all the king's households beginning Wednesday. An official announcement just issued, dated April 6, says: "By the king's command no wines or spirits will be consumed in any of his majesty's houses after today."