

GERMAN RIGHT TO APPROACH MEXICO AND JAPAN UPHOLD

Zimmermann Contends He Had Every Right to Seek New Allies.

IS INVESTIGATING SOURCE OF "LEAK"

Sent His Instructions by What He Considered Safe Route.

LONDON, March 30.—Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent sends the following concerning the address of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, minister of foreign affairs in the German reichstag with regard to Germany's attempt to embroil Mexico and Japan with the United States:

"Hugo Haase, leader of the socialist minority in the reichstag, remarked that the German offer of an alliance with Mexico had aggravated the situation with the United States and Dr. Zimmermann, replying:

"I wrote no letter to General Carranza. I was not so naive. I merely addressed, by a note that appeared to me to be a safe one, instructions to our representative in Mexico. It is being investigated how these instructions fell into the hands of the American authorities.

Proposed Alliance.

"I instructed the minister in Mexico, in the event of war with the United States, to propose a German alliance to Mexico, and simultaneously to suggest that Japan join the alliance. I declared expressly that, despite the submarine war, we hoped America would maintain neutrality.

"My instructions were to be carried out only after the United States declared war and a state of war supervised. I believe the instructions were absolutely loyal as regards the United States. General Carranza would, up to the present, have heard nothing of it if the United States had not published the instructions, which came into its hands in a way which was not unobedient or unbecoming. Contrasts considerably with the be-

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ARMED VESSEL BELIEVED TO BE GERMAN RAIDER IS OBSERVED BY MONGOLIA

Captain of American Steamer Believes Ship to Be the St. Theodore.

HAD THREE BIG GUNS

March 30.—An armed vessel believed to be a converted German raider, the St. Theodore, was sighted in mid-ocean three days ago by the American freight steamship Mongolia which today arrived at an American port.

If it was not the St. Theodore, the Mongolia's officers were certain the vessel was a German raider, both because of her actions and because her wireless operator talked in German.

The Mongolia encountered the raider March 27, one thousand miles east of Sandy Hook, the officers said. The raider approached within a half mile of the American freighter, circled around her and then made away without signalling, but her wireless was crackling out messages in German to some unknown receiver. The stranger, undoubtedly a converted merchantman, had two masts and one funnel, was painted a gray and armed with three big guns. She has a speed of about sixteen knots. The Mongolia's officers took her for the St. Theodore, which was captured by the German cruiser Moewe last December in South American waters and fitted out with armament.

The St. Theodore was reported in Copenhagen dispatches today to have been sunk off Rio Janeiro after having transferred to the Moewe the prisoners the St. Thomas had captured from the British steamship Governor after sinking the latter vessel.

The arrival of the Mongolia today marked the completion of the first round trip made by an American vessel since the inauguration of the German ruthless submarine warfare. The Mongolia is commanded by Captain Emory Rice and carries a crew of 441, of whom seventy-two are Americans.

NOTICE TO NEWS-DEALERS!

Commencing tomorrow (Sunday, April 1), The Citizen goes to a strictly non-returnable basis. This applies to both city and out-of-town dealers.

Out-of-town dealers who have not placed their orders for tomorrow's Sunday Citizen are requested to wire in their order not later than 6 p. m. today.

THE CITIZEN COMPANY.

ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED ITS POLICY

Official Announcement Withheld but Formal Recognition of a State of War Is Expected to Follow Convening of Congress—Germany Making War on U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The administrative branch of the American government has determined definitely upon a course of action to meet the hostility of Germany. While official announcement is withheld pending the appearance of President Wilson before congress, formal recognition of the existence of a state of war is expected to follow soon after the extra session begins.

Is Writing Message.

The president, having decided on the principal features of the address to be delivered to a joint session of the house and senate, is putting the document in writing and today he had a final discussion with his cabinet. The meeting lasted only an hour and a half but with conclusions quickly made known, it was found for attention to individual departmental matters. Later the president conferred briefly with Secretaries Baker and Daniels, heads of the war and navy departments.

There is said to have been no difference of opinion in the cabinet on the great question. The president's advisers as well as official Washington generally have long since accepted it as a fact that war actually is being waged against the United States.

Germany Making War.

Officials believe that Germany is making war on the nation because she has taken more than 240 American lives on the high seas, because she has destroyed American ships by the wholesale, because millions of dollars worth of damage has been done as a result of German plots in the United States, because she has attempted to set on foot a conspiracy with Mexico and Japan to dismember the republic and finally because of the belief that Germany's triumph will constitute a future menace to the peace of the world in general and of the United States in particular.

Just what part the United States will play is a question the government has yet to determine. The subject has been discussed generally within the administration, but the broad policy to be pursued will be developed only after the nation's status has been defined by congress and urgent defensive steps completed.

After the president has delivered his address, congress is expected to take under consideration promptly the granting of a large credit to the government and to provide for the raising of an army of perhaps one million men. Other measures such as a censorship bill, a spy bill, the regular army appropriation bill and emergency legislation for the army and navy also will be submitted.

All Possible Done.

As summarized today everything that the government believes can be done without congressional action has been done or has been planned. Every

government department is engaged in some work of preparedness. Lessons taught by the experiences of Europe are being utilized as far as possible.

What day the president will appear before congress to deliver his momentous message will not be fixed until it is seen how long it will take the house to organize and act.

It is realized that there will be some opposition in congress but summaries of public opinion collected by officials have convinced the administration that the nation will stand almost solidly behind any action the president may recommend and no doubt is felt about the result at the capitol.

The pacifist element both inside congress and outside has been almost solidly behind any action the president may recommend and no doubt is felt about the result at the capitol.

While the details of the conference between the president and Secretaries Baker and Daniels after the cabinet meeting were not made known, both of the cabinet members have before them many questions concerning the strengthening of the nation's defenses. They include: The early graduation of the first class at West Point, the putting of the coast and geodetic survey, with its fleet of vessels, under the navy department, transfer of supervision over privately owned wireless plants from the commerce to the navy department, collection of large numbers of privately owned boats suitable for submarine chasers, and purchase of supplies for the army and navy.

Shifts Expected.

One of the few problems facing the government is that of making certain that men and women do not go into the army or navy who are better fitted for industrial work. Special efforts are being made to keep skilled workers out of the military branches except when they are needed.

Additional national guard units were called out today to participate in the work of protecting public property in the United States.

There is understood to be a strong probability that there will be several important shifts of offices both in the army and navy soon.

Since the severance of relations with Germany everything possible has been done toward getting Americans out of that country. With the last four days of the war remaining today, very few Americans remain under German control except the forty-seven Belgian relief workers who still have two weeks' "news quarantine" to fulfil under their agreement. A few Americans remain in Germany despite full warnings, but they are thought to be largely German-Americans who remain by preference.

VILLA BADLY DEFEATED.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, March 30.—Francisco Villa at the head of a cavalry force of 3,500 men made a determined attempt to capture Chihuahua City.

but was driven back with the loss of 500 prisoners and 350 killed and wounded.

ROANOKE, MARCH 30.—At the investigation of several patriotic leading citizens, a movement begun several days ago to train Roanoke's civilian male population in military tactics, has grown to unlooked-for proportions.

Beginning with only a few mildly interested men, the company of civilians, daily training on Market square under the direction of local national guard officers, has reached more than a hundred. Interest in the drills is increasing daily and local guardsmen predict the company will increase largely within a few weeks.

AMSTERDAM, (Via London, Mar. 31).—During the night of March 28-29 part of our naval forces, stationed in the barred zone off the south of England," says an official statement received here from Berlin.

"Beyond the armed English steamer Mascotte which we encountered eight miles east of Lowestoft and sunk by artillery fire, neither the enemy fighting forces nor merchant shipping was sighted. Seven men of the Mascotte were made prisoner."

MONTEPELIER, Vt., March 30.—Governor Graham today signed a bill which permits property holding women to vote at town meetings.

ESTIMATES AND PLANS FOR RIVER AND HARBOR WORKS ARE SUBMITTED

Report Specifies Many Improvements Now in Process of Completion.

SOME ARE COMPLETE

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Estimates and plans for river and harbor works to provide adequate facilities for operations of the navy for defense of the harbors on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts were sent to the capitol today by Secretary Baker for submission to congress. The report, made under a requirement of the naval appropriation act of 1916 and embodying the conclusions of the general board of the navy and the joint army and navy boards was prepared by the chief engineers of the navy.

Many of the improvements listed are in process and those that have been completed. The navy reports says the stations at Norfolk, New York, Puget Sound and Hunter's Point, San Francisco should have a channel to the sea forty feet deep at mean low water and three at Boston, Philadelphia, San Diego and Mare Island, channels thirty-five feet deep.

The only connecting channel whose construction or improvement the navy department considers necessary is that through Hell Gate and East river between New York harbor and Long Island Sound, where it says a depth of thirty-five feet should be provided as soon as practicable and an eventual depth of forty feet.

Inland waterways to accommodate all classes of naval vessels, the report says, should have these characteristics: Controlling depth at least thirty-five feet, forty feet if practicable; locks will be 1,000 feet long, 110 feet wide and depth of water over the sill of forty feet, overhead clearances and fixed bridges 135 feet, to be at mean high water if over tidal streams. For torpedo vessels there should be at least sixteen feet controlling depth; locks 325 feet long, thirty-five feet wide and sixteen feet depth of water over the sill, and overhead clearances of fixed bridges of 100 feet.

The report makes this estimate for Norfolk: Thirty-five foot depth completed and estimated cost of forty foot depth would be \$2,937,000, \$4,039,000 or \$5,595,000 depending on the width.

Still Kicking His Dog Around



FULLY EQUIPPED AERIAL COAST PATROL STATION, HUGE AIR CRUISER AND ONE AIRPLANE GUN OFFERED GOVERNMENT

Rodman Wainmaker, Through the Aero Club of America, Offers to Give This Equipment to the United States—James G. Gerard, Speaking At Dinner of the Aero Club, Says That War of Today Is Question of Mechanics and Munitions.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The fully equipped aerial coast patrol station at Fort Washington, N. J., together with an air cruiser fitted with two 300-horse power motors and an airplane gun, were offered to the Government tonight through the Aero Club of America by Rodman Wainmaker. Announcement of the gift was made at a dinner of the Aero club, at which former Ambassador James W. Gerard was one of the speakers and which was attended by many men of prominence.

Collier Trophy Awarded.

Alan R. Hawley, president of the club, announced that the Collier trophy offered annually for the greatest achievement in aviation in America had been awarded to Elmer A. Sperry and Lawrence B. Sperry for the development of a drift indicator. He made public also the award of the Aero club's medal of merit which has been given to Miss Ruth Law for establishing the American hydro duration record; to Captain C. C. Culver, U. S. A., for wireless experimentation and to James W. Martin for the invention of the aerodynamic stabilizer.

Mr. Gerard in his address declared that modern war is largely a matter of mechanics and munitions. The legend of the embattled farmer is responsible, he said, for much unpreparedness.

What War Means.

"We hear even today," he said, "prattling about embattled farmers taking their old muskets from over the chimneypiece and defeating the invader. But nowadays the old flintlock means Zeppelins, airplanes, captive observation balloons, steel helmets, gas and gas masks, machine guns, searchlights, sixteen-inch guns and eighteen-inch Howitzers, trench

mortars, range finders, telescopes, armored automobiles, tanks, miles of barbed wire, underground mining, rockets and grenades and countless other instruments of war, the proper use of which can only be learned after years of hard application. All these modern means of war require great preparations. If we are in for war we are in for a serious war.

"I believe that the men of German blood who have joined us will remain loyal to this country. Will not the independence of the republic stand for forty-eight be with us in the fight? Some of the finest blood in America comes to us from the men of forty-eight, or those who left Germany because they sought more freedom, more opportunity than they could obtain in Europe. We must extend the helping hand to our German-Americans, who, affected as was their right in the beginning by a purely sentimental feeling toward the land of Germany and the German people, are now ready to climb on the band wagon.

"But if there are men whose desire it is to abuse our hospitality—to sow the seeds of riot, rebellion and treason—then I think we know where to fasten them. But these will be few, and help and tolerance must be our watchwords while the nation forms for war behind our president.

"Every Peace Move Made."

"We go in this war only after every move was made that could be made for peace. No one knows better than I do the masterful efforts the president made. His work in this connection will show like silver in the dark pages of the history of this dreadful war. The president and his cabinet have been doing a wonderful work to prepare—but he always works, whether for peace or war, without the accompaniment of a brass band."

Stéphane Lausanne, editor-in-chief of the Paris Matin, and member of the French national committee, declared France is fighting to restore in Europe "a spirit of liberty, of human-

ity and above all of respect for international law.

"Even alone," he declared, "we would continue to fight, but we will welcome with a joyful heart all those who will fight with us, not because they will help to the victory of France or to the victory of England or to the victory of Russia, but because they will help to the victory of right, of justice and of civilization."

Letters of regret were received from Theodore Roosevelt, Senator E. B. Tamm and others.

Geraldine Farrar sang "The Star Spangled Banner" during a standing toast "To the Commander-in-Chief of Our Army and Navy."

GERMANS AT CHIHUAHUA.

EL PASO, Texas, March 30.—Two Germans appeared at the Chihuahua City foreign club Sunday morning as the guests of the German residents of that city and were said by their hosts to have escaped from the German raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, interned at Philadelphia, according to an American, who arrived tonight from Chihuahua City. The American said he saw the two Germans. One of them was small in stature, of a decidedly blonde type and about twenty-five years old. The other, he said, was about thirty-five years old and heavily built.

DEFENSE RESTS.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The defense rested today in the trial of six Germans charged with conspiring to blow up ships carrying supplies to the enemy by the submarine, the steamship Friedrich Der Grosse tied up at Hoboken since the outbreak of the war. The case will not go to the jury until Monday, however.

ORGANIZER CONVICTED OF PERJURY AT ATLANTA

William Pollard Active in Street Car Strike, Will Be Sentenced Today.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 30.—William Pollard, labor organizer, who was active in the street carmen's strike here, was convicted of perjury in Superior court today. Sentence will be passed tomorrow. The penalty is not less than three and not more than ten years in the penitentiary.

Pollard was charged with perjury as a result of his testimony in the case of L. E. Dodgen, recently convicted in connection with dynamiting of street cars here.

Pollard came to Atlanta last fall from Chattanooga, where he had been prominent in a carmen's strike and assisted in organizing the street railroad workers here. He has been connected with the organization of the Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street Railway Workers of America in various southern and middle western cities.

MUST PASS EXAMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Postmaster General Burleson will make public tomorrow an executive order issued by President Wilson, providing that after April 1, post second and third class postmasters before being nominated must pass examinations prepared by the civil service commission.

OVER FORTY AMERICANS PRISONERS ON MOEWE

An American Seaman Says They Are Held as Prisoners of War in Germany.

COPENHAGEN, March 30 (Via London).—More than forty Americans were among the prisoners taken to Germany by the German commerce raider Moewe, according to Jack Benson, an American seaman who has arrived here. The Americans, he says, are held as prisoners of war in Germany.

Benson, who for a time was a fellow prisoner of the men held in Germany, says that nearly all of the forty men were horsemen aboard the horse transport Emeraldas, which was sunk by the Moewe. The only exception whom Benson was able to mention was an American named Smith who was aboard the British armed merchantman Brecknockshire.

The German auxiliary cruiser Moewe, according to reports from Berlin, took 293 prisoners to Germany. Shipping men at Newport, N. H., early this week said that fifty-four American seamen were aboard the steamship Emeraldas.

Fifty-nine American seamen taken to Germany by the prize ship Varrowdale were released by Germany March 10 and now are on their way to the United States.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Fairer, warmer Saturday; Sunday, rain colder in central and west.

MORE VILLAGES ARE CAPTURED BY BRITISH TROOPS

German Retirement Because of British Pressure Admitted by Berlin.

FRENCH RE-CAPTURE SEVERAL POSITIONS

No Important Activity on Any Other of the Main Fronts.

British troops in France have occupied three more villages in the Somme region; and in the Champagne the French have recaptured the positions taken by the Germans on March 25.

A German retirement on both sides of the Peronne-Fins road because of strong British pressure is announced by Berlin.

Other Ground Gained.

Two of the villages captured by the British, Fins and Sorel-Le-Grand, are on the road to the other. Ruvalcourt, is three miles to the north and eight miles west of Bapaume. Field Marshal Haig's men, London says, after hard fighting also have gained ground west of Sorel-Le-Grand in the direction of Heudicourt and toward the railroad running south from Maroing. A German attack against the British positions south of Neuville-Bourbonval, between Ruvalcourt and Fins, is reported by London, to have been checked with success.

Canadians in Action.

Canadian troops have been in action east of Neuville St. Vaast. Berlin says that four attacks by a Canadian force were repulsed, with heavy loss, while London claims the German lines were entered and prisoners taken after casualties were inflicted on the defenders.

French troops in the sector of Vregny-Margival, northeast of Soissons, Paris reports, made progress. West of Maisons de Champagne, a French counter-attack resulted in the Germans being forced to give up the positions gained on Wednesday. The

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ALIENS SEEKING U. S. CITIZENSHIP WILL BE "GIVEN CONSIDERATION"

In Event of War Foreigners Who Observe Law Will Not Be Molested.

MANY GERMANS HERE

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Aliens seeking American citizenship will be given favored treatment if it becomes necessary to put restrictions on foreigners. The state department informed the labor department today that in such a contingency, declarations of intention to become citizens will be "given due consideration."

The government's attitude, although as yet not publicly expressed, is understood to be that if the United States is forced into war with the central powers no move will be made toward internment of their nationals within the United States, even army and navy reservists, as long as the foreigners observe the country's laws. Property rights, too, will be respected. Applications for citizenship from Germans have poured into Washington since relations were broken with Germany. More than 100,000 had come in within the last year, but for the last two months all records have been broken.

The census bureau estimates that there are in the United States now about 150,000 German citizens over twenty-one years old. In 1910 there were in this country 832,518 persons of German stock, of whom 351,181 were born in Germany. There were 3,911,847 born in America of German parents and the remainder were born in the United States of parents one German and one American.

Of the 2,591,187 persons born in Germany 1,278,867 were males twenty-one years and older. Of these 889,907 were reported as naturalized and facts as to the remainder were not ascertained.

The labor department was notified by the state department today also, that Russians taking out citizenship papers should renounce all allegiance to "the present government of Russia" and not Emperor Nicholas.

Circulation Yesterday	
City	4,433
Suburban	4,153
Country	1,689
Net paid . . . 10,275	
Service . . . 214	
Unpaid . . . 208	
Total . . . 10,697	