

U. S. Agrees to Negotiate Mexican Demand; Villa Chase Will Continue; Troops Intrench

CABINET APPROVES FIRM U-BOAT NOTE TO BERLIN

U. S. Demand Leaves No Loophole to Evade Issue.

PROOF OF BROKEN PLEDGES GIVEN

Evidence Piled Up from Lusitania to Sussex Case Cited.

Washington, April 14.—The Cabinet today agreed to the next step in the submarine controversy with Germany, as planned by President Wilson, the sending of a new note, summing up the discussion of the last year and submitting evidence of the breaking of the pledges which Germany has given from time to time.

The note is expected to go forward within a day or two. Before it is sent the President will acquaint the Foreign Affairs committees of the House and Senate with the course he has adopted. He will not, however, lay the case before Congress for any action. The note is practically ready, but is being held until Mr. Lansing reviews the mass of evidence received from Paris and London today.

The note, members of the Administration say, will be strong, and will leave Germany no loophole for evading the issue. The State Department has been tabulating the evidence received as to the activities of U-boats, the infringement of American rights and the killing of American citizens, and will lay this before Wilhelmstrasse.

Will Demand Guarantees.

The note, those close to Wilson say, will insist on a complete understanding as to the future submarine campaign, and will demand guarantees of good faith and punishment of the officers charged with violating the diplomatic promises.

It is also insisted that this note will bring the long dispute to a head, and that it will not permit further discussion. It is to be based on the whole German submarine activity since the Lusitania case, thus avoiding the danger of lack of public support that might follow a firm stand on the recent list of outrages, after so much patience had been shown in the first and second cases. The desire to make some show of pushing the American case when the Lusitania anniversary revives interest early next month, is believed to have had much influence on the Cabinet.

What will be done when the German answer is received has not been decided so far as the Administration as a whole is concerned. If the President has made up his mind, he has told few what his plans are. The possibilities range from a break in relations—with war in the background—to dropping the whole matter, so far as possible.

See No Likelihood of War.

The officials do not believe there is any likelihood that war would follow a break in relations. The United States would express its disapproval of Germany's actions and refuse to hold further intercourse. Germany would go on doing as she has done—and there the matter would stay.

Those close to the White House are saying, as they have before, that a break in relations will follow unless Germany gives complete satisfaction. They say that the evidence of a breach of good faith is overwhelming, and that Germany must give new promises, and wider ones, and punish some one. They say that the President is prepared to insist on an immediate settlement.

Not all of the Cabinet, however, favor pushing matters to a break in relations, even at the risk of admitting a diplomatic defeat at von Bernstorff's hands. They admit the seriousness of the evidence against the Germans, and the fact that so far the President has won absolutely nothing but promises, which have been completely discredited.

Worried by Berlin Resentment.

These members of the Administration, however, fear war. They are worried over the fact that Germany has shown resentment over imputations of bad faith. They declare there is no hope that Germany will abandon her submarine campaign, and they see nothing but further trouble, a sure defeat, and a possible strain that may end in war if the President insists on supporting American rights.

Since the President has carried the negotiations to a point where the issue has become not only the submarine policy, but Germany's ability to keep a promise, they believe that the danger of war is much greater than at previous times.

Secretary Lansing acknowledged today that the United States is in possession of evidence secured by the

PANAMA CANAL WILL BE REOPENED TO-DAY

Seven Months' Dredging Restores Gaillard Cut Channel.

Panama, April 14.—The Panama Canal will be reopened to-morrow with the passage of probably fifteen ships of twenty-six which have been waiting to go through the waterway.

The canal has been closed virtually for seven months, while the dredging fleet has removed a vast quantity of debris from the Gaillard cut and has made the channel through the cut better than ever.

The Canal at the cut has been widened 300 feet for a quarter of a mile and has a maximum depth of approximately 35 feet. The majority of ships which will pass through to-morrow are of light draft, and will be easily handled with the minimum of disturbance to the dredging operations, which will be suspended only for a short time.

CARRANZA INSISTS U. S. EXPEDITION BE LIMITED TO 1,000 CAVALRY

Mexico City, April 14.—The Mexican government will insist with inflexible determination that any armed American force which enters Mexico as a punitive expedition be limited to 1,000 cavalry, according to a statement to-day by Juan Neitai Amador, Carranza's Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations.

"The sending of heavy artillery and slow marching infantry on a punitive expedition," said Senor Amador, "is illogical. The work of the present so-called punitive expedition has more than demonstrated this, for they have accomplished absolutely nothing."

"The Mexican government has insisted that the limit of the zone extend not further than forty miles, nor, should punitive expeditions be allowed in the territory of either country for an unlimited time."

"Our note of March 18, article 8, specifies the number of troops which may pass the boundary line must never exceed 1,000 and these must not remain in the zone for more than five days, except in very unusual cases."

The Sub-Secretary denied the reports that certain high army officers had served notice on General Carranza that unless the American troops were withdrawn within a specified time they would join in an attack on them.

(Full text of correspondence between the United States and Mexico will be found on Page 2.)

CARRANZA MUST SHOW HE CAN PREVENT RAIDS

Withdrawal of Army to Depend Also on His Ability to Deal with Villa.

INTERVENTION ALTERNATIVE TO RECALL, STONE ASSERTS

Tells Senate He Believes Much Has Been Accomplished by Expedition—No News from Parral.

Washington, April 14.—The United States is prepared to treat with General Carranza, as proposed in his note of yesterday, for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico. Pending the outcome of the diplomatic negotiations the status of the expedition will remain unchanged and the pursuit of Villa will continue.

This was the situation as officially stated to-day, after President Wilson and his Cabinet had considered the new phases of the Mexican problem raised by General Carranza's communication.

Secretary Lansing said he was prepared to take up the matter with the Mexican government, but would not indicate when a reply might be sent. Secretary Baker said no new orders had been sent to General Funston and that none were under contemplation. Both Secretaries said there had been no change in the policy of the Administration which prompted the pursuit of Villa.

Secretary Baker and President Wilson conferred on the Mexican situation at midnight. Later the Secretary said he still was without official information regarding the clash at Parral, and that no significance could be attached to his late visit to the White House, as he merely had awaited the President's return from the theatre.

Tompkins Report Vital.

From other sources it was learned that the success of the Carranza government in demonstrating its intention and ability to continue the pursuit and extermination of the bandits, should the American forces be recalled, would weigh heavily with President Wilson in reaching a final decision. In that connection an official report from the commander of the American forces attacked at Parral, Mexico, last Tuesday by civilians is anxiously awaited.

General Carranza's information, transmitted yesterday, was that his soldiers had done everything in their power to stop the firing at the American troops. Unofficial versions of the incident have asserted the Carranza soldiers were among the attackers.

Secretary Lansing would not say whether he was prepared to negotiate with the Carranza government with a view of the possible fixing of a date for withdrawal of the American troops. He indicated the time element of any agreement would be based on what developed in the pursuit of the bandits. As the Administration's attitude is understood here, satisfactory demonstration by the Carranza military forces of their ability to stop once and for all the brigandage in the border states would see the object of the American expedition accomplished.

"Withdrawal or Intervention."

Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is thought to have voiced the Administration view to the Senate, speaking after a conference with Secretary Lansing.

"The problem confronting this government," the Senator said, "is how long it would be wise to keep an expeditionary force in Mexico. If we adhere to our policy toward Mexico, we cannot keep the army there. To my mind the only alternative to withdrawing the troops sooner or later is intervention."

Senator Stone said that, while he had strongly favored the sending of the expedition, he had never believed it would succeed in capturing or killing the bandit himself. The troops already had accomplished something, he added, in breaking up some of the Villa bands.

Some army officers share the view that the capture of Villa is most improbable, unless the expedition is increased in size and scope to a complete military occupation of all northern Mexico. Since the Administration has no intention of taking such a step, they feel the present mission of the expeditionary forces is merely an offensive move in defence of the border. They do not believe raids on American towns are likely so long as the pursuit is kept up far south of the international line.

Great interest in the outcome of the Cabinet meeting to-day was manifested by members of Congress. Many inquiries as to the course to be pursued were received at the White House and by members of the President's official family. It is understood it was made

ONE AMERICAN ABOARD TORPEDOED INVERLYON

Queenstown, April 14.—Captain Charleston and eleven men of the British steamship Inverlyon were landed to-day. They reported that their vessel had been sunk by a submarine on Tuesday afternoon.

One of the crew who was rescued is an American, William Loss. Another boat from the Inverlyon, containing eleven men, is missing.

Sixteen of the crew of the London steamer Chio, formerly the Camperdown, which was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine were landed here to-day. A boat with eight men in it is missing.

CHICAGO SEEKS EX-BURNS AID ON 51 CHARGES

Biddinger Helped Trap Dynamiters of Los Angeles Times.

A. L. WEIL CAUSE OF ACCUSATIONS

Pittsburgh Reformer, Arrested by Ex-Police Sergeant, Dug in Records.

Guy Biddinger, the detective who helped William J. Burns run the dynamiters of "The Los Angeles Times" building to earth, and who has figured in a score of other cases of international prominence, must go to Chicago, where he was once a police sergeant, to face the ghost of an accusing past.

Governor Dunn, of Illinois, yesterday signed a request that he be arrested at his home in this city, and extradited immediately. Special agents, bearing the formal requisition, will reach Albany at 2 o'clock this afternoon to lay their application before Governor Whitman.

Picked men from Police Commissioner Woods's office have been shadowing Biddinger for two days. At Headquarters last night it was said his arrest would be made as soon as the authorities could see the papers made out in Illinois. Biddinger is now associated with the Val O'Farrell Detective Agency.

Fifty-one Charges Made.

Fifty-one complaints have been filed in Illinois against Biddinger. They charge an amazing series of crimes alleged to have been committed by Biddinger while a powerful member of the Chicago police force. Included are accusations of larceny, bribery, extortion, assessment of graft and selling to prisoners their escapes.

Biddinger's bail in Illinois has been fixed at more than \$80,000. The series of complaints is made by Shelby M. Singleton, secretary of the Citizens' Association of Chicago, and the State's Attorney in Cook County. But behind these two men is the shadow of another man of national prominence—A. Leo Weil, the Pittsburgh attorney and reformer.

Biddinger, on January 13, 1915, caused Weil's arrest in West Virginia on a charge of having attempted to bribe two public service commissioners of that state. Weil was acting for a powerful Pittsburgh gas company with wide interests in West Virginia, and had employed Biddinger, then lieutenant of William J. Burns, to get detective records to prove that Governor Hatfield had forced the Public Service Commission to reduce the gas company's rates unreasonably. On Biddinger's testimony Weil was arrested and thrown into jail. His case is now before the United States Supreme Court. Immediately after his arrest, Weil plunged into Biddinger's Chicago record, to determine the detective's reliability as a witness.

Accusations Have Humor.

There is a ghastly spark of humor in the fifty-one complaints filed in Illinois against the detective. Each alleged a felony or a misdemeanor, but the bold, care-free, hail-fellow-well-met way in which it is charged the offences were committed has its light, as well as its interesting, side.

One complaint, for instance, charges that Biddinger arranged to have a friend beat \$1,000 on a prizefight, and then set a company of pickpockets upon the friend to purloin the money before he reached the prize ring.

William Quinn, a Chicago saloon-keeper, is the "friend" who figured in the queer case. Benjamin Leeman, well known in the West as a pickpocket, is alleged to have led his men to clean out Quinn's pockets before he reached his destination. The affidavit does not dwell on the chagrin the men implicated in the case must have experienced

Pershing's Guard Fights Villa Bandits at Night

Band of Forty Attacks Supply Train Accompanying General and Staff—Mexicans Routed, Leaving One Dead—Cavalry Searches Villages.

By ROBERT DUNN.

(By Telegraph from Chihuahua, Mex., April 14.)

With the Flying Cavalry Column on Villa's Trail, April 13.—General Pershing himself was in the thick of a thrilling fight last night, when forty mounted Villistas attacked a supply train with which the headquarters staff was moving southward to this new base, 400 miles below the border. At least one Mexican was killed. No American was hit.

The attack occurred fifteen miles north of here, and was believed to have been led by General Tarango. In sharp fighting that lasted twenty minutes the bandits were routed.

Soon after dusk the Villistas opened fire on the fifth car of General Pershing's escort. This car was preceded by an aero truck. As the bullets of the first volley whistled between the front and rear seats of the escort car the lieutenant in charge of the aero truck ordered lights extinguished.

Throwing themselves on the ground infantry guards and truckmen raked the mesquite in the direction from which the firing had come. After five effective rounds the Villistas transferred their attacks to the eleven auto supply trucks in the rear.

Bandits Fall Into Trap.

Lights had been kept going on these trucks to illuminate the mesquite where the Villistas were manœuvring, and the bandits took the bait. As soon as

Pershing's Guard Fights Villa Bandits at Night

they came into the glare the Americans opened on them from both train sections. The Villistas fired a few desultory shots, wheeled their horses and fled into the brush.

This morning the body of one of the attackers was found in the mesquite. The nearest to a hit scored by the bandits was a bullet through the hat of Private Harry Gonsner, of Philadelphia, attached to Company K, Signal Corps. Near the scene of last night's attack is a Constitutionalist camp, where three bandits recently were killed in a brush with Carranzistas.

As a sequel to the fight of last night, our column arrested to-day on a topped mesa, at a gap between the base here and the camp of the pack train, four Mexicans, of a puny, grotesque type. These men were crying for liquor, protesting they were Carranzistas, of the command of General Garcia. They said they were on the way to the nearby town of Cienegos. On them were found two modern revolvers, two antiquated rifles and one machete. The men are believed to be freebooters, and are held prisoners pending General Pershing's decision.

With the prospects for the capture of Villa apparently no better than that have been since the battle at Guerrero, the campaign has entered into still another new phase—a process of minute search and elimination. Every adobe, every clump of tangled undergrowth

Continued on page 2, column 2

COURT CONTRACT THEIR LOVE, HONOR AND OBEY

College Graduates Wed to Maintain Community's Welfare.

The third contract marriage ever recorded in the New York County Clerk's office was filed yesterday. The parties to the contract were Robert Leopold Wolf, twenty-one, and Anna Page, 24, two years his senior. She was said to be a niece of the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, of the Church of the Ascension, but inquiries at his home brought a denial of relationship. Miss Page, it was said, had been his neighbor in Brookline, Mass.

The contract was executed April 8 before Justice La Fetra, and provides that the contracting parties "promise to faithfully perform to the community all the duties and obligations of marriage necessary to the community's welfare."

When they appeared before the justice Wolf was accompanied by his father, L. J. Wolf, of Cleveland, Ohio. Miss Page had both her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Page, of Brookline.

Justice La Fetra, to make sure of their identity, asked for a way of establishing who they were, and Miss Page gave the Rev. Mr. Grant as reference. By telephone, Mr. Grant identified the girl's voice and also told the justice that he was not surprised that she should prefer a civil to a church marriage, as she had definite ideas and a mind of her own.

She is a graduate of Radcliffe, and has been a graduate student at Bryn Mawr. The bridegroom is a Harvard graduate and is employed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Their address was given as 313 East Seventy-seventh Street.

GIVES LIFE SAVING WOMAN AT BLAZE

K. B. Collins Rushes from Street to Carry Out Unconscious Form.

Kenneth B. Collins, of 225 West Eightieth Street, gave his life last night in an effort to rescue from a fire escape a woman who had fallen unconscious after being driven out of the window by a fire that was eating its way up through the apartment house at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. The woman, Mrs. Eleanor Ludwig, had succeeded in opening a window and climbing out upon the third floor fire escape. There she dropped, in imminent danger of falling if she should turn over.

Mr. Collins, who was thirty years old and a member of the firm of Collins & Akman, manufacturers, of 195 Fifth Avenue, joined the crowd before the fire apparatus arrived, while the woman still hung on the fire escape. Throwing off his coat, he climbed quickly up the fire escape; then, with the flames playing behind him and the smoke rolling out of the windows, while crowds stood on the street, on the elevated platform and the trains, he started to descend, carrying the unconscious woman.

Staggering under the weight, he reached the second floor. He was feasting with his feet for the ladder to continue his descent, when he stumbled, reeled and fell. The crowd gasped, while policemen and firemen, who had arrived by that time, rushed forward to his aid. They were too late.

The woman fell to safety upon the fire escape, but the young manufacturer plunged through headforemost to the pavement, having given the last chance to balance himself to the effort to throw the woman to a safe place.

He was picked up unconscious from a compound fracture of the skull and rushed to Knickerbocker Hospital, where he died a little later without regaining consciousness. His brother, a physician, worked over him during the ride to the hospital and on the operating table, but to no avail.

The fire, which started in the basement of one of the first floor stores, drove thirty families to the street and did several thousand dollars' worth of damage.

VILLA CANNOT GET FAIR TRIAL IN TEXAS

U. S. Judge Postpones Bandit's Trial as Smuggler.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

El Paso, April 14.—Public sentiment is too strong against Pancho Villa for him to obtain a fair trial in El Paso. This was the ground on which Judge William B. Sheppard, in the United States District Court, to-day granted a continuance to October of a case against Francisco Villa and his brother Hipolito. The suit is for the condemnation of \$20,000 worth of jewels, alleged to have been smuggled to the American side.

It was during the days before Pancho Villa's withdrawal from Juarez that the jewels were brought to the American side by Mrs. Hipolito Villa. They were found in a safe of an adobe house by special agents of the Treasury Department. In the safe were many stacks of American Treasury notes. The total was estimated to be \$300,000. This money was later taken by Hipolito Villa to Havana.

CARRANZA'S CONSUL QUILTS PHILADELPHIA

Theodore Frezieres Suddenly Ordered to San Diego, Cal.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, April 14.—The sudden departure of Theodore Frezieres, Carranza's consul in this city, for the border three days ago became known to-night.

Frezieres received orders four days ago to go to Washington and from there left for San Diego, Cal., which is regarded as a most important diplomatic post just now. Washington officials were interested in the fact that Frezieres was ordered to the border at the time Carranza was drawing up his note asking the withdrawal of General Pershing and his troops.

Before coming to this city as Carranza's representative Frezieres was the chief of the Carranza secret service in Mexico. He was in charge of the First Chief's bodyguard when Carranza first entered Mexico, following the flight of Huerta. Frezieres discovered Villa and General Felipe Angeles in a house in Mexico City while they were plotting against Carranza. He reported this to the First Chief and asked permission to execute the two, but Carranza forbade it.

COURT DECIDES MULE HAS A RIGHT TO KICK

Untrue to Himself if He Doesn't, Says Ruling Against Driver.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Frankfort, Ky., April 14.—That "the kicking propensity of a mule is a matter of common knowledge," and "the mule would have been untrue to himself and false to every tradition of his breed" if he had not kicked J. M. Pratt, driver of a mine car for the Consolidation Coal Company, in Letcher County, the Court of Appeals said to-day in an opinion written by Commissioner Clay. Pratt struck the mule with a whip, and then stooped to pick up a chain at the mule's hind feet.

The court set aside a verdict of \$500 against the company. It was held that an employe "cannot count danger by inviting and provoking a mule to kick him and then recover of the master for consequent injuries."

Pratt was a farmhand and had never driven anything but oxen.

He was picked up unconscious from a compound fracture of the skull and rushed to Knickerbocker Hospital, where he died a little later without regaining consciousness. His brother, a physician, worked over him during the ride to the hospital and on the operating table, but to no avail.

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VASSAR'S HIGH HEELS MARCH TO VICTORY

Seniors Halt Flat Shoe Order for Class Day.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 14.—Just because a girl receives her diploma from Vassar she is not willing to relinquish any of the feminine joys of dress, and the seniors have foiled an attempt to prohibit them from wearing high heels on class day.

"High heels dig up the turf, and as our class day exercises are to be held in the new out-of-door theatre we must save the grass," pleaded Miss Bailey, the chairman of the class day committee, before a meeting of the seniors.

Now class day is a time when every Vassar girl wants to look her prettiest. Dresses are selected with infinite care. Without high heels to set them off the effect would be disastrous, the girls declared.

To-day this notice was posted on the senior bulletin board, "High heels may be worn on class day."

THE HEART OF THE GAMIN

Francis Poulbot has depicted, with a remarkably sympathetic touch, the heart of the French gamin in war time. You may see his work in the Graphic Picture Section to-morrow—a page of pictures whose paths will leave a deep impression with you.

This page alone would make to-morrow's Graphic Picture Section well worth the having, but there are fifteen other big pages of it to hold your attention and to stir your thoughts. Have you made certain of getting it?

HARVARD STUDENT DIES ON THE FRENCH FRONT

Julian A. Lathrop Served with Ambulance Corps.

(Cambridge, Mass., April 14.—The death of Julian A. Lathrop, of New Hope, Penn., a Harvard undergraduate, who left college at mid-year to join the American Ambulance Corps in France, was reported to a classmate to-day.

Lathrop died "while on field duty from the effects of a wound received when transferring wounded to a relief hospital under heavy fire," the message said.

SNUG HARBOR SEAMEN AID MARJORIE'S CRAFT

Five old sailors, who remember the time when the American flag flew proudly from the masts of many a United States merchantman, have enlisted in Marjorie Stern's campaign to build a battleship. These men, who will never again hold a tiller nor pace a deck, wish to add their mite toward the U. S. S. America. The letter said in part:

"The following men of the sea, who live at Snug Harbor, New Brighton, send 10 cents each to Marjorie for her battleship."

Andrew J. Baria, D. F. Henry, S. N. Hendrick, N. L. Seabey, D. Torney.

The story of yesterday's developments in Marjorie's fund will be found on Page 6.

Total received from Tribune readers	\$7,085.32
Total reported from other newspapers on April 8	8,050.70
Grand total	\$15,136.02
Number of contributors to The Tribune	46,961
Number of contributors to other newspapers at last report (April 8)	71,949
Grand total	118,910

Other newspapers handling the fund report to The Tribune weekly.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

First to Last—the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements.
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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New York Tribune

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

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The Logical Candidate.

The quick and wide response to The Tribune's Roosevelt editorial is as significant as it is gratifying. There is some dissent, of course. A good many Republicans are still unconvinced by the thought of accepting as their Presidential candidate a man who, on the face of the record, left the party in 1912, and who is not now in any ordinary sense an aspirant for the Republican nomination.

This is a peculiar campaign. Most Republicans are agreed that the choice of the party for President has narrowed down to two men—Colonel Roosevelt and Justice Hughes. But neither of these is seeking the nomination. Minor candidates are running in the state primaries and picking up delegates at state and district conventions.

The politicians, who seldom look below the surface of a situation, are disconcerted and puzzled. Those of them who can are themselves getting elected as delegates to the national convention, either without instructions or with instructions which will lose their binding force after a few ballots.

We feel confident that the more Republican sentiment crystallizes—the sentiment of the voters, as contrasted with the sentiment of the politicians—the more irresistible will be the pressure for Colonel Roosevelt's nomination. There is but one issue in sight—an issue created by President Wilson's woful diplomatic blunders, by his wilful neglect of military preparation and by the recent exposures of the vast ramifications here of hyphenated disloyalty.

The Republican party must choose a Presidential candidate who stands for Americanism without hyphenation, dilution or compromise. It must select a man whose record and views are in the strongest contrast possible with the record and views of President Wilson, whose renomination by the Democrats is assured. It must put itself into a position to make an aggressive, relentless fight against the vacillations in foreign policy through which Mr. Wilson has wrecked our national prestige and the sham preparedness favored by him to which we owe our present impotence to protect American lives and honor or to make good our just claims even against a tottering, poverty-stricken, disorganized government like that of Mexico.

Colonel Roosevelt stands preeminently for everything which the next Republican candidate for President ought to stand for. His nomination would be the best possible solution of the Republican problem. The Republican party saved the Union, crushed sectionalism and introduced new conceptions of nationalism into American life by electing Abraham Lincoln President in 1860.

We are now facing another great crisis in national development. Are we to lift ourselves to a new level of unity and efficiency as a nation, or are we to continue to muddle along, trusting for our security to the good will of strangers and for the maintenance of our interests to arbitration treaties and mellifluous diplomatic notes?

On the single issue in sight in this campaign Colonel Roosevelt is beyond question the man who can serve both the Republican party and the country best.

"Unavoidable" Accidents.

Captain Persius, as usual, is more sober than other German commentators in his remarks on the case of the Sussex. He is content to dwell upon the enormous difficulties encountered by the commanders of submarines in their endeavors to establish the identity of vessels, and insists that if it should happen now and then that an innocent ship suffers, it must be considered that this is an unfortunate and unavoidable accident.

Unfortunately every one will admit it to be, but such accidents are not unavoidable.

as long as the commanders of submarines stick to the recognized custom of detention and search. Otherwise such accidents are almost certain to occur from time to time, and sketches made on the spot or from memory will hardly acquit the blunderer. In naval manoeuvres errors of the grossest kind have frequently been made—battleships have been mistaken for cruisers, destroyers for battleships, and vice versa, and fleets of fishing vessels have been taken for torpedo boats. The possibility of such mistakes is too well established to be disputed.

The very fact that the commanders of submarines—even German commanders—are not infallible is an argument not for but against the German method of conducting submarine warfare. It is reassuring, however, to find one German expert who is not unduly impressed by the evidence of a pencil sketch.

Daniels and His Muzzle.

Josephus Daniels is still running true to form. There is about this little man, clothed with authority as with garments grotesquely ample, a dead level of assiduity which excites one's admiration. Other egotists have their moments of weakness, their periods of disappointingly rational conduct, their glimmerings of humor. But Daniels is dependable, the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

Another man would have permitted Admiral Fiske to read to the Navy League the paper which the department had approved. The logic of such a decision would have appealed to him against a judgment dictated by vanity of power and personal spite. Not so Josephus. The admiral's paper might be read, but not by the admiral. Josephus cared nothing for the transparency of such an arbitrary order, nothing for the increased sympathy for the admiral and the contempt for himself which it was bound to excite, because of its utter futility. The admiral had incurred his displeasure and this displeasure must be made manifest.

We feel like congratulating the admiral. There could be no better proof than such an incident that Daniels, in attributing this gallant officer's criticism of the navy to pique, was simply judging another by himself. It throws an important light, too, on the Secretary's policy in general of muzzling navy officers. Fortunately, the Senate seems at last to have taken the measure of Josephus in calling peremptorily for the letters which passed between him and the General Board and between him and Admiral Fiske on the subject of the navy's unreadiness. The country can't be expected forever to remain ignorant of the state of its first line of defence merely for the sake of protecting this quaint little person's vanity.

Grabbing New York's Water.

Though the lawmakers are now going through the motions of affording some degree of financial relief—by remedial legislation—to New York City, the real affection of the upstaters for the metropolis is adequately expressed by their enthusiastic passage of the Westchester water bill over Mayor Mitchell's veto. That measure permits the municipalities of the adjoining county to take water from New York's mains without the consent of any state board, officer or department, or without the consent of any person, apparently, save the "proper officer" in charge of the city's water supply. And just what he could do to prevent it would be manifestly a question for adjudication by the highest court.

New York City at present is buying pumped water from private corporations in Brooklyn and Queens. When the new supply from the Ashokan reservoir comes down the pipes that purchase may be discontinued; but the new supply is so inadequate to the city's future needs that already the authorities are committed to an enlargement of the source of supply by taking in Schoharie Creek. Thus, while New York is in the position of needing what water it has, and of considering means for acquiring more, the upstate lawmakers, in defiance of the city's chief executive, seek to compel it to give to Westchester communities what they want.

It is to be hoped Governor Whitman will veto this bill. It is an unwise measure, made especially obnoxious to this city by the fact that upstate animus has endeavored to force it on the metropolis. It deserves nothing kinder than the Governor's disapproval.

Another Cannery Labor "Joker."

The fact that the provision for day and night work in canneries for women and minors is concealed in a general re-enactment of the labor laws which the Assembly has just passed is too apparent to permit it to slip into the statute books. The fact that this provision is only one of many, some of them questionable, others positively vicious, is double evidence of the desirability of killing this bill, either in the other house of the Legislature or by Executive veto.

It has been manifest from the beginning of the session that a general drive was to be made this year at intelligent and liberal labor laws. Here and there, wherever opportunity offered, a bill has been presented which would undermine to some extent the statutes enacted a few years ago, as the result of a general quickening of the public conscience, to protect the health and morals and lives of factory workers. The renewal of the endeavor of the canners to get something resembling legal sanction for their disgraceful overworking of women and children is only one phase of the general attack—most objectionable, to be sure, and the one making the keenest appeal to human sympathies. There are many others just as insidious, just as damaging to proper protection of the workers, that is, to intelligent conservation of labor, the state's greatest wealth.

This proposal of the canners—not of all canners, for some of them are decent men,

and intelligent, law-abiding citizens; but of the conscienceless, grasping canners who would exploit women and children mercilessly to fill their purses—is vicious and dangerous. There is no legitimate argument for it. It is born of money-lust. It stamps the bill which contains it as bad beyond hope of salvation even by drastic amendment. The political party which gives its sanction to this policy of scuttling sane, liberal, progressive laws is inviting defeat because of the proof such a course gives that it is living in a previous generation and is moved by hopelessly reactionary considerations which place money above humanity.

Governor Whitman last year saved the Republican party from having to carry such a burden into the campaign by threatening to veto the canners' legislation unless it were recalled from the Executive Chamber by the Legislature which had passed it. It is to be hoped that the Legislature, warned by that action, will not bring such a rebuke on itself again by forcing any reactionary labor legislation on the Executive notice.

Germany's Submarine War.

The losses inflicted of late by German submarine vessels and mines are far too serious to be made light of, but the possibility of overrating them is shown in the comments of some German writers. Mr. Bernard Ridder, remarking that Germany was reputed to have twenty-seven boats in commission when the war broke out, undertakes to review the progress made since then for the benefit of the "Staats-Zeitung's" readers. He supposes that "there are probably one hundred seagoing U-boats at the command of the German Navy" and "assuming that the war is to last two or three years longer, the increase of the facilities for the building of submarines might result in turning loose four or five hundred U-boats against British commerce."

This is obviously guesswork. We have no means of knowing how many submarines there are at work; it is impossible even to tell how many have been lost. On the question of losses caused by submarines the information published is fuller and more trustworthy, and by way of showing how the menace increases Mr. Ridder writes:

During the month of January, 20,000 tons of shipping were destroyed by German submarines. In February an increase of 100 per cent brought the total for that month to 40,000 tons. In March it had advanced to 80,000 and in the first twelve days of this month it has reached the extraordinary total of 85,000 tons.

If the losses were to progress at this rate it would be possible to determine pretty accurately when the people of Great Britain and Ireland would be starved into submission, but for the moment there is little reason to apprehend an uninterrupted increase in submarine activity.

The first of March was supposed to mark the beginning of a more ruthless campaign than was ever attempted before, yet in reality—if we are to accept the figures quoted by Mr. Ridder—the British losses in that month were less than in the three weeks of the corresponding month of last year. Tirpitz's submarine blockade began on February 18, 1915. The British losses in the first three months, according to the "Frankfurter Zeitung's" compilation from German data, amounted to 216,000 tons. In the first three months of the present year the tonnage of vessels destroyed came to 140,000. If the number of submarines has really been more than trebled, as Mr. Ridder believes or imagines, their efficiency is not clearly demonstrated by his own figures, nor is it likely that because of these losses Britain will, as he hopes, "concede the hopelessness of an attempt to defeat Germany."

A Culpable Government.

I have a son as dear to me as any son is to any father. If this country gets into war, and it will unless it prepares itself to enforce peace, that son should offer his services. He is of the kind and type that will be required. If he should fail to enlist, the government will have the right to conscript him; but the curse of God will and should rest upon that nation and that people that will call its best blood to the colors without having first taught them to take care of themselves, and that will not furnish them as good arms as they are forced to face; that will not give them ammunition to last till the fight is over; that will not cover their positions and movements by field artillery equal in quantity and of as long range as that of the adversary; that will not provide aircraft and submarine craft—in short, that will not do all that human resource and human skill can do to make their defensive position tenable and their offensive movements successful. Anything less than the best is absolutely worthless. Any preparedness less than adequate preparedness is useless, and war waged with antiquated or insufficient equipment is worse than murder, for it subjects those who heed the call of duty and who obey the command of the country to ignominious defeat and shameful slaughter.

Awake, America!

Awake, America! Awake and smite! I hear the shrieks of women o'er the sea, The shrieks of women crying out to thee, Their country, through the shattered aisles of night. The shadowed arches of the sky are bright With glare of burning vessels, and Ah me! Thou sittest unheeding, dreaming listlessly, Thine ears to hearing shut, thine eyes to sight. The reptile of the sea is out, and toll Is taking of thy daughters. Has't thou looked Upon some Gorgon's head, or is thy soul With horror frozen? Surely 'twere not well In coming years this shameful tale to tell: 'E'en this—Ah, this!—America has tamely brooked.' BENJAMIN B. WARFIELD.

"COL. ROOSEVELT FOR PRESIDENT"

The Majority Express Approval of the Tribune's Advocacy.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Literally millions of people will approve your announced support of Colonel Roosevelt for the Presidency. That course is in accord with the best traditions of your honored journal.

I am a Republican and a Tribune adherent of the fourth generation. My father, grandfather and great-grandfather participated in the formation of the Republican party, and next to their Bible, they seemed to esteem Horace Greeley's New York Tribune.

But, even as my forbears supported Abraham Lincoln and esteemed the New York Tribune, not because of partisan bias (not then existent), but because man and journal represented what they deemed for the highest good of the whole people (not any party), so I supported Colonel Roosevelt to the limit—four years ago, and up to this time, and deem that I have honored those whose memory I revere in so doing, because all know that he is just what you say he is, "a real American" in every fibre.

Your correspondent "F. P. L." in yesterday's issue, states the whole matter succinctly when he says that "leaders should think first of their country and afterward of their party."

Washington and Lincoln were wholly and simply for their country. So is Roosevelt—and so he has been throughout. The highest praise that can be accorded him is that he is not only a real American, but an all-American, in that he stands for the highest good of all Americans, not merely party. "Party" has throughout his public life been a means, not an end. That is why, in a crucial time like this, thinking, patriotic citizens of all parties turn to him.

There is not a person of sound sense who actually fears that Colonel Roosevelt "would have plunged this country into war," or that he ever will; but some millions of Americans will be deeply grateful when he is in position to renew for our nation the respect of mankind and will unflinchingly support his every move and requirement to that end. The people feel that they can safely trust him. J. W. GREGORY, Newark, N. J., April 13, 1916.

T. R. Enthusiasts Multiplying.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It was with a great deal of satisfaction that upon reading "The Buffalo Express" of to-day's issue I found in one of the columns the following article:

"Tribune for Roosevelt. New York Republican Paper Reverses Its Stand as to Candidacy. (Special to The Buffalo Express.)"

I believe you are to be congratulated on your stand, and being an ex-New Yorker, practically speaking, I am an admirer of your paper and can realize what it means for you to reverse your stand of four years ago.

The writer has the acquaintance of several gentlemen whose business takes them through different sections of the country. A few weeks ago I heard from one of them that a gentleman of the Middle West had told him that where a few months ago there was one Roosevelt enthusiast there were ten now. I believe you summed the issue up in its entirety in the statement:

"No one else personifies the issue which the Republican party must make as he (Roosevelt). No one else presents so effective an antithesis to Wilson as he."

"If we are Americans, real Americans, the Colonel is our man. He is the leader in the fight for Americanism, and we don't believe in changing leaders when we are going to the front."

By early mail you will kindly let me know your terms of subscription for The Daily Tribune, excluding Sunday. CHARLES F. ADAMS, Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 13, 1916.

Wants Benedict Arnold, Too.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Having voted for every Republican Presidential candidate since Lincoln's first term, and having been a persistent reader of The Tribune during that long period, I deem myself entitled to express resentful surprise that The Tribune should advocate the nomination of that monumental renegade, Theodore Roosevelt, by a Republican convention.

Since you have chosen the head of the ticket, permit me to present the name of Benedict Arnold as a congenial and a logical running mate.

This ticket should win or lose. In either event there are thousands of Republicans who will support any Democrat as a choice of evils and who will join in a mighty chorus entitled "Goodbye, Republican party, and goodby, New York Tribune."

WILLIAM HARLOW, New York, April 13, 1916.

Roosevelt to Save Country.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The readers of your fine paper are pleased indeed that you have come out for Colonel Roosevelt for President.

Mr. Wilson has failed us. He has catered to the weak and timid people in our land. He has maddened to the vices of the lazy souls among us, and it is high time that ex-President Roosevelt stepped in and saved the situation for the American people.

Colonel Roosevelt, as our next President, will not sacrifice our national dignity. There will be no betrayal of our national honor.

In my office there are two men who voted for Mr. Taft at the last election who will now vote for Colonel Roosevelt if he is nominated. W. E. JACKSON, New York, April 13, 1916.

Greeley Would Approve.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Permit a reader of The Tribune for many years to thank you for your editorial in this morning's Tribune, "Colonel Roosevelt for President." If that honest, sweet, child-like face of the founder of The Tribune could be seen in that future home of all honest and clean men, you would, I believe, have his approval. J. B. GRADY, West Orange, N. J., April 13, 1916.

No Mistake.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I want to thank you for meeting with courage and ability one of the greatest issues this nation has ever had to face.

We must have a true American for President. You have made no mistake. Roosevelt is the man and the American people want him. You will have the full support of every true American. W. H. A., New York, April 13, 1916.

His Hat's in the Ring.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It gives a great deal of pleasure to have you endorse my candidates for President and Secretary of State. My hat is in the ring for Roosevelt, Root and no pussyfooting. RANSON TANKEROS, New York, April 13, 1916.



NO MORE LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS

The Consensus of Opinion Among Tribune Readers Seems Even More Emphatically as the Days Go by to Approve the Paper's New Policy of Refusing Further to Print Alcoholic Appeals—Temperance Has Many Ardent Advocates.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The newly enunciated policy of The Tribune excluding liquor advertisements from its columns is deserving of the approval of all fair-minded people. The editorial declaration of independence has the ring of true metal in it. While I have never been a hidebound teetotaler I have always felt a sense of disgust on observing the numerous advertisements of inebriate-making alcoholic quackeries, disguised and misleading in their terms, and always claiming extraordinary medicinal merit, which so frequently appear in the newspapers. Undoubtedly many have been led thereby to use these nostrums and have done so to their sorrow and degradation. Methinks if Horace Greeley were in the flesh he would complacently smile at your stand and pat you approvingly on the back.

While I have not been a regular reader of your most estimable journal I may now be put in evidence as such and marked Exhibit A, as I am having it served at my breakfast table as regularly as fruit and cereal every morning. Keep up the good fight and you will retain your honorable status before the world. G. H. R., Brooklyn, April 8, 1916.

A Public Mentor.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Permit me to congratulate The Tribune upon its decision to bar all liquor advertising. In taking this step The Tribune sets an example which I hope will be followed by our entire newspaper press. It means much more than recognizing a serious social evil. It is an indication that our great newspapers are coming to see that they are intrusted with the responsibility of moulding and directing the opinion and moral decisions of the American public. When that sense of obligation becomes general among our newspapers it will usher in a great day for America.

Wishing you every success, I remain, CHARLES A. EATON, Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York, April 7, 1916.

A Fine Step Forward.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: May I most heartily congratulate you on your decision to exclude all liquor advertisements from your paper? This is a fine step forward and you are, without doubt, leading a way which many other metropolitan papers will shortly follow. It will add to the influence of your paper because it demonstrates its sincerity. I am certain that every churchman will rally to your support and every churchman ought to encourage such a stand by public and private approval and by regularly reading and patronizing The Tribune.

Again thanking you as a New York pastor, I am, CHRISTIAN F. REISNER, Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, April 8, 1916.

Sarcasm to Point Approval.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I am surprised and angry that the paper I read daily should have taken such a stand on the liquor question as you have I agree with those who have written to take you to task for thus discriminating in your advertisements.

Some one writes, "No one ever drank because of liquor advertisements." Of course they don't, silly, any more than people wear clothes because they are pictured or described in magazine or newspaper. What made you think they did? The man that wrote the above must have to ask help in locating that which his hat rests on. You are acting dishonestly in accepting any advertising it doesn't help the advertisers' sales any, does it?

Another writes, "Those who preach prohibition usually have some axe to grind." "Absolutely drue." Whenever you wish opinions on the sale of liquors get them from such disinterested persons as saloonkeepers, dance hall proprietors, brewers, guttersnips and "gentlemen who can take a drink now and then (mostly now)."

Surprised and angry as I am that you should so offend the honorable gentlemen I mention, I shall hereafter buy two papers instead of one—a Tribune for myself and a Tribune for my home. WM. W. HALL, Brooklyn, April 8, 1916.

Worthy of the Paper.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Your editorial in The Tribune of April 1 announcing the new policy of The Tribune in refusing liquor advertisements is another step in accordance with the well known policy of The Tribune in following high ideals, and is worthy of a paper founded by Horace Greeley.

I have taken pleasure in announcing this fact to the large constituency of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, many of whom are readers of New York papers, and recommending the support of a paper that does not bring the insulting beer and whiskey advertisements into the family that other papers do. As a practical illustration of this fact I have notified my news agent in the future to supply me with The Tribune. SAMUEL WILSON, Editor "American Issue," Newark, N. J., April 11, 1916.

Indorsed.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have for a number of years taken another morning paper, but I have made a change to your clean and valuable paper. I heartily indorse your action in barring liquor advertisements from your editions. I think Rabbi Raisin, in your issue of the 10th inst., struck the keynote when he expressed the following, which I quote:

"Liquor indulgence is largely a question of individual morality, and such morality cannot be legislated. It is the Church and the school that can prove most effective in fighting the drink evil. Let our churchgoers be more consistent in living up to their professions." J. C. WAMBOLD, Bloomfield, N. J., April 10, 1916.

Noblesse Oblige.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I am certainly heartily in favor of the stand which The Tribune has taken in the advertisements of liquor. I do not see what other position a public institution like The Tribune could take in reference to its known position of leadership in civic affairs. Whatever is touched by liquor is contaminated, and I am sure the prevailing sentiment of the country will heartily favor this admirable action of the officers of your paper.

P. F. JEROME, Purchasing Agent International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, April 6, 1916.

Not Yet Perfect.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I want to commend you on your stand not to advertise any liquor. I hope the day will come when your editorial department will be even more persistent in its opposition to liquor than it is now. HENRY S. MYERS, Roselle, N. J., April 8, 1916.

Dividends.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I notice that you are discontinuing all liquor advertisements. I approve of it very much. I will direct my agent to give you some of our advertising, and I hope that you may get more trade from other people who favor your sentiment. A MAJOR, New York, April 10, 1916.

In Morality's Behalf.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: By barring liquor advertising from the paper The Tribune is helping forward the cause of morality and dealing a blow to all alcoholic traffic. REV. W. J. PECK, M. D., Corona, N. Y., April 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Noticing the numerous congratulatory communications you have received on your recently adopted policy of declining advertisements of wines and liquors, it has occurred to me that, in order to purge yourself of even the suspicion of evil and to demonstrate that you have the courage of your convictions, it would be only consistent on your part to refund all the money you have received from the advertisers of such articles in past decades.

Surely, the decrease in the consumption of such goods, occasioned by the widely heralded stand you have taken, will more than recompense you for the pecuniary loss sustained by refunding such "tainted" money, and you will, moreover, have the satisfaction of attracting readers of the desirable class of W. J. Bryan, Captain Hobson, et al., whose contentions on this wine and liquor question have been so often celebrated in your columns.

You are to be congratulated on an action which is tantamount to an acknowledgment of past mistakes, as it requires a considerable amount of moral stamina to enable one to make such an admission, but when it comes to atoning for those mistakes—or errors of judgment, if you prefer that term—in United States currency, why that, as Kipling says, is another story. I am sure the advertisers benefited by the suggested refund would willingly donate the amount received to Marjorie Strenett's battleship, and I venture to suggest that the sum would be considerably larger than would be contributed by the highly desirable class of readers whom your newly adopted policy was designed to attract. H. M'HENRY, Nutley, N. J., April 10, 1916.

Of Great Importance.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I take pleasure in congratulating The Tribune on the stand it is taking in regard to all liquor advertising and suffering a sacrifice for a principle. We cannot overestimate the importance of this stand. The press is the creator of public opinion to a much greater degree than the public realizes. It can cater to low cravings and thus foster them; it can offer exalted standards of communal responsibility and unconsciously uplift the people to reach them. I wish The Tribune the success it deserves in this worthy mission. MAURICE H. HARRIS, New York, April 19, 1916.

Deserves Hearty Support.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Certainly The Tribune deserves the general and hearty support of the community for the attitude it is taking toward liquor advertisements, and I hope it will receive it. I will certainly avail myself of every opportunity to express my sentiments about it. HENRY A. STIMSON, Manhattan Congregational Church, New York, April 8, 1916.

On the Side of Clean Living.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I commend most heartily the stand announced by you on the editorial page in the issue of Saturday, the 1st inst., that you would accept no more liquor advertisements. You have certainly placed yourself on the side of clean living and right thinking, and have served well the common welfare. P. F. HOPPER, New York, April 7, 1916.

Record Achievement.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The best thing you ever did. It took courage. May you prosper more and more! ARTHUR J. SMITH, New York, April 6, 1916.

A Good Word.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I congratulate you. If I get a chance to say a good word for the paper I will do so. F. A. WRIGHT, Brooklyn, April 6, 1916.