VON BERNSTORFF CABLES HOME U.S. **MEANS BUSINESS**

Envoy Urges Berlin to Take Instant Action to Avoid Break

TO SEE LANSING TODAY

Advises Pledge of Warning to Ships, as in Mediterranean

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, sent to Berlin last night a long dispatch interrealin last night a long dispatch interpreting the situation in Washington and making certain recommendations. He is understood to have advised his Government that he believed the United States meant just what it said in its submarine hote and that something would have to be done quickly if friendly relations were to continue. The Ambassador himself, continue. The Ambassador himself, and the note, said:

can make no comment either upon which has been sent to my Government."

However, he was authoritatively described as having advised the Berlin Foreign Office that he believed at least some such declaration as that made regard-ing the conduct of submarine warfare in the Mediterranean Sea should be issued edintely to cover all submarine opera-

BROADER PROMISE MADE.

The Mediterranean declaration was handed to Secretary Lansing by the Ambassador on January 7 of this year. It contained assurances much broader in their scope than those given to cover the activities of submarines in the war zone around the British Isles, though Germany Mediterranean declaration a contended from the first that it was gaged in a campaign of retaliation for the British blockade.

The assurances were to the effect that only a cruiser warfare would be con-ducted against enemy merchant shipping, and that noncombatant ships of every character, freight as well as passenger carrying, would be accorded proper warn-ing and safety for their passengers and crews. The assurances which have been given for the war zone around the Brit-ish Isles covered only "liners."

The declaration of January 7 also promised that German submarine commanders who failed to obey the assurances given would be punished and that reparation would be made for death or injury to American citizens. German commanders operating in the Mediterranean, it was said in the declaration, which was issued after the steamship Persia had gone down, had particular instructions to exclude sasures of reprisal as were applied in the war zone around the British Isles.

LANSING CONSENTS TO INTERVIEW. It is expected that Count von Bernstorff will confer with Secretary Lansing today. The Secretary informed him yes-terday that he was ready to discuss the matter at the Ambassador's convenience. Since the inception of the present situa-tion Count von Bernstorff has made two stempts to discuss the situation with the Secretary. On each occasion he was informed, however, that he would be given opportunity later. The time of the itely fixed as yet.

while the Ambassador last hight approach to be more perturbed than at any time since the brinnering of the submarine controversy, he was said to seel that his Government would go to every possible length to prevent the severance of diplomatic relations. Persons in close touch with affairs at the Embassy quoted him

"I believe that some way will be found satisfactorily to meet the position of the United States."

ANOTHER ILLEGAL BLOW

Continued from Page One

Britain, and we believe we have a right to use them, but we are willing to give them up rather than break with the United States. We are willing to conduct our warfare under the rules of international law. Can the President ask anything more of us and still claim to be neutral?" REPLY EXPECTED IN SEVERAL DAYS

It is not expected that a reply from Berlin can be received for several days. Administration officials suggest that an er should come by the end of the week, but in German circles this is scouted. Buch an answer could only be a curt re-fusal, it is said. The German belief is at it will take at least two weeks to that it will take at least two weeks to give the subject proper consideration and prepare and transmit a reply. At the State D-partment it was said that this want hirdly be considered "immediate" if in the meanwhile illegal operations were

The United States has acted alone in the The United States has acted alone in the crisis, it is learned. Copies of the note have been sent to other neutrals in advance of the printed copies which go by routine to all foreign representatives here, but there has been no official consultation with them, nor has the State Department any official information as to their attitude. Copies of the note will be sent to the belligerents' representatives in due

The note, it is pointed out by a high helal, constitutes a return of the United ares to the position it assumed in the at Lusitania note, and later abandoned. That note the United States held that arine warfare against commerce not be carried on without violation utral rights. This position was later dened, in the note of July 21, when the appearance of submarines with guns had sonvinced the Administration that such vessels could exercise the usual methods of visit and search.

ATTITUDE AGAIN CHANGED.

In that note Mr. Lansing said:
"The events of the last two months have early indicated that it is possible and icable to conduct such submarine itions in substantial ac-with the accepted practices of regu-

ated warfare."
"Hinos then," the official declared, "It has become apparent that he I gal use of the official declared in the apparent that he I gal use of the official declared in the second of the official position."

chambistration officials are careful to at our that a break in relations does becausely mean war will follow by say that the action of the United its will constitute a warning to Germy and that she will be more careful to find the future. Against this stands intunations from German sources that, the desire to maintain friendly relatively will presecute her submarine fare even more ruthlessly, and will plie up so many causes of friction to smale war certain. They also determine the past the breaking of result travelle nations has almost alban followed by war.

In question of whether the country is ple supposer the President's drastic its against Germany was frequently and up in the discussion which followed by war.

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In question of whether the country is ple supposer the President's drastic its against Germany was frequently and up in the discussion custain—too y maintenance against that the policy of campaign of Grand Duke Nicholas in the standard of the fall of warfare were possible. While the other freeds were still have some such that the relation of public opinions a such that its standard of the fall of the discussion of the fall of the discussion which followed by war.

French military writers state that the policy of campaign of Grand Duke Nicholas in the standard of the fall of the discussion of the fall of warfare were possible. While the other freeds were still held in deadlock.

Excluding the operations on the personal participation against the supportance of the clicks to less that that its standard of the country is the country in the discussion of the personal participation of

public indiguation against Germany and all patriotic feeding," said one Democratic Senator, who has favored a strong policy. "Now he turns around suddenly. I approve the change, and wish it had not been necessary. But I do not believe the country can follow. He ought to have done some preparatory work first."

It is pointed out that nothing in the President's speech was calculated to arouse public sentiment. There was no appeal for support, and no insistence on patriotism. The message based all action on the grounds of humanity rather than American interests, and the general feeling in the Capitol was that it might be some time before the country was ready to show strong support of the change.

One body of citizens has already been heard from—the hyphenated American. A heard from—the hyphenated American. A flood of telegrams began reaching Congress today from all parts of the country, urging, in the strongest terms, that no action be taken which might lead to a break. It strongly affected many representatives, but the President's course had left them nothing to do.

LONDON DOUBTS U-BOAT TERMS WILL BE ACCEPTED

Cabinet Crisis Takes Secondary Place in Public Interest

LONDON, April 20 .- President Wilson's speech in Congress is the feature of the newspapers, which recognize that the controversy between America and Germany has reached a crisis which is likely to change completely the whole aspect of the war. Even the British Cabinet situation takes a secondary place in public interest. Indications from Germany as to what attitude the Berlin Government is "last word" is awaited with the keenest

anxiety.
"It is difficult to suppose." Chonicle editorially, "that the German Government, elated by the submarine success of the last six weeks, will accept President Wilson's terms.

President Wilson's terms.

"Diplomatic relations between Berlin and Washington will then be broken off. The resulting situation, of course, will not be a state of war, but it may easily develop into one if Germany perpetrataging fresh atrocities and American citizens are victims. This must be obvious to both parties. President Wilson has counted the cost and presumably the Kalser is counting it. If he decides that a continuance of submarining is worth the diplomatic break with America, he will probomatic break with America, he will prob ably decide it is worth war, too. If, on the other hand, he desires to avoid war, he would most naturally make his concessions at a stage when it would also avert breaking off of relations."

CINCINNATI "HYPHENS" SEND MANY TELEGRAMS

Declare Themselves Opposed to "War With Germany"

CINCINNATI, April 20.—"We are op-posed to war with Germany" was the pur-port of hundreds of telegrams sent from Cincinnati to Congressman Long-worth and Allen and Senators Pomerene and Harding. John Schwaab, president of the Ohio German-American Alliance, with headquarters in this city, wired: "Your constituents are against break-

ing off diplomatic relations with Germany and implore you most carnestly to vote and work against any and all attempts that may lead to such a break." In an interview President Schwaab said last

many, or war is declared, we will do what all other Americans will do. We probably will have peace demonstrations, such as parades, but nothing more. We are loyal

RUSSIANS TAKE CHAIN OF FORTIFIED HEIGHTS SOUTH OF TREBIZOND

Centre of Grand Duke Nicholas Army Advances Against Baiburt, Between Captured Strongholds

WOULD CAUSE BREAK TURKISH ARMY ESCAPES

Having taken Trebizond and Erzerum the main army of Grand Duke Nicholas is pressing on against Balburt, which lies midway between the two captured Turk-

ish cities. The Russian pursuit of the Turks continues without a moment's respite, blow after blow being delivered at the Ottoman troops, who are being dislodged from every front where they had hoped to consolidate a position.

The seizure of Trebizond happened much earlier than the greatest optimists had expected. All the land and sea forces in the Caucasus shared in the triumph. After the bombardment by the warships the troops landed on the flank of Trebizond, and turning enveloped it on three sides.

The Turkish garrison of 50,000 and the field troops finally fied in three directions westward and southwestward.

Other Russian troops at Erzingan, Bitlis and Urmia, attacking incessantly and threatening to cut the Turks' commu tions, prevented them from concentrating on Trebizond.

on Trebizond.

A considerable amount of war booty, including a large number of the latest type German heavy guns, was left behind, for, since the fall of Erzerum. Trebizond has been the chief base and provisioning centre for the Turks operat-ing in this theatre.

The Russians are successfully con-

tinuing their co-operative campaign of land and sea forces. An official report an-nounces the sinking of a steamer and sailing ship by a Black Sea submarine near the Bosphorus. Last night's official statement adds: statement adds:

Caucasus front—In the region of Aschkala, west of Erzerum, our troops by night assault carried a chain of high hills which had been strongly organized. We captured four Turkish officers and more than 129 men. The Turks left hundreds of dead on the field.

We annihilated some Turkish ele-ments which had been recently brought from Gallipoli, while the other Turkish treeps which partici-pated in the fight sustained heavy leases through our fire and bayonet charges.

COMPULSIONISTS SEEK ELEVATION OF LLOYD-GEORGE

Unionists Threaten Overthrow of Andrew Bonar Law as Leader

CARSON DIRECTS "PLOT"

Liberals and Laborites Confident Asquith Would Win in Election

LONDON, April 20 .- Premier Asquith's almost unprecedented action in referring speniy from his place on the Treasury sench in the House of Commons yesterday to the fact that disagreements ex-isted within the Cabinet left members of Parliament petrified with the gravity of the crisis. How involved the situation is

an scarcely be more than indicated.

Early in the day the conscriptionist numbers of the Cabinet, in an effort to verthrow yesterday's compromise, tried a last big attempt to stampede a majority of the Cabinet. The two main weapons used were the possibility of Sir William Robertson, who possesses the complete confidence of the country, following the conscriptionists' lead and sending in his resignation. The other was that virtually the entire Unionist party, under the auspices of Sir Edward Carson, was ready to overthrow Bonar Law, their leader in the Cabinet, unless he ranged himself on the side of absolute compulsion. Mr. Lloyd-George, the spokesman of this party in the Cabinet, relied for further support on such notabilities as Lord Milner, Lord Derby, Lord Beresford and Lord Salis-

ANXIOUS FOR UNITY

If it had not been for the fact that a najority of the Cabinet, especially the nost influential element, including Premier Asquith, ex-Premier Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law, are most anxious to maintain unity, there is no doubt that the resignations of the conscriptionists would have been accepted then and there. A great factor weighing with them is the unfavor-able impression which would be created in neutral capitals either by the entire fall or by public divisions in the Cabinet. They are ready to go to the utmost limit to preserve unityy. Moreover, they realize the strength of the feeling throughout the country in favor of the present ministry emaining intact.

The key to the problem is Andrew Bonar Law. As head of the Unionist party he is the chief factor in keeping the coali-tion together. He finds his adherence to the temporary compromise on the compul-sion question has entirely undermined his strength through Sir Edward Carson hav-

ing sidetracked practically the whole strength of the Unionist party into an out and out declaration in favor of national conscription. If he remains in the Cabinet he will be a leader without a following; if he resigns then the coalition is bound to break up. Mr. Bonar Law's resignation ould inevitably be followed in loyalty by that of the other Unionist members of the Cabinet, like Lord Lansdowne, Austen Chamberlain, Walter Long and Lord Rob-

This state of affairs has given Mr. Lloyd George, who has been working hand it glove with Sir Edward Carson, practica control of the situation, and the formation of a coalition ministry in which the Unionists would be the predominant party, but of which Mr. Lloyd George would be the head, is being actively canvassed, though the best informed opinion is that such a phination is impossible.

COUNTRY FAVORS ASQUITH. Members of Parliament who are able to test the country's feeling by communications from their constituents state that the burden of all remarks is greater energy in the conduct of the war from the present ministry. No one believes that an alternative administration, headed by M. Lord Course, Sir Edward Carson or Lord Lloyd-George, Sir Edward Carson or Lord Milner, would be able either to hold its ground or do better than the present administration.

If the Unionists withdrew from the coalition Mr. Asquith would try to form Liberal-Labor ministry, which, because commanding no majority in the House of Commons, would be obliged to go to a general election. It would then be a con-test between these forces and unofficial Unionists, with the present Unionist leaders who control the party organization emaining aloof.

Political experts believe there can be only one ending to such a battle, namely, that Premier Asquith would secure virtually the unanimous support of the country. The feeling of anger against the wreckers is far more acute than the feeling that the present Cabinet is not sufficiently energetic. All this would result in Premier Asquith emerging stronger than ever and able to form a powerful min-

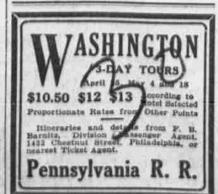
The most significant point of all is that the Liberal and Labor party organizations throughout the country are beginning to-day to prepare for an election early in

FORD MAKES FRESH DENIAL

Auto Builder Accepts Votes Only as Rebuke to Militarism

DETROIT. Mich., April 20.—"You can ay positively that I am not a candidate or President," said Henry Ford yesterday. "I asked that my name be taken off the Michigan ballot and did not know it was on the Nebraska ballot. As to Pennsylvania, no move on my part has had anything to do with talk on the subject there, and there is no reason to believe my name will go on the ballot.

"I have been willing the votes should be taken, because I believe the men who vote for me know I am not a candidate, but take that way to show their disap-proval of the campaign for militarism."



TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION HELP WANTED-FEMALE

HELP WANTED-MALE

VILLA HUNT HALTED PENDING SCOTT'S ADVICE

Continued from Page One. Continued from Page One
Parral, the men of the 13th Cavalry, and
the negroes of the 10th, who reinforced
Major Tompkins during his retirement—
a retirement chosen in deference to orders
when the Americans easily could have
taken the role of pursurs at any tim—are
liching for a chance to square accounts
with the hostile Carranzistas and the Villa
sympathizers concerned in the attack of
last week.

SOLDIERS EXPECT WAR.

Here at the front sentiment is unani-mous that war with Mexico supends as a result of the Parral incident. There is, according to military authorities here, only one loophole of dubious worth, and only one loophole of dublous worth, and that is an immediate disavowal on the part of General Carranza of the acts of the men of the Farral garrison and of Lazano, the commander there. This, it is believed, Carranza will not dare to give pecause of the intense anti-American feel-ing which rports to General Pershing show, has swept all over the whole of Chimahua and doubtless over all of North-

It is believed that Carranga's own instability will force him rather to force war with the United States than to risk internal dissension by dishvowal of the Parral incident, distorted versions of Parral incident, distorted versions of which have been accepted as facts by Mexican peons.

That the battle was the result of the

treachery of General Lazano is carefully kept from public circulation, the peons being told the Americans sought to capture Parral, attacking women and childre as well as men, and were terribly defeated by the garrison. Proof that the battle was an organ-ized action on the part of the Carranza garrison seems indisputable. One forceful fact is that of the 38 Mexican dead left in the streets and along the line of re-

treat only one was a civilian. The rest

vere Carranza soldiers. Cavalrymen engaged in this fight point out that the fact that only eight men fought for 15 miles a rearguard action against 200 Carransistas aided by a few armed citizens is proof enough that the cavalrymen could have routed the pursuers at any moment they wished and taken Parral, if necessary. Offensive activities of the campaign are

at a standstill pending instructions from Washington as to the Parral incident. The capture of Villa has become sec-

ondary in the Mexican situation. His bands have disappeared into the Durango country, where Villa himself probably now is.

now is.

Reports of the bandit chief's death and of the finding of his body near San Francisco Borja have reached here, but are generally discredited.

Hostility of the populace to the Americans has been manifest recently in the cutting of telegraph wires.

STRANGER IN GARB OF CLERGY DISAPPEARS

Continued from Page One

home for his brother. James did not reach the store until nearly 6 o'clock, at which hour he and the stranger, whose clerical garb and demeanor seemed to bear out his assertions, left the 9th street

building. Neither has been seen since that hour. When Frank Cooney returned home last night his parents inquired for tidings of the younger boy. Then the strange ab-sence of the latter made them suspicious. the younger boy. Then the strange absence of the latter made them suspicious. William Cooney, the father, went at once to the Church of St. Ladislas, but the rector, the Rev. Joseph Kuoynski, was able to give no aid beyond the information that the Rev. Bruno Walter, S. C. R., was a priest of the Scranton diocese.

This Father Walter, who is stationed in Wilkes-Barre, is unknown personally to the priests at St. Ladislas', they said, and was not expected to preach in their church last night.

last night.
With this information, the parents of

the lost boy became alarmed and notified the police. A general search for Frank and his cierical-looking companion is be-The boy was about five feet tall o The boy was about five feet tail of medium weight. He had a thin face, dark hair, parted on the side. He wore dark blue clothes, short trousers, dark cap and

black shoes and stockings.

The supposed priest is described by
Quin as being about 5 feet 7 inches tall, stocky in build, weighing about 170 pounds. He wore glasses in additional to the conventional collar and black suit of

Norse Ship Sunk by Explosion LONDON, April 20.—A Lloyd's dis-patch from Liston says the Norwegian steamship Terje Viken sank on Monday, 15 miles west of Liston, after three explosions on board the vessel. The crew was saved. The Terje Viken sailed March 18 from Galveston, U. S. A., for Lisbon, She was of 3579 tons. BERNSTORFF PROTEST AGAINST IGEL ARREST WILL BE DISREGARDED

Government Holds Alleged Plotter Was Attached to Embassy at Time of Crime

PAPERS NOT RETURNED

U. S. Attorney Says Documents Seized Are Still Locked in His Safe

WASHINGTON, April 26.-The Attorney General's office is understood to have decided to prosecute Wolf von Igel, Captain von Papen's former secretary, who was arrested in New York on an in dictment charging conspiring to blow the Welland Canal, in Canada, notwith-standing the German Ambassador's re-quest that von Igel receive immunity as a diplomatic agent.

Counsellor Polk, of the State Depart ment, advised the Department of Justic to free the prisoner unless the alleged of-fense was committed before he became a member of the Embassy staff. As the crime is said to have been committed in September, 1914, while you igel was not registered as an Embassy employe until December, 1915, the legal branch of the Government is said to have concluded that no diplomatic immunity stands in the way of his prosecution. In fact, some officials contend that

clerks or secretaries of embassy attaches. even though formally registered as such enjoy no immunity.

Official documents, seized in Von Papen's office when von Igel was arrested will be returned to the German Embassy. Secre-tary Lansing today assured Count von Bernstorff that this would be done, after the latter had called at the State Depart-ment and emphasized his demand of yes-terday that the papers be returned. These papers, which embassy officials seemed most anxious to recover, are said to be partly in code, and their examination

would reveal the key to the German offi

Department of Justice officials were un-willing to discuss the disposition of the seized papers or to confirm a report that, some of the papers had already been for-warded from New York.

NEW YORK, April 20,-Wolf von Igel NEW YORK, April 20.—Wolf von Igel will not be released from technical cumtody, though he is free in bail, and only a part of the documents seized at the time of his arrest will be returned to the German Embassy, United Statez Attorney H. Snowden Marshall declared last night.

"I have not even considered the release of yon Igel," Mr. Marshall continued, "The legality of his arrest was definitely settled, so far as my office is concerned, early today.

"The legality of his arrest was definitely settled, so far as my office is concerned, early today.

"Following von Igol's arrest and the protest of the German Ambassador, the protest of the German Ambassador, the protest was communicated to my office. The only question to be decided was whether von Igol was a member of the German Ambassador's staff on the date of the crime charged. I was able immediately to report in the negative.

"I doubt if Von Igel proved acceptable, and it is my opinion that he never has been legally a member of the German Embassy staff."

Regarding the documents seized, denial was made by Mr. Marshall that he had received instructions to turn them over to the German Embassy.

"I was instructed early today to forward to Washington papers described as official' by Count von Bernstorff," the District Attorney said.

"Not desiring to take upon myself the responsibility of deciding which of the paper were 'official,' I sent for fac-simile photographs of all the papers. The originals are locked in my safe Only.

paper were official, I sent for fac-simile photographs of all the papers. The originals are locked in my safe. Only such papers as Count von Bernstorff designates as official on inspecting the fac-simile will be returned."

Mr. Marshall asserted there was no basis for protest against his retention of

the papers on the ground that they were obtained through a violation of German territory. Von Igol contended that his office was a branch of the German Em-

The seal of the embassy, it was learned today, has been placed on von Igel's office safe, the door of which he slammed shut during his struggle with the Federal

agents who arrested him.

Attorneys for Captain Hans Tauscher declared he was in Boston, and would surrender here tomorrow. The arrest of A. A. Fritzen, another of the alleged plot-ters, is expected to be made soon. Con-stantine Covanni, an Italian also under ters, is expected to be made soon. Con-stantine Covanni, an Italian also under indictment in the case, is believed to have

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