

WEATHER FORECAST.
 North Carolina—Fair and warm tonight. Sunday, fair, probably showers, and slightly colder in west.
 South Carolina—Fair tonight; warmer in interior; Sunday, partly cloudy.

MORE AMERICANS PROBABLY KILLED

WILMINGTON MAN ABOARD SHIP SUNK BY GERMANS' FIRE

Two British Steamers, With Americans, Reported Sunk Without Warning.

NEGRO FROM THIS CITY ON ONE SHIP.

Consul Frost Makes Report On The Sinking of The Crispin and The Snowdon Range—Some Americans Are Still Among The Missing—Several Seamen Killed in Engine Room.

(By Associated Press.)
 Washington, March 31.—Two British steamers, the Snowdon Range and the Booth liner, Crispin, both with Americans aboard, of whom a number are unaccounted for, were reported to the State Department today to have been sunk without warning by a submarine.

On the Crispin the torpedo which struck the engine room killed five men, two of whom are believed to have been Americans.

Consul Frost, at Queenstown, reporting the loss of the freight liner, Crispin, said:

"Crispin, 2,483 tons, Newport News to Liverpool, 685 horses, torpedoed without warning, 14 miles off Hook Head, 7:15 p. m., 29th. Sixty-eight of the ship's complement of 112 were Americans. Two boats missing, not improbably lost.

"Torpedo struck engine room starboard side, explosion killing five men, of whom two believed Americans.

"Submarine not seen, but wake of torpedo seen by Americans.

"Vessel carried gun and wireless. Later was wrecked by explosion.

"Weather moderate, wind, overcast sky, very heavy swells.

"Vessel sank slowly, but return on board not feasible owing to heavy sea.

"One boat, with 19 survivors, landed at Queenstown, including captain, chief steward, veterinarian, and Americans. R. H. Elser, Newport News; Carl Larikson, Augusta, Ga.; James Smith, Baltimore; Bland Tinsley, Philadelphia; R. L. Hayes, Covington; James Franklin, New York city; George Kelly, Baltimore; George St. Armand, Worcester; Harry Davis, Baltimore; John Williams, Newport News.

"Other boats believed landing Milford Haven and elsewhere."

The dispatch from Liverpool reporting the sinking of the Snowdon Range follows:

"British steamer, Snowdon Range, Philadelphia to Liverpool, with general cargo and powder, one gun aft, torpedoed without warning at 8:45 a. m., March 28th, 35 miles from Holy Head. No vessel in sight, sea calm, weather hazy, no resistance, submarine submerged at time of attack. Four killed by explosion, remainder of crew took to boats, including James Carroll, Philadelphia; George Alexander, colored, 36 Bland street, Wilmington, N. C.; Burt Theobald, Philadelphia, native-born American, and Paddy McCabe, naturalized, no permanent address.

"Submarine emerged showing German flag, shelled Snowdon Range, then boarded and removed provisions and detachable brass, placed bombs, vessel sunk.

"Crew picked up at 6 p. m., taken to Holy Head."

A dispatch from Swansea said the collector of customs there reported 49 Americans from the British cargo steamer, Crispin, had been landed at Milford Haven. No additional details of the sinking of the Crispin were given.

AMERICA GAVE TIME FOR GERMAN TO RETRACT ORDER

United States Knew Middle of January Submarine Decree Was to Be Issued.

AMPLE TIME ALLOWED FOR ITS MODIFICATION.

Von Bernstorff Interceded With His Government Before Diplomatic Relations Were Broken—Comment on The Zimmermann Speech.

(By Associated Press.)
 Washington, March 31.—Secretary Zimmermann's speech to the Reichstag charging the United States with responsibility for war, if it comes, to Germany today for the first time, brought forth today for the first time official admission that the United States government knew in the middle of January that the ruthless submarine decree was to be issued, and that after its issue three days were allowed to elapse to give Germany opportunity to modify or repeal it before the severance of diplomatic relations was announced.

Count von Bernstorff, it was stated, had been in Berlin for several weeks before it was issued and made every effort with his government to have it repealed.

Officials here are much aroused by Germany's continued attempt to convict the United States of desiring war, and the intent to show that every possible opportunity was given to Germany to avoid it. America's action, they point out, foreshadowed in the Sussex note, delivered eight months and a half before the German decree, merely followed out the policy then outlined.

Germany, on the other hand, brogared her promises on seven hours' notice to this government, and then in the face of certain drastic action by this country allowed three days to pass without any attempt to meet the United States.

That Germany's decree was discussed two weeks ahead of its issue adds new interest to the Austrian situation, for it was just at that time that Count Tarnowski left Austria for this country to become the new Austrian ambassador. Whether Tarnowski was convinced that the United States would not sever relations, whether Austria was a silent and unsympathetic party to Germany's action, or whether the new ambassador was entrusted with special arguments to present the Teutonic viewpoint are not known.

Great Britain announces an extension of the zone in the North Sea dangerous to shipping. The extension will be effective from April 1. It has been decided upon, in view of the restricted of the use by the Germans of mines and submarines says the admiralty announcement.

American Firemen Aboard.
 Philadelphia, March 31.—The records of the British consul general's office in this city show that three Americans, all firemen, were shipped from the port of Philadelphia on the Snowdon Range. They were A. F. Small, 23 years old, Philadelphia; Bert Thimball, 42, no address, and James Armine, of Missouri.

A MASS IN MEMORY OF NATIONS AT WAR.
 (By United Press.)
 New York, March 31.—A requiem in memory of the dead of all Nations at war will be sung by a chorus of 350 voices, accompanied by an orchestra of 150 pieces at the Hippodrome here tomorrow night.

SAYS SUB. WARFARE HAS BEEN SUCCESS.
 (By Associated Press.)
 Amsterdam, March 31 via London (Reichstag)—In a confidential statement to the Reichstag main committee, as reported in a telegram from Berlin, Vice Admiral von Capelle, German minister of the navy, said all expectations regarding the submarine war had been realized to the fullest extent. The total of tonnage officially reported as having been sunk in February amounting to 781,500 was destroyed in spite of unfavorable weather and ice floes.

DESTRUCTIVE WORK OF GERMAN RAIDER IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

Loaded With Mines and Supplied With Provisions For Many Months.

NUMBER OF SHIPS CAPTURED BY HER.

On The High Seas Since December—Large Quantity of Grain Destroyed—Prisoners.

(By Associated Press.)
 Rio Janeiro, March 31.—A new German raider, stripped past the British warships on guard in the North Sea, has reached the South Atlantic and sent mine or more merchantmen to the bottom.

According to survivors from the sunken vessels the raider is the Seeadler (Sea Eagle), a formidable armed craft operating with the same success and daring as its predecessor, the Mowee, which recently returned to a German port after playing havoc with shipping in the same waters.

News of the activities of the raider was brought to Rio Janeiro by the French bark Cambonne which arrived here yesterday. She had on board 285 men from the crews of vessels sunk by the Seeadler.

The Cambonne encountered the raider on March 7, at latitude 21 south, longitude 7 west, a point in the Atlantic almost on a line with Rio Janeiro, and about two-thirds of the way to the African coast. After survivors had been put on the Cambonne she was ordered to proceed to the coast of Brazil, a voyage of 22 days.

According to the Journal De Brazil, the raider was loaded with mines which explains the destruction of vessels off the coast of Brazil. The commerce destroyer is reported to be armed with two guns of 105 millimetres and 18 machine guns. The vessel has three masts and is equipped with wireless. Its crew consists of 64 men under the command of Count Ukner.

According to the refugees, the raider left Germany on December 22 escorted by a submarine.

No complaints have been made as to the treatment of the sailors while they were prisoners on the raider. They gave the name of the boat as Seeadler and say that she was provisioned for 18 months and had a great supply of munitions and explosives. On sighting a merchantman, the raider hoisted a Norwegian flag, which was replaced by the German ensign when her prey was within reach of her guns. Among the refugees are two women, the wives of two of the captives of the sunken ships.

Among the ships sunk by the raider are the following: Gladys Boyle, 3,100 tons; Rocheaucauld, 3,050 tons; Duplex, 3,000 tons; Lady Island, 4,500 tons; Rocheaucauld, 3,050 tons; the Canadian schooner Perse, 50 tons, and the Antoinette, 4,000 tons.

The Hongarth, which was on her way from Montevideo to Plymouth, with 6,500 tons of grain, disobeyed the raider's order to halt and attempted to escape. The captain finally surrendered after four members of her crew, including the chief engineer and his assistant, had been wounded by machine gun-fire. The Lady Island was loaded with 4,500 tons of sugar, the Antoinette with 4,000 tons of nitrate and Charles Gounod with 4,100 tons of grain.

WILL SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT

Says Senator Stone, But Opposes Declaration of Existence of War.

(By Associated Press.)
 Washington, March 31.—Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, broke his silence today on the international situation and said that war appears probable; that he will vote against a war declaration, but will give President Wilson his unqualified support if war is decided upon. Senator Stone said he did not know the President's program, but would co-operate in enabling Congress to promptly express its convictions.

"I have not changed my position nor convictions since the armed neutrality resolution before the Senate," said Senator Stone. "I will vote against a war resolution, but if war is decided upon I'd like to see any one go farther in backing up the President in its unlimited prosecution."

The Foreign Relations Committee will meet at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day the President addresses Congress.

Senator Stone intimated that the handling of war resolutions in the Senate would be left to some other Senator acceptable to the President and the committee.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, next in rank to Senator Stone, has told the President that he opposes a war declaration, and it appeared probable that Senator Williams, of Mississippi, the next in line on the Democratic side, might be chosen.

THIS CITY HAS CHANCE TO GET ALL TROOPS

Wilmington Is Being Considered as Mobilization Camp For N. C. Soldiers.

BUT BUSINESS MEN MUST ACT AT ONCE.

High Army Officer Willing to Consider Wilmington's Claim—Would Mean Big Thing For City—Action Needed.

(By W. E. Lawson.)
 Raleigh, N. C., March 31.—Wilmington has a chance to be chosen as the place for the mobilization of the entire North Carolina National Guard, the order for the selection of the site having been received in Raleigh yesterday from the War Department by Col. H. J. Slocum, detailed by the department as senior mustering-out officer.

Thanks to the efforts of Mr. James F. Gause, Jr., prominent architect of Wilmington, who happened to be in Raleigh at the time, Wilmington has been given an opportunity to be considered. It is now up to the Chamber of Commerce and the business men of the city to put forth the proper effort. Mr. Gause has made an engagement with Colonel Slocum for a Wilmington delegation for tomorrow morning in Raleigh, at which time the committee will be expected to submit full data as to the claims of Wilmington. The Chamber of Commerce has already wired that a site is available and that the troops are wanted in Wilmington, but still more must be done if Wilmington is to be winner. It will be necessary for a committee, with full authority to speak for the city, to be organized at once, before Colonel Slocum.

The order from the War Department only called for the investigation of Raleigh, Salisbury, Goldsboro and Morehead City, but through the efforts of Mr. Gause, who worked on the proposition until late last night, Colonel Slocum has consented to give consideration to the claims of Wilmington, and says that if it is convinced that city is the logical place for the mobilization of the troops he will so recommend to the War Department. His recommendation will very likely be adopted. Raleigh probably will not be considered on account of the soil, which causes a muddy condition in rainy weather.

The race seems to be between Morehead City and Wilmington, of the chances favoring Morehead City, unless there is a determined and concerted movement in Wilmington to secure the selection of that place.

Mr. Gause was told last night in his conversation with Colonel Slocum and other Army and National Guard officers that if the brigade is assembled at present strength it will mean the gathering of 5,000 men, and if at full strength, 8,000 men, and stables for 250 horses, and mules. They would be in Wilmington from one week to several months, depending upon developments in the international situation.

Mr. Gause was told that the site will require about 600 acres; must be well drained; on railroad with storage facilities for 100 cars; near street car line; be supplied with sewerage and lights and water for both bathing and drinking purposes. Col. Slocum wants to see maps, showing location of town, accessibility by railroads, location of street car line, number of wagon roads and kind of wagon roads leading into town; also contour map of grounds, showing elevation, class and kind of soil, drainage facilities, kind of water available. Must have target range of 1,000 yards. Colonel Slocum told Mr. Gause that if the data submitted by the Wilmington delegation looked good he would consider Wilmington, and before making recommendation would make a personal visit to Wilmington. He said the fact that Wilmington is in one corner of the State would not be against her. Mr. Gause has suggested Hilton Park as an ideal place, the place recently purchased by Mr. Hugh MacRae for manufacturing enterprises. The next move is up to the business men of Wilmington. Wilmington may not be selected, but it seems that the prize is worth going after.

NEW THRUST MADE BY THE ALLIES IN ENEMY'S LINE

The French Continue to Drive Back The German Forces.

COUNTER ATTACKS ARE REPULSED.

French troops in Northern France continue to push back the Germans along the northern and of the German front.

A new thrust was delivered by General Nivelle's forces last night northeast of Soissons, forcing the hostile line back on a 3 1/2-mile front between Neuville and Vregny. The French forged ahead east of this line, making important progress and capturing several points of support, the Paris war office reports.

Other hard fighting took place further southeast on the Franco-Belgian front, in the Champagne. Here the French also were successful, repelling five violent counter attacks, and preventing the recapture of the positions taken by the French recently west of Maisons de Champagne.

Dispatches from Rio Janeiro announce the sinking of nine or more merchantmen by a new German raider in the South Atlantic.

French Successfully Attack.
 Paris, March 31.—French troops last night successfully attacked the German positions south of the Allette river and made important progress eastward, the war office announced today.

The French advance was scored to the east of the line, running from Neuville-Ser-Margival to Vregny, northeast of Soissons. A number of points of support were brilliantly captured by the French forces.

In the Champagne region five violent counter attacks delivered by the Germans on positions re-captured yesterday by the French west of Maisons de Champagne were checked, the Germans sustaining heavy losses.

The statement follows:

"Between the Somme and the Oise in the sector of Banay there was spirited artillery fighting. South of the Allette we attacked with success several positions of the enemy on the front between Neuville-Ser-Margival, and Vregny. Our troops made important progress east of this line and brilliantly carried several points of support, notwithstanding the energetic defense of the Germans.

"In the Champagne, the Germans redoubled their efforts against the positions which we re-captured yesterday west of Maisons de Champagne. In the evening and during the night, the Germans made five violent counter attacks. These assaults were broken up by our machine and curtains of fire and the Germans suffered very heavy losses. The number of prisoners taken was 80 of whom two are officers.

"In Alsace Ametzweiler we checked a surprise attack of the enemy. We dispersed German patrols in the region of Pletterhausen and took prisoners."

GOLDSBORO WON FROM LUMBERTON.
 (Special to The Dispatch.)
 Goldsboro, March 31.—In the triangular debate between representatives of the Goldsboro and Lumberton High schools, held here last night, the decision was awarded to Goldsboro.

Lumberton was represented here by Miss Evelyn Sentelle and John McCleod, while Henry George Epstein and Mandel Kadis upheld the affirmative side for Goldsboro.

HUGE AMOUNTS SPENT ON THE WAR

Staggering Figures From Financial Reports of England and Germany.

(By United Press.)
 New York, March 31.—The end of the British fiscal year and the closing of subscriptions to the new German war loan fell on the same date, today, bringing into the limelight the staggering totals of cash spent on the war thus far by these two belligerents.

England has spent more than Germany, her total to date being nearly \$19,000,000,000, or \$19,750,240,000. England estimates she is spending approximately \$28,537,700 a day in her fight to whip Germany.

Germany has spent \$16,750,000,000 in her attempt to whip Germany. This includes the \$4,000,000,000 sought in the new German loan, subscriptions for which closed today.

It was last December that the British Councillor of the Exchequer asked for the latest \$1,948,000,000. At the same time the call went out for a million more men of all ranks. This million men brings the total number of British subjects under arms and in training up to 5,000,000. Germany has approximately 10,000,000 men under arms and in training.

England estimates that she has 3,210,000 women in war service and other occupations. The British estimates that Germany has about the same number of women in war service.

Casualties for all belligerents in killed, wounded and missing since the beginning of the war to date are estimated at approximately 23,000,000 men. Of these casualties, Germany has suffered slightly more than 4,000,000, England slightly more than 2,000,000, France about 3,500,000.

It is estimated that England's interest on her present war debt for one year is well over \$200,000,000. Germany and France face deficits in proportion to this.

For months Germany and England have been mobilizing hundreds of thousands of reservists to work either directly behind the fighting lines, elsewhere along the front or at home in what is known as civil war service. The voluntary period of enlistment for this service expires in Germany today, and tomorrow compulsory service will be inaugurated.

POLES JUBILANT OVER SUB. RULE.

Petrograd, March 30.—(Via London, March 31.)—The proclamation of the provisional government in regard to the freedom of Poland has been received with general enthusiasm by Polish leaders throughout the country. Expressions of opinions obtained from S. I. Garousetch, a member of the Duma, and I. A. Stebako, another prominent Polish leader, are typical. M. Garousetch said:

"The appeal made by our temporary government has made an enormous impression. We Poles were quite sure that the first really national government would take this stand. A fine new prospect now opens for Poland which is on the eye of resurrection. I believe that in Poland itself, at present occupied by German troops, the declaration of the temporary government will make the same impression. Those who formerly stood for union with the Central empires will now feel that the ground has slipped from beneath their feet. Henceforth Poland will have the opportunity of developing freely and marching hand-in-hand with Central empires will now feel whom it is spiritually akin."

FINAL CEREMONIES AS TO DANISH ISLANDS

(By Associated Press.)
 Washington, March 31.—The final act of more than fifty years' effort to bring the Danish West Indies under the American flag was completed with formal ceremonies at the State Department today when Danish Minister Brun was handed a treasury warrant for \$25,000,000, the purchase price, and wireless messages were sent to the American and Danish authorities at the islands to lower the Danish flag and raise the Stars and Stripes.

At noon today the new possesssion, passed definitely and finally under the authority of the United States.

At 11 o'clock Secretary McAdoo, amid a formal gathering of State and Navy Department officials, handed to Secretary Lansing the treasury warrant for \$25,000,000.

GREENSBORO WOMEN STAND BY PRESIDENT.

(By Associated Press.)
 Greensboro, N. C., March 31.—A message was sent President Wilson last night by the Women's Club of Greensboro, in full support of his efforts to any steps the President might see necessary to take in the present crisis, following the unanimous passage of the resolution at a meeting held last night.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

(By Associated Press.)
 Amsterdam, March 31.—(Via London, March 31.)—The proclamation of Czerin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister as saying in an interview with the Fremdenblatt that the Entente could conclude an honorable peace with the Central Powers at any time and that the proposal of the Central empires for a peace conference still held good.