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Today's Theatrical Offerings
OPER AHOUSE—Theda Bara.
BROADWAY—Lenore Ulrich.
PALACE—"Divorced."

The Arizona Daily Star

Weather Forecast for Today
N. M.—Fri.-Sat., fair; colder east. Ariz.—Fri.-Sat., fair; Saturday warmer.
"TUCSON SHINES"

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AMERICAN SHIP SUNK BY U-BOAT; 20 PERISH

DON'T WAIT! HIT KAISER IS CRY OF THOUSANDS

Throngs Which Fill Madison Square Garden at New York Pledge Support to Wilson; Urge Immediate Declaration of War on Teutons

(By Associated Press)

NEW YORK, March 22.—Let be more than forty patriotic and civic organizations and college clubs, a crowd that filled Madison Square garden tonight pledged itself to support President Wilson and urged that there be no more delay upon the part of the United States in waging war against Germany.

Among the supporters were Elihu Root, vice president, Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, Chas. S. Fairchild, who was secretary of the treasury under President Cleveland, and Mayor Mitchel. United States Senator Jones, of Kentucky, Joseph H. Choate and many others of prominence gave vessel.

When Mr. Root opened the meeting he declared the time has come for the country to act, irrespective of parties or nationalities. The great crowd arose cheering and waving small American flags. This demonstration was repeated many times and it was difficult for the speakers to make themselves heard.

Thousands of voices joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic airs, while the various college clubs cheered the meeting at intervals with their yells.

Their was frequent applause and delegations from patriotic societies marched into the garden before the meeting began. The sons of the American Revolution were led by a fife and drum corps. They were followed by blue jackets from the New York navy yard and white and blue clad boys of the Junior Patriots of America and the members of the home defense league wearing their new uniforms.

Theodore Roosevelt sent a letter in which he urged "instant and effective action" against Germany. After enumerating numerous "overt acts of war" against this country, the former president said:

"Unless, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, we are degenerate, whose manhood has run out, we shall strike hard and effectively in response to these brutal and unprovoked injuries. Unless we do so we shall show ourselves unworthy to be the heirs of statesmen soldiers of Washington, unworthy to claim kinship with the men who, under the leadership of Grant and Lee, poured their lives in their endeavor."

Mr. Roosevelt asserted the country now was at war, and added that the only question was "whether we shall make war valiantly or ignobly."

Charles S. Fairchild, who was secretary of the treasury under President Cleveland, said the audience that "no doubt take our place beside those peoples that have fought many months for all that is best in our traditions and ideals; beside those who are fighting our battle."

"We must help," declared Mr. Fairchild. "What we have to do we must do with a great division of patriotic soldiers even we lead marched up to that long battle line in France, under the Stars and Stripes, greeted by Britannia and the Marseillaise, answering with America and the Star Spangled Banner, led by that ex-president of ours whose name we know as well.

"Such another hour would come when from over the Pacific another great division marched to the front in Russia, sent by the oldest to the youngest democracy to help save both from the fate of the of all democracies."

Resolutions were presented calling upon congress as soon as assembled, to declare that "by the acts of Germany a state of war does now exist between that country and the United States."

The resolutions approved the president's action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany, and of his decision to arm American vessels and summon congress.

They also urged passage of a bill for universal military training and added that "we call upon our government for prompt, vigorous leadership in the immediate mobilizing of the entire naval, military and universal strength of the nation.

MORE OFFICERS NEEDED FOR RUSH OF RECRUITING

NEW YORK, March 22.—A request that six more officers be detailed for enrollment work at the recruiting office of the naval reserve in this city was made necessary today by the number of applicants for enlistment.

Stories of Election Fraud Told

Wm. Thaw, Douglas Precinct No. 1 Official, Attempted to Sell Precinct; Hart Denies Previous Tales

(By Associated Press)

PHOENIX, March 22.—The testimony in the governorship contest over Douglas precinct No. 1 will probably all be in tomorrow.

The developments today included the evidence of William Thaw who had fled from the city and returned this morning and was served with a subpoena at the residence of former Governor Hunt.

Thaw told of setting a trap for a private detective at Douglas and of his journey to Phoenix to see the Campbell managers to whom he suggested a "consideration for throwing Douglas precinct."

He admitted on cross-examination that the negotiations ended there and that he was threatened with arrest. He added that in his flight he left the city and went back to Douglas.

The most important event having a bearing on the contest was the receipt of news from Navajo county of the abandonment there of the sheriff's contest which could succeed only by the throwing out of Snowflake precinct. A motion has been made by the contestant to the governorship contest to bring in that precinct for investigation on the same grounds on which it sought to bring into the sheriff's contest—that voters had been unlawfully assisted in marking their ballots.

Whether the motion in the present contest will be further pressed the attorneys for former Governor Hunt did not state tonight.

The cross-examination of Hal Hart whose name has been associated with the alleged frauds at Douglas was completed today. The witnesses added several statements made yesterday on the grounds that he had not understood the questions then asked him. Other witnesses gave brief testimony as to the conduct of the election in the Douglas precinct.

There is probably the more witness for the contestee. The witnesses thus have load than a half dozen in succession, among them the so three private detectives.

China Is Preparing to Honor Memory of Hay, Founder of Open Door

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 22.—China is preparing to honor the memory of John Hay, founder of the policy of the "open door," as no other foreigner living or dead has been honored in China.

Dr. V. K. Wellington, who is Chinese minister here, was advised by one of the leaders of the Chinese senate that a bill had been introduced and was assured of passage for the erection of a monument to the former American in the Central Park of Pekin.

John Hay is regarded by the Chinese as one of the best friends that country ever had. In the last years of the nineteenth century there was a scramble among the European powers to secure concessions of territory, and exclusive commercial rights in China from the decadent Manchu dynasty. At the critical moment Hay, by announcing that the United States stood for equal commercial privileges in China for all nations and for the integrity of that country, practically put a stop to that movement.

Berlin all Confused Over Events in U.S.

BERLIN, March 22, via London.—The news of the calling of a special session of congress by the president of the United States arrived here in the midst of such conflicting reports concerning events in the United States that none of the Berlin papers is commenting on it.

YOUNG TEXAS GIRL IS FOUND DEAD; MAN HELD

TEMPLE, Texas, March 22.—The body of Emma Sibley, 20 years old, daughter of a farmer, was found in the Leon river near Belton last night. Today officers arrested Will Porter, 25 years old, who lives near the Sibley home. Indications were that the body of Miss Sibley had been in the water four or five days. Her feet were bound together and a well was wound tightly around her face and head, and bound with wire.

AIRPLANE MAKERS PLAN TO HURRY CONSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Measures to speed up the construction of aircraft were discussed here today at a meeting of leading manufacturers with the executive commission of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. The conference called by members the National Advisory committee and the Aircraft Manufacturers' commission to consult further on hurrying construction and standardizing types.

EL PASO IS FOUND TO BE HOTBED OF SPIES

One German Is Receiving 'Mining Machinery,' Alleged to Be Guns; Traitors Found in U. S. Army; German Embassy Supplied Funds for Plot

(By Associated Press)

EL PASO, March 22.—United States secret service agents have been unusually active on the border here during the last 48 hours investigating reports of German spies, of Germans crossing in Mexico and the movements of Germans said to have been enlisted in the United States army and national guards contiguous to the border.

The offices of a number of German refugees here have been searched and papers contained in files and trunks examined for evidence that might lead to the arrest of any in the employment of the German government. The records and papers of a number of Germans been soldiers in the United States army and in the national guard commands have been bought into camp here and all passengers who cross to Mexico are examined closely to discover their nationalities.

A number of German-Americans who have been openly active here have been warned by government agents to leave the country or once for Mexico, it was said tonight.

Albert Fuchs, who have gone to Mexico is a German-American who was an enlisted soldier in the Georgia infantry brigade. He was said to have disappeared suddenly to appear later in Juarez where he was seen with Germans who live on the Mexican side of the river. The soldier's accounts were later said to show that he acted large sums to merchants here. The deserter announced his intention of going to Chihuahua City where he said he expected to join a regiment of Germans said to be in process of formation there.

Secret service men have been watching closely the movements of a German who come here recently from Torreon, Mexico, and who has been living in southern New Mexico. He announced his intention of opening a garage at a small settlement twenty miles from the railroad line. He bought an automobile which was later converted into a motor truck, according to a report received here. Large shipments of heavy packing cases marked "mining machinery" arrived at the present station to the place where the German was living and were transported in a motor truck to an abandoned mine in the mountains nearby. Settlers in that section say rumors has been taken from the mine, and it is rumored there that the boxes contained arms and ammunition that were to be smuggled across the border to Mexico later by Mexicans in the employ of Germans.

GERMAN EMBASSY BACK OF BOMB PLOT

NEW YORK, March 22.—An alleged admission that money for the establishment of a bomb factory in Hoboken, N. J., was furnished from officials of the German embassy at Washington was received today when the trials were begun here of six men charged with having attempted to create a reign of terror on the high seas by destroying vessels sailing from American ports with cargoes for the entente allies.

The defendants are Captain Charles von Kleist, a colonel, accused of having been engaged in the making of bombs; Karl Schmidt, formerly chief engineer of the steamship Friedrich der Grosse; Ernest Becker, electrician, and Frederick Kalnado, George Praedel, and Wilhelm Paraches, assistant engineers of the same vessel.

How the police trapped the alleged plotters after bomb explosions in 1915 had sunk vessels and cargoes worth upward of $1,000,000 was revealed to the jury by Henry Barth, a detective, who gained the confidence of von Kleist by reporting to von Kleist as an agent of Wolf Von Igel, said to have been head of the German spy system in this country. Von Igel was an attache of the German embassy and went back to Germany with Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador.

The detective said he telephoned to von Kleist last April and told him he had been informed that von Kleist had settles to Wolf von Igel.

"I told him he could only see von Igel through me," declared Barth. "I later met him by appointment and he told me that he and Dr. Walter E. Schoele, also a chemist, were partners in the manufacture of fire bombs and dealt in fertilizer to a blind.

"Schoele, von Kleist told me, had received $18,000 from Captain von Papen of the German embassy to finance the bomb making."

German Scheme to 'Mediate' With U.S. Is Doomed to Fail

Offer of European Neutral Was Prompted by Berlin; Asserted to Be Effort to Beclond Real Issue and Divide Sentiment in America; Abandonment of Ruthlessness Only Solution

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Word that a European neutral might offer mediation to prevent war between the United States and Germany has come to the administration without causing surprise or in any way affecting the government's plans for meeting the situation forced by submarine ruthlessness.

Such a proposal is regarded here as nothing more than another scheme, fostered by Germany, with the hope of confusing the issue and possibly dividing sentiment in this country while the destruction of American lives and ships on the high seas continues.

At the state department today officials would neither deny nor confirm the report that the government already had been approached on the subject of mediation although it was admitted informally that some such move was not unexpected. It was stated emphatically, however, that no suggestion of mediation would be considered unless accompanied by abandonment of assaults on American merchant ships, a course to which there is no reason to believe the imperial government is giving a thought.

The feeling in all quarters here is that the United States has done everything possible to avoid the virtual state of war now existing through German aggression. So long as this aggression continues, officials say, there is nothing to be done but adopt measures of defense, and to make assets to allier this decision.

During the ten days that must elapse before congress assembles officials here will give close personal attention to the preparations going forward through the war and navy departments. He said to callers today but was in touch with both departments. One of the duties he performed was the signing a formal proclamation suspending the eight hour law as applied to plants engaged in war work, a step authorized by congress as a part of the general plan for speeding up construction.

Secretary Baker, as chairman of the Council of National Defense, today called the council and its advisory commission of heads of great universal concerns to meet here Saturday to discuss how much more work is necessary to put the country in a state of preparedness for defense. The council already has accomplished much toward mobilization of the national resources.

Samuel Gompers, as chairman of the council's committee on labor, issued invitations to a large number of workers, employers and scientists to accept membership on the committee and attend its first meeting April 2.

Additional efforts to stimulate recruits for the navy were launched today. The response to the recruiting service during the last few months has been the best on record. Just Secretary Daniels is determined to recruit to the full authorized strength of 74,500 men.

Word was received that every shipbuilding plant capable of building destroyers would be represented at the department Saturday when a great number of orders are to be placed. The department plans to build to the full capacity of the yards, and the number of destroyers to be obtained can be determined only when that capacity is known. A stadia's type boat, the thirty-five knot vessel designed last year, will be ordered.

The only army order given out today was the recall of the Twenty-second Infantry from the border, assigned to the Governors Island, New York. The regiment is destined to be used in the spring training camp work and a regiment will also be sent to the central department for that purpose. The Twenty-second has been under canvas since early in 1911 when it was called out for border service. Its service in the south has been more continuous than that of any other regiment.

BRITAIN READY TO GIVE HOME RULE TO IRISH

Andrew Bonar Law, Replying to Resolution of Liberal Member of House of Commons, Announces Decision

(By Associated Press)

LONDON, March 22.—In the course of debate today on a resolution by Sir James Henry Dalziel in the house of commons, Liberal, urging the government to make another attempt to settle the Irish difference, Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, announced that the government had decided to take such a step. The Dublin outlook, accordingly, was put down.

The Nationalists said that they already had stated their position, and did not participate in the debate which revealed a strong desire for a settlement on the part of all the Unionist and Liberal speakers, with the exception of Lord Hugh Cecil, who declined to believe that war time was favorable to such an attempt.

The Dublin resolution urged the government to take immediate steps to bring about a settlement of the Irish question. Sir James urged that Ireland was a weak spot in the great task before the country and said he thought the government ought to appoint a commission to endeavor to reach a settlement of the home rule question.

Great Britain had entered the war for a scrap of paper, he added, but he was unable to forget the existence of an Irish scrap of paper, which was endorsed by the will of the British people.

It would be impossible to the government to proceed with its motion to extend the life of the present parliament, Sir James continued, if there was a solid body of opposition in the house of commons against them and every Irish member a supporter to the physical forces party in Ireland.

BETHMANN-HOLWEGG TO CONFER WITH KAISER

LONDON, March 22.—The German Imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam, left Berlin Wednesday for general headquarters to confer with Emperor William and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of staff. In parliamentary circles it is considered that at this conference important questions relative to foreign affairs will be discussed.

U. S. FORMALLY RECOGNIZES RUSS REPUBLIC

Stability of Popular Government of Muscovites, Set Up Over Night, Convinces Officials of Its Permanency

(By Associated Press)

PETROGRAD, via London, March 22.—The United States is the first nation to recognize formally the new government of Russia. Ambassador Francis made a preliminary call this morning on Foreign Minister Milukoff immediately upon the receipt of instructions from the state department at Washington.

This afternoon, accompanied by his staff, including the military and naval attaches, he went to the Marinsky palace, where the council of ministers was assembled, gave the formal recognition and presented the congratulations and felicitations of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Formal and full recognition by the United States of the new government of Russia was announced tonight at the state department. The silence which has been observed at the department concerning Russia was broken when it was learned of France's welcome of the new regime.

LONDON, March 22.—The former emperor of Russia, Nicholas Romanoff, has arrived at the Tsarkoe-Selo palace, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

"Alighting from the train at Tsarskoe-Selo," says the correspondent, "Nicholas appeared in civilian dress and quietly guarded. He wore the flowing uniform the Black regiment of Cossacks and a black hooke around his shoulders was a purple scarlet flor and he had a Cossack dagger in his belt. Pinning on the breast of the former monarch was the Order of St. George. Nicholas was accompanied by Prince Dolgorouski."

LONDON, March 22.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen gives the following account of a talk by Grand Duke Nicholas, commander of the Russian forces in the Caucasus to the correspondents at his headquarters in Trans-Caucasia:

"A return to the old regime is impossible and I would never consent to such a backward step. I look forward to ultimate victory in the war, but a necessary condition in the interval is internal peace. I am sure the government will be able to prevent anarchy but only with support of the people."

Germans Try To Stem Rush Of Entente

Teutons in West Halt Retreat, Turning to Meet Oncoming Foes; French Make Further Gains

The Germans apparently are ending their retreat along the front in France and are preparing to give battle everywhere to their oncoming foes. Paris reports that between the Somme and the Oise the Germans made successive attacks against the first trenches, holding the east bank of the St. Quentin canal, but the French guns stopped them.

Attacks also were delivered to the Germans near La Fere and between the Laon road and the river Aisne, but the French fire broke them up.

London reports that from the south of Arras to the west of St. Quentin, along the entire front the Germans are stiffening their defense. The only advance by the entente along the western front is claimed by the French, who crossed the Ailette river at several points.

Berlin asserts that on both sides of the Somme and Oise rivers engagements between Germans and entente advanced detachments have resulted in victories for the Germans.

There was a renewal of activities on the Russian front in the Vilna region. Here the Germans advanced over a front of two and a half miles out of Lida and captured 235 Russians and a number of guns. Petrograd admits the advance, but says that it later took the territory in Galicia near Brody. German attacks have been repulsed.

The Turks in Persia are still in retreat before the Russians, says Petrograd.

The entente allies are still on the offensive in Macedonia, but Berlin says attacks north of Monastir have been repulsed. Artillery duels and minor infantry attacks continue on the Greek and Italian theaters.

Germany is believed to have added other American lives to her roster of death in her intensive submarine campaign. The American tank steamer Healdton has been sent to the bottom by a torpedo in the North Sea. Twenty of the crew are reported to have been drowned.

Blame continues to be made throughout the country to the conditions in Germany on American lives and commerce.

Nothing new has been vouchsafed regarding the report that the expectation in Berlin Wednesday was that Germany would declare war against the United States in forty-eight hours. It is stated, however, that the German imperial chancellor left Berlin that day for general headquarters to confer with Emperor William and Field Marshal von Hindenburg on important questions concerning foreign plans.

Plan Fund to Care For Families of Men Who Join U. S. Army

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Sir Herbert B. Ames, member of the Canadian parliament, organizer of the Canadian Patriotic society, which is providing for families of recruits, added materially the enlistment of 10,000 troops, will speak at a public meeting here next week at which plans for organizing a similar command in the United States will be discussed.

Major General Wainwright, retired, has consented to become chairman of the American commission which is being organized under the auspices of the Navy league, after consultation with the navy department.

The Canadian committee undertook to raise $40,000,000 to care for the families of men who volunteered for the Canadian contingent. It has raised $12,000,000 so far.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS NOT ONE OF MONARCHIES, IS VIEW OF FRENCH PREMIER

PARIS, March 22.—Premier Ribot, in replying to inquiries and comments upon the new ministerial action yesterday evening said in alluding to peace that "It is too early to say what this peace should be. ....When the United States makes a generous appeal for the constitution of a society of nations, we say that this is a great idea, that this is an idea which has a future, that to realize it all nations called to enter into this society must have attained some degree of liberal democratic evolution.

ON SURFACE BE FRIENDS WITH U. S., GERMAN PLAN

LONDON, March 22.—An intercepted document issued by the government, dated Munster, February, advising neutrals to be friendly and treat with the new submarine war, which has been obtained from a responsible source, says:

"Toward America it will be advisable to employ outward friendliness. Unfriendliness would increase the danger of America entering the war."

DOUBLE SHIFTS ORDERED FOR U. S. ARSENAL

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 22.—Orders were received at Watertown arsenal from the war department today to put two ten-hour shifts of men at work immediately.

STANDARD OIL SHIP IS TORPEDOED BY RAIDER

Tanker Healdton, Bound for Rotterdam, Sent to Bottom by German Campaign of Horror; Twenty Men Killed by Explosion or Drowned

(By Associated Press)

LONDON, March 23.—A Rotterdam dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says that it is reported that 34 men of the steamer Healdton were either killed or drowned when the vessel was attacked.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Eight of the officers and engineers of the steamship Healdton are Americans, an officer of the company said tonight at his home. He was unable to supply any further details.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—American Consul Mahin at Amsterdam cabled the state department tonight that the American steamer Healdton, sunk by a submarine yesterday off Terschilling, Holland, was torpedoed without warning and that 20 of her crew were drowned.

The consul's dispatch follows:

"Standard Oil ship Healdton, from Pennsylvania for Rotterdam, cargo oil, torpedoed without warning, 8:15 evening of 21st, 25 miles north of Terschilling, Holland. Twenty of crew drowned. One died of injuries. Others (taken) to north of Holland. Submarine seen after torpedoing. More details to follow."

AMSTERDAM, via London, March 23.—The American steamer Healdton was torpedoed Wednesday evening, according to a news dispatch to the Telegraf.

Three boats were launched, one of which contained eight men.

One of the men, badly injured, was brought to Terschilling by a torpedo boat.

One of the men died on the way.

Nothing is known of the other boats.

It is believed that 14 men were killed by the explosion.

LONDON, March 22.—The American steamer Healdton has been torpedoed, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News.

A boat containing seven of the Healdton's crew has reached Terschilling (North sea), the dispatch adds.

The steamer Healdton was a tanker of 4410 tons gross and was owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

LONDON, March 22.—The sinking of the Healdton is confirmed by a Reuter dispatch from The Hague.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The steamer Healdton of New York sailed from Chester, Pa., on January 26 for Rotterdam with 2,137,711 gallons of refined petroleum, valued at $106,886. She was commanded by Captain Christopher, and carried a crew of 38 men.

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