

WILSON HA GIA' DECISO DI ARMARE I PIROSCAFI

Il Presidente Chiama il Congresso in Sessione Straordinaria—Cannoni e Cannonieri Pronti

GLI INGLESI A BAGDAD?

WASHINGTON, 10 Marzo. Gli Stati Uniti difenderanno i loro diritti di libera navigazione sul mare. Il presidente Wilson, in seguito alle opinioni espresse dall'ammiraglio generale e dal segretario di Stato, ha deciso di procedere subito all'armamento dei piroscafi mercantili americani...

U. S. GUNNERS ORDERED TO FIRE UPON SUBMARINES AT SIGHT

Continued from Page One. Looming out and above the war cloud, however, is the tremendous possibility that peace may be "just around the corner." Germany is close to starving. That fact is admitted by her leaders. It appears to be a race between war engulfing the two nations and starvation, swallowing Germany. The spectre of famine, as authorities here see it, has in it the potentialities of a speedy peace. This Government itself has no present intention of making a war declaration. Germany must force war, if it comes, the President has repeated time and again. Meantime work on armament of American ships proceeds. American merchant ships desiring an issue of guns, with navy gunners, can obtain them through navy war commandants.

LATIN-AMERICA WILL NOT AID WILSON. AGAINST GERMAN INTRIGUES IN WEST

By CHARLES P. STEWART. Special Cable Service of the United Press and Evening Ledger. BUENOS AIRES, March 10. If the United States is planning to seek concerted action among all American republics to cleanse the American hemisphere of German activities—as reported in Washington dispatches today—she is likely to be sharply rebuffed. A majority of the Latin-American republics will resist such a plan. From a reliable source here it was learned today that the Argentine Government would be inclined to make a "hot answer" if the United States "offers advice" regarding German plotting. Pan-American unity is not visible from this viewpoint of South America. Several republics are distinctly pro-German. Some are pro-Ally. Most of them are not pro-United States. With the exception possibly of Brazil and Bolivia, Argentina's position on the general question of American matters is held by Americans here to represent substantially the attitude of the other Latin-American republics. And Argentina, it will be recalled, was the republic which most unceremoniously rebuffed President Wilson when he asked world neutrals to follow the example of the United States in breaking relations with Germany.

ARGENTINA WILL NOT JOIN WITH AMERICA

Argentina "regretted such extreme measures" in her note, which was drafted by Dr. Diego Molinari. He was likewise the author of the further message to the United States announcing that Argentina's mind was made up and implying that it wouldn't be changed by North American pressure, which was inclosed with the formal note. President Irigoyen personally revised both communications. North Americans here believed Doctor Molinari to be anti-United States—mainly because he was secretary of the pro-Mexican committee here opposing American intervention in Mexico. But the fact is Doctor Molinari's views may be taken as typically Latin-American. He believes the United States, perhaps unconsciously, seeks to use Latin-America to her own advantage. Brazil and Bolivia are considered exceptions to the general Latin-American view. Brazil is believed to be looking for an excuse to seize German merchant ships in her harbors. Bolivia has declared her "solidarity" with the United States. But she is thought to be "under the thumb" of North America. She is credited with aspiring to an outlet upon the Pacific Ocean and the tributaries of the River Plata. Bolivia just now has no such outlet. The guess is ventured in Buenos Aires that President Wilson's declaration in his peace speech favoring ocean outlets for all nations had something to do with Bolivia's announcement of "solidarity" with the United States.

BOLIVIA BACKS WILSON'S STAND

The question whether the United States is going to support Bolivia in her ambition for an outlet is of acute interest to Peru, Argentina and Chili. These nations cut Bolivia off from the Pacific and the River Plata. Brazil has always been pro-North American. She has always, however, been pro-German, too, except for a few recent expressions attributed to the influence of Ruy Barbosa, Liberal party leader and the William Jennings Bryan of South America—except that he is no pacifist. Chili has been advertised in New York and London dispatches as having supported the United States and expressed sympathy for the Allies in protesting against the German submarine blockade. The best South American judgment is that her "protest" was as perfunctory as Argentina's "regrets."

PERU AND COLOMBIA NOT COUNTED UPON

As for the "A. B. C. combination," it has now gone up. It never signified much. Peru has now been heard from. She expresses the opinion that the United States will not have to enter the war. A Lima dispatch says the Peruvian press "enthusiastically eulogizes the literary and diplomatic merits" of the recent note. Uruguay, which objected vigorously to the German submarine note and consequently was proclaimed a vigorous supporter of the Wilson policy, surprised South Americans by saying little in her note. Colombia is sufficiently anti-United States, on account of the Panama Canal affair, never to lend much moral support to the latter until compensated for her loss. Ecuador has a comparatively new administration which is an unknown quantity. As a general proposition, however, South Americans think she may be depended on to shape her policy with Colombia. Paraguay is pro-German. Venezuela is both pro-Ally and pro-United States. Neither Paraguay nor Venezuela, however, is likely to take sides except in co-operation with the rest of the South American republics. Obviously, in view of the conflicts as noted, there will be no co-operation from Latin-America.

WASHINGTON TO PUBLISH "WHITE BOOK" EXPOSING GERMAN PLOTS IN AMERICA

WASHINGTON, March 10. An aid to ally Pan-America in this move to crush German intrigue on this continent, the Government is preparing a record of Germany's sinister moves. It is still to be decided in what manner it will be utilized for this purpose. The "white book" will trace an atrocious story of plots that have been hatched in Germany for stirring country against country in war on this continent. It will show how the long hand of the German Foreign Office stretched forth to create hatred and discord in the New World that should keep the United States embroiled at home and make it impossible for her to deal with Germany abroad. Spy plots hatched in the Wilhelmstrasse, with the whole world as a sphere of action, will be recorded so that South America may know the baleful influences at work to disrupt these nations. In this connection a few additional details of the efforts of German agents to work up friction between the United States and Japan were learned today. The Zimmermann letter was not an isolated case, it is explained. Long before Herr Zimmermann entered the Foreign Office as its chief, German agents had been working to create pro-German sentiment in Japan. Following the fall of Kiaochau, German agents in Japan enlisted the efforts of certain Japanese newspapers and bankers and began the spread of propaganda designed to show that Russia was about to desert her Allies, and that a Russian-Japanese-German alliance could be formed which would dominate the world. This alliance, evidence now in the hands of the State Department shows, was advocated by certain Japanese leaders, who pointed out that under it Japan and Russia would have had a free hand in China. As soon as the Japanese Government learned that this propaganda was being spread it took sharp action. Those responsible were arrested and the majority are still in prison. Following this, the plan of Germany to involve Mexico in a plot whereby that disrupted nation would aid Japan was evolved. It is stated on authority of officials of the Japanese embassy here that this plan was never brought to the attention of Japan. But it is hinted that in connection with the German program was the intention of checking the operations of secret agents in this country who were engaged in the work of getting evidence against plotters. The evidence in the hands of Secretary Lansing, Counselor Polk and in the White House is declared by those who know to be absolutely conclusive. It shows payments to secret agents to steal secrets from the Government. It shows payments to men to plot against Canada and India within the United States. It shows the efforts that were made by Germany to get complete details of the wireless system installed at Arlington; to get plans of the fire control of American warships; to get locations of all coast defenses. And it also shows the identity of the men—some of them at least American citizens—who have given aid and comfort to the German cause in opposition to the interests of the United States. These include New York, Chicago and San Francisco bankers and steamship brokers. In this connection a few additional details of the efforts of German agents to work up friction between the United States and Japan were learned today. The Zimmermann letter was not an isolated case, it is explained. Long before Herr Zimmermann entered the Foreign Office as its chief, German agents had been working to create pro-German sentiment in Japan. Following the fall of Kiaochau, German agents in Japan enlisted the efforts of certain Japanese newspapers and bankers and began the spread of propaganda designed to show that Russia was about to desert her Allies, and that a Russian-Japanese-German alliance could be formed which would dominate the world. This alliance, evidence now in the hands of the State Department shows, was advocated by certain Japanese leaders, who pointed out that under it Japan and Russia would have had a free hand in China. As soon as the Japanese Government learned that this propaganda was being spread it took sharp action. Those responsible were arrested and the majority are still in prison. Following this, the plan of Germany to involve Mexico in a plot whereby that disrupted nation would aid Japan was evolved. It is stated on authority of officials of the Japanese embassy here that this plan was never brought to the attention of Japan. But it is hinted that in connection with the German program was the intention of checking the operations of secret agents in this country who were engaged in the work of getting evidence against plotters.

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citizenship. Such legislation, Germany well knew, could never be approved by Congress and it would give an excuse for war between Japan, the United States resulting in a break between Japan and England, friction between Japan and Russia, and the loss of the Philippines, the midway islands and the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

VATICAN RESUMES MOVES TO END WAR, LATEST IMPRESSION IN ROME

ROME, Feb. 16 (by mail). Since the rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany the Vatican State Chancery has been the scene of unusual diplomatic activity. For nearly forty-two weeks Cardinal Gasparri, Secretary of State, and his associate, Monsignor Tedeschi, have steadily denied themselves to all callers who visit the State Chancery in search of news of the war. Their seclusion and the work imposed upon the small staff of prelates, to whom the secrets of Vatican diplomacy are entrusted, are the object of endless comment, both in Vatican and lay circles of the Italian capital. This unusual activity of the Vatican chancery coincides with the circulation of a report that the Pope is on the eve of making another step for the prompt cessation of hostilities. Though nothing is known of the nature of the new move, Vatican circles regard as extremely significant the fact that during the last few days the British and Spanish representatives to the Holy See, have been frequent callers at the chancery. They were invariably escorted through the Third Loggia to the Pope's private working room, where long conferences were held. The same report adds that since President Wilson's peace efforts were nullified by Germany's announcement of a ruthless submarine war, the Pope, though sadly disappointed, resumed the work of peace, which he had in a measure abandoned while President Wilson was making his appeal. The Pope is said to believe that he has some reason for hoping for success this time because he has the hearty co-operation of Queen Victoria of Spain, an English Princess, and Empress Zita, of Austria. According to one prelate, official information in possession of the Vatican State Chancery points to the fact that England has been and still is the only stumbling block in the way of peace. France, though determined to resist to her last man and her last penny, is not altogether opposed to meeting delegations of her enemy. She has nothing to fear, neither the loss of more territory nor of any part of her colonial empire. The defense of Verdun has, in a measure, rehabilitated her military reputation, so badly shattered by the war of 1870-71. England, however, remains obdurate and is determined to spurn any offer of peace or mediation until her armies have conquered on the battlefields, or her navy on the seas, all the laurels she deems indispensable to a perpetuation, if not to an increase of her prestige in the world. "Count de Sully, the British legate to the Holy See, is said to have informed the Pope that England would not encourage any new attempt at mediation until after a new effort by her armies in France.

VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL URGES U. S. TO PAY COLOMBIAN \$15,000,000 DEBT

WASHINGTON, March 10. "The more belittled we become toward other people the more amicable we should become among ourselves," declared Vice President Marshall today in support of his conviction that this Government should do everything possible to promote friendly feeling throughout both Americas. He was arguing that no time should be lost by the extra session of Congress in ratifying the Colombian treaty through which Colombia would receive \$15,000,000 in payment of Panama Canal claims. "The treaty has got to go through," he said. "We have matters of the greatest importance on our hands, and we should not waste time haggling over the things of the past. I am sure the measure will pass the Senate at the present special session by a two-thirds vote." Mr. Marshall pointed out the extreme menace to the Panama Canal through an alliance between Colombia and Germany should Germany and the United States go to war. "There are 400 miles of Colombian coast upon which German aircraft could locate raiding bases for attacks upon the canal. There is the utmost danger in the situation," he said, "because Colombia feels the payment should be made, and even if we are not morally bound to pay the money it would be dangerous not to do so." The Vice President was an early caller at the White House today to see President Wilson.

TWO-CENT INCREASE IN MILK PRICE SEEN

New York State Dealers Intimate Jump in Cost to Consumer, But Deny Agreement

NEW YORK, March 10.—The price of milk to the household will be increased two cents a quart if the Dairyman's League exacts the proposed advance from the dis-

tributors, according to a broad intimation in a statement issued by I. Elkin Nathan, secretary of the New York State Milk Dealers' Conference Board.

Mr. Nathan denied that there was any agreement to that effect. He said that since only seventy per cent of the milk bought by the distributors was sold for table use, while the rest was disposed of at wholesale, each cent increase to the wholesaler must mean more than a cent advance to the final consumer.

WIRELESS NABBED IN POSSESSION OF GERMAN; TAX TO AID PLOT

NEW YORK, March 10.—Discovery of a portable and powerful wireless apparatus, capable of picking up messages from as far away as Berlin, was made today following the arrest of Max Hans Ludwig Wax, a native of Germany. Wax was arrested on a technical charge of "swindling" by means of a machine which he called a "money-making machine." Police declare that Wax's machine is a part of a complete wireless outfit. The mechanical instrument was found in a trunk which had been kept at the Grand Central Station for several days and its sides were covered with shipping tags, indicating that Wax had been carrying the apparatus with him to many places in the United States. Several tubes of an unknown chemical and code messages and drafts from the Imperial Bank of Berlin were also found in Wax's effects. One of the drafts was for \$12,000. Wax admitted receiving money from Berlin, but said it came from relatives. Funds for the carrying on of German propaganda in this country have been raised in the United States, authorities declared today. They allege that assessments have been made from Berlin upon German residents, German citizens and even German-Americans in this country, and that the collections have been kept by agents bearing credentials from Berlin. Charges are also made by investigators that funds to the extent of \$5,000,000 raised for relief of German sufferers by charity bazaars throughout the United States have never left this country. Instead these funds, agents say, have been kept here to pay for the work of propagandists working for the German cause. More than \$3,000,000 was spent for the support of candidates with pro-German sympathies in the last national election, according to investigators.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL CHARITY BALL APRIL 16

Elaborate Preparations Being Made for Event at Academy of Music. Elaborate plans are being made for the seventeenth annual charity ball of Mount Sinai Hospital, which will be held Monday night, April 16, at the Academy of Music. The best modern dancing masters in the city are arranging the dance program and orders for many ferns, palms, potted and cut flowers and other greenery are being made. The legend, "Mount Sinai Hospital Charity," will be outlined in electric lights in the decorative color scheme of myriads of bulbs. The receipts will be applied to the maintenance and completion of the hospital, which has filed an extraordinary demand for treatment of the sick poor. David Phillips heads the committee in charge of the ball.

SNOWBALL TELLS MAN HIS HOUSE IS ON FIRE

Father Carries Daughter to Safety—Aroused by Novel Message. A snowball thrown through his bedroom window by a passerby early this morning notified James Higgins, 5224 Haverford avenue, that a fishbin and refrigerator by the side of his store was on fire. Higgins awoke and carried his little daughter Eleanor to safety. The refrigerator and bin lean against the store on one of the sides, which abuts Skiff street. Higgins thinks that the fire was caused by a carelessly thrown cigarette. The damage was about \$500.

J. E. Caldwell & Co. Chestnut—Juniper—South Penn Square. solicit commissions for designing and making special pieces of Church Silver and Memorials.

Beginning Monday Morning STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER SPRING FASHION DISPLAY. THE FASHION EVENT of the spring season, for which thousands of women are waiting—the Strawbridge & Clothier Opening Expositions of Fashionable Apparel and all that appertains thereto! These beautiful displays represent the very latest development of fashion! The world's cleverest creative talent is revealed in countless new features in design, texture and color! This Store wins fresh laurels as the FASHION CENTRE—chief exponent of the practical and beautiful in dress. The keynote of the display is GOOD TASTE—in the extreme styles as well as in those of charming simplicity. EVERY WOMAN IS INVITED TO SEE THIS UNRIVALED DISPLAY. It is an assemblage worth coming many miles to see. See it, by all means on Monday, whether you are ready to make your own selection now or not. You will not have another such opportunity to view the season's approved fashions in one complete all-inclusive display. Dresses and Suits, Coats and Wraps, Paris Millinery, Blouses, Lingerie, Shoes and Hosiery, Gloves, Hand Bags, Beautiful New Silks, Wool and Cotton Fabrics, Laces and Embroideries. Market Street Eighth Street Filbert Street STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER Market Street Eighth Street Filbert Street

BULLETS FLY IN FIGHT FOR BAG OF MONEY

Gunman Attacks Bank Messenger, Steals \$10,000 and Is Caught by Police

Down among the pushcarts and bright handbags of Little Italy they had a gun fight. The robbery, which was a vivid scene that depicted on any gaudy movie lithograph along Christian street. Frank Smith, said by the police to be a notorious desperado, shot and seriously wounded David Finlaw, a fifty-year-old messenger of the Federal Reserve Bank, as he was coming from the bank of Frank Di Bernardino, near Temple and Christian streets, grabbed a bag containing more than \$10,000 from Finlaw's hand, and was only captured by the police after a gun battle in a yard near Eighth and Catharine streets. Finlaw is in a serious condition at the Pennsylvania Hospital with five bullets in his leg and one in his arm. Smith is at the Second and Christian streets police station. The money, with the exception of \$3,74, was recovered. Finlaw, who lives at 322 Leona street, Frankford, had started out earlier from his bank to redeem about \$10,000 worth of checks. He had transacted his business at Di Bernardino's place and was on his way to the South Philadelphia State Bank, at 523 South Fourth street. At Temple street in the crowd he felt a wrench at his bag. A heavy pigcol barrel hit him in the chest, knocking away his wind, and a voice shouted in his ear: "Let go; never mind the gun." But Finlaw had his own revolver, and while the two men tore and roiled down the street for the possession of the bag, the bank messenger tried to point his weapon. Then there was a report and Finlaw was forced to drop his revolver, for he was shot in the arm. Still he held to the bag with his other hand, while men and women in the crowded street screamed and fought to get out of range of the fire. In quick succession the hand's revolver roared six times, and Finlaw sagged down to the ground with many bullets in his legs. He was forced to relinquish his hold on the bag. The crowd, held back by the pistol, ran forward as the gunman retreated down Christian street and Policemen Clarke and Neurt joined in the chase. Bricks were thrown at the fleeing highwayman and pushcarts and babies were bowled over in the manhunt, which gained in impetus every second. At Eighth street the man turned down and at Catharine he leaped a fence and tried to dash into a house. The policemen were at his heels and, free of the crowd, they began firing. Quickly the man threw up his hands, letting the bag and his revolver drop to the ground. "You've got me," he gasped. When the bag was examined at the police station it was found to contain \$10,972.49. In an under belt which the man wore were found forty-two bullets. The revolver which he had used was a thirty-eight-caliber one and a foot long. Smith was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where Finlaw, in a serious condition, was held as his assassin. Police