

AGAIN WITHOUT WARNING

ANOTHER AMERICAN SHIP ADDED TO TOLL TAKEN BY THE KAISER'S SUBMARINES

American Steamer Healdton Torpedoed Without Warning, and Estimates Place the Loss of Life at a Score—Steamer Was in the So-called "Safe Zone" When Sent to the Bottom by U-Boat, Which Steamed Away

SURVIVORS ARE TAKEN TO NORTH OF HOLLAND

Adds Another Grave Chapter to the War- fare of German Submarines Against American Merchantmen—Will Be Laid Before Congress.

LONDON, March 22.—The American steamer Healdton has been torpedoed, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News.

A boat containing seven of the Healdton's crew has reached Terschelling (North sea), the dispatch adds.

The sinking of the American steamer Healdton is confirmed by a Reuter dispatch from The Hague.

Without Warning.

Thirteen members of the American steamer Healdton's crew have arrived at Ymuiden, Holland. They say the steamer was sunk without warning in the so-called "safe zone" and express the belief that nineteen men aboard the vessel were drowned. This information is contained in a Reuter dispatch from Ymuiden, which follows:

"The steam trawler Java has arrived here with thirteen members of the Healdton's crew. They say the Healdton, unwarned, was shot into flames by a German submarine in the so-called 'safe zone.'

Nineteen Drowned.

"Of the crew of forty-one, probably nineteen men were drowned owing to a sloop capsizing. Two others who jumped also were drowned.

"The Healdton was bound for Rotterdam by way of Bergen with six thousand tons of petroleum."

CONSUL'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—American Consul Mahin, at Amsterdam, cabled the state department tonight that the American steamer Healdton, sunk by a submarine yesterday off Terschelling, Holland, was torpedoed without warning and that twenty of the crew were drowned.

The consul's dispatch follows:

"Standard Oil ship Healdton, from Philadelphia for Rotterdam, cargo oil, torpedoed without warning 8:15 evening of 21st, twenty-five miles north of Terschelling, Holland. Twenty of crew drowned. One died of injuries. Others (taken) to north of Holland. Submarine seen after torpedoing. More details to follow."

Another Grave Chapter.

The sinking of the Healdton adds another grave chapter to the story of war waged against American shipping by Germany to be laid before congress by President Wilson at the special session he has called for April 2. It can cause no immediate change in the situation. Since the destruction of three American ships last Saturday and Sunday administration officials have considered that a state of war existed, and it is to meet this situation that congress has been summoned to take steps beyond arming of merchantmen.

The Healdton was unarmed, having left port before the president authorized the navy to furnish guns and gunners to merchantmen. Her fate serves to heighten the profound interest with which the government and the public awaits the time when an American vessel prepared and ready to send a shell into a hostile submarine on sight will enter the war zone.

THIRTEEN AMERICANS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 23.—The crew of the tanker Healdton included thirteen Americans, according to the personnel as given out by the shipping commissioners here early today.

The Americans are:

CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, captain.
I. WILERUP, chief mate, New York.
W. CHANDLER, second mate.

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GREAT PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION IS HELD AT NEW YORK

Madison Square Garden is Filled With Crowd That Favors War.

ROOT DECLARES FOR PRESIDENT WILSON

President Hibben, of Princeton, Says That War is Price of Peace.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Led by more than forty patriotic and civic organizations and college clubs, a crowd that filled Madison Square Garden tonight enthusiastically pledged itself to the support of President Wilson and urged that there be no more delay on the part of the United States in entering the European war against Germany.

Among the speakers were Ethhu Root, who presided; Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton university; Charles S. Fairchild, who was secretary of the treasury under President Cleveland, and Mayor Mitchell.

When Mr. Root, opening the meeting, declared the time had come for the country to act, irrespective of parties or partisanship, the great crowd arose, cheering and waving small American flags. This demonstration was repeated time and again, and with difficulty that Mr. Root and the other speakers made themselves heard.

Mr. Root said in part:

"We come not to find fault or to criticize. We come to turn our faces toward the government of our choice, the government, the president and the congress, on whom weigh the terrible burdens of decision and action in the issue of peace or war and in the terrible pursuit of that freedom which can be maintained, it seems now, only by war. In this government

GERMAN RAIDER MOEWE RETURNS TO HOME PORT ACCORDING TO BERLIN

Has Been on Cruise in Atlantic Ocean For Several Months.

VESSELS CAPTURED.

BERLIN, March 22.—(Via Sayville.)—The German auxiliary cruiser Moeve has returned into a home port of the navy from a second cruise in the Atlantic ocean, it was announced today by the German admiralty.

The statement follows:

"The German auxiliary cruiser Moeve has returned into a home port of the navy from a second cruise in the Atlantic ocean where she stayed for several months under command of Burggrave and Count von Dohna-Schuldern.

"The ship captured twenty-two steamers and five sailing vessels with a gross tonnage of 123,100. They included twenty-one hostile steamers, of which eight were armed and five in the service of the British admiralty, as well as four hostile sailing ships.

"Among the vessels captured by the Moeve were the Voltare, an English steamer of 3,617 tons gross, in ballast, carrying a twelve centimetre gun; the Norwegian steamer Halbjeger of 2,587 tons gross and the Mount Temple."

The foreign statement is the first definite declaration as to the identity of the vessel which sank eight British and two French merchant vessels and captured two other steamships in the Southern Atlantic last January.

Now to Reduce the Cost of Living



REPORTED OFFERS TO MEDIATE BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND GERMANY WILL GET SCANT CONSIDERATION AT WASHINGTON

Reports That Neutral Country Is Planning to Offer Mediation to Prevent Actual War Between Two Countries Is Regarded as Another German Scheme to Confuse the Issue, if Possible, and Embarrass the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Word that a neutral European nation might offer mediation to prevent open war between the United States and Germany, has come to the administration without causing surprise in any way affecting the government's plans for meeting the situation forced by submarine ruthlessness. Such a proposal is regarded here as nothing more than another scheme fostered by Germany with the hope of confusing the issue, and possibly dividing sentiment in this country while the destruction of American lives and ships on the high seas continues.

Officials silent.

At the state department today officials would neither deny nor confirm that the government already had been approached on this subject although it was admitted informally that some such move was not unexpected.

It was very emphatically stated that no suggestion of mediation or discussion would be considered unless it was accompanied by abandonment of illegal assaults upon American shipping, a course which there is no reason for believing the imperial government is giving a thought.

The feeling in all quarters here is that the United States has with infinite patience and forbearance done everything possible with honor to avoid the virtual state of war now existing through German aggression. So long as this aggression continues, officials say there is nothing to be done but measures of defense, and no basis exists for discussion.

President in Touch.

During the ten days that must elapse before congress assembles in response to his call, President Wilson will give close personal attention to the preparations going forward through the war and navy departments. He saw no callers today but was in touch with both of the departments. One of the duties he performed was the signing of a formal proclamation suspending the eight-hour

IMMENSE CROWD HEARS TAFT AT GREENSBORO

Former President Speaks in Interest of League to Enforce Peace.

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 22.—Former President William H. Taft, speaking to an immense Greensboro audience tonight in the interest of the League to Enforce Peace, made a dramatic appeal to the nation "to take from the world storm its abnormal supply of hay."

To Mr. Taft the picturesque term of the western farmer was symbolic of national interests unprotected from the spreading storms of the other world. Mr. Taft declared that this nation should go in and do its part on the side of the allies in the interest of humanity. He said he did not believe the world is ready for professional pacifism, "but as for me I think more of the pacifist than the hawling jingo," the speaker concluded.

The former president was introduced to his Greensboro audience by President W. L. Poteat of Wake Forest college, while Bishop Rond-chal of the Moravian church of Winston-Salem opened the meeting with prayer.

law as applied to plants engaged on naval work, a step authorized by congress as a part of the general plans for speeding up construction.

Secretary Baker, as chairman of the council of national defense, today called the country's advisory committee of heads of great industrial concerns to meet here Saturday to discuss how much more work is necessary to put the country in a state of adequate preparedness for defense. The council already has accomplished wonderful results toward the mobilization of all the nation's resources, and these will be surveyed at Saturday's meeting. Samuel Gompers, as chairman of the council's committee on labor, issued invitations to a large number of workmen, employers, and scientists to accept membership on the committee and attend its first meeting April 2.

Stimulate Recruiting.

Additional efforts to stimulate recruiting for the navy were launched during the day. The response to the recruiting service during the last few months has been the best on record, and it is expected that the navy will fill up promptly to the full authorized strength of 74,500 men.

Word was received that every ship building plant capable of building destroyers would be represented at the department building orders will be placed. The department plans to build to the full capacity of the yards, and the number of destroyers to be ordered can be determined only when that capacity is known. A standard type boat, the thirty-five knot vessel designed last year, will be ordered to hasten construction.

The newly created compensation board of the navy will discuss details of the destroyer orders with the builders and determine the steps to be taken. The board also will hold its first conference on Saturday with the builders recently awarded con-

tracts for battle cruisers.

The department is receiving an encouraging number of communications from former sailors saying they will present themselves for service in the event of war.

The only army order given out today was the recall of the Twenty-second infantry from the border, assigned to Governors Island, New York.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Measures to speed up the construction of airplanes were discussed here today at a meeting of leading manufacturers with the executive committee of the national advisory committee for aeronautics. The conference named four members of the national advisory committee and three representatives of the Aircraft Manufacturers' association to consult further on hurrying construction and standardizing types.

The probable needs of the army and navy for the next two or three years were gone over carefully, together with the question of apportioning orders to those factories best equipped for quantity production, and of mobilizing the material necessary in aircraft construction.

FRENCH INTERESTED.

PARIS, March 22.—The news of the call of President Wilson for a special session of congress and military and naval preparations that are being made in that country occupy a dominant place in the public mind today. Every Frenchman, who has an American acquaintance, asks him when the United States is coming into the war. The Temps in a sober review of the recent injuries the Americans have suffered at the hands of the Germans, says:

"Thus goes on in perfect calm the thoughtful evolution that has led the

STERNBERG REMANDED FOR ANOTHER HEARING

Charged With Causing the Death of Mrs. Elsie Lee Hilair.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Benjamin Sternberg was remanded to the Tombs prison for twenty-four hours late today by Coroner Riordan, to await further examination upon the charge of having caused the death of Mrs. Elsie Lee Hilair, who was found dead in a room in the Marlborough hotel the morning of Friday, March 16. He will be arraigned again tomorrow morning.

The affidavit charging Sternberg with the murder of Mrs. Hilair alleged that witnesses had been found who saw Sternberg leave a subway train at the Grand Central station on March 15 with a woman answering her description; that clothing similar to that worn by the woman seen with the accused man had been found in the hotel room occupied by Mrs. Hilair; that Sternberg had admitted to her by appointment on March 15 and rode with her from Brooklyn, and that the police possessed other evidence which could not be disclosed.

GERMAN EMBASSY FURNISHED MONEY FOR BOMB FACTORY

Alleged Admission to This Effect Read at Trial of Six Germans.

DESTROYED SHIPS FAR OUT ON OCEAN

How Police Trapped Plotters is Graphically Described by Detective.

NEW YORK, March 22.—An alleged admission that money for the establishment of a bomb factory in Hoboken, N. J., was furnished direct from officials at the German embassy at Washington, was read today when the trials were begun here of six men charged with having attempted to create a reign of terror on the high seas by destroying vessels sailing from American ports with cargoes for the entente allies.

The defendants are Captain Charles von Kliest, a chemist, who is accused of having been engaged in the making of the bombs; Karl Schmidt, formerly chief engineer of the steamship Friedrich Der Grosse; Ernest Becker, electrician, and Frederick Karhade, George Praxel and Wilhelm Parades, assistant engineers of the same vessel.

How the police trapped the alleged plotters, after bomb explosions in 1915 had destroyed vessels and cargoes worth upward of \$4,000,000, was related to the jury today by Henry Barber, a detective, who gained the confidence of von Kliest, by representing himself as an agent of Wolf von Igel, said to have been head of the German spy system in this country. Von Igel was an attaché of the German embassy and returned to Germany with Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador.

Telephone von Kliest.

The detective said he telephoned to von Kliest last April and told him that he had been informed that von Kliest had written to Wolf von Igel.

"I told him he could only see von Igel through me," declared Barber. "I later met him by appointment and he told me that he and Dr. Walter E. Scheele, also a chemist, were partners in the manufacture of fire bombs and dealt also in fertilizer as a blind."

"Scheele, von Kliest told me, had received \$10,000 from Captain von Pappen, of the German embassy, to

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REVOLUTION GREATEST SERVICE RUSSIA HAS RENDERED THE ALLIES

So Declares Lloyd-George in Telegram to the Russian Premier.

DOOMS AUTOCRACY.

LONDON, March 22.—Premier David Lloyd-George today telegraphed to the Russian premier, saying he believed the revolution in Russia was the greatest service the Russians had yet rendered to the allied cause, and that it was a sure promise that the Prussian military autocracy, the only barrier to peace, would soon be overthrown.

The telegram follows:

"It is with sentiments of the most profound satisfaction that the people of Great Britain and the British dominions have learned that their great ally, Russia, now stands with the nations, which base their institutions upon responsible government.

"Much as we appreciate the loyal and steadfast co-operation which we have received from the late emperor and the armies of Russia during the past two and one-half years, yet I believe that the revolution whereby the Russians have based their destinies on a sure foundation of freedom is the greatest service which they have yet made to the cause for which the allied peoples have been fighting since August 1914. It reveals the fundamental truth that this war is at the bottom a struggle for popular government and for liberty. It shows that through war, the principle of liberty, which is the only sure safeguard to peace in the world, has already won one resounding victory. It is a sure promise that the Prussian military autocracy which began the war and which still is the only barrier to peace will itself be overthrown.

"Freedom is a condition of peace and I do not doubt that as the result of the establishment of a stable constitutional government within their borders the Russian people will be strengthened in their resolve to prosecute this war until the last stronghold of tyranny on the continent of Europe is destroyed and free peoples in all lands can unite to secure for themselves and their children the blessings of fraternity and peace."