

If you have lost or found, If you want to buy or sell, If you want work or workers, Use The News Classified Ads.

Fair Tonight and Sunday. Highest temp. yesterday 75. Lowest temp. last night 55.

GERMAN REPLY MADE PUBLIC

Americans Assured Safety on American Ships.

NO BREAK BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS LIKLY

No Intimation of Reparation For Loss of American Lives On the Steamship Lusitania.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The reply of the German government to the American note, which was made public in Berlin last night, is entirely unsatisfactory. Officials here did not conceal this opinion. The situation is fraught with dangerous possibilities, they considered. The consensus of opinion was that the president would reiterate his demand for a recognition of the rights for Americans to travel the high seas in safety. Asked whether they did not consider that a break in the relations between the governments was possible, those who are best posted said they did not think so. The comment in Washington was to the effect that while the note makes counter proposals, they amount to no concessions, since Germany maintains that Americans are safe on neutral ships but implies they are safe on no others. There is no evidence that Germany purposes to make any reparation for the death of Americans who lost their lives on the Lusitania.

Text of German Reply. The text of the German note follows:

"The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the following reply to His Excellency, Ambassador Gerard, to the note of the 10th ultimo in re the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war: The imperial government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also this appeal finds ready echo in Germany and the imperial government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity, just as it has done always.

Early Friendship Recalled. "The imperial government welcomed with gratitude when the American government in the note of May 15 itself recalled that Germany had always permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war. Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson the treaty of friendship and commerce of September 9, 1785, between Prussia and the Republic of the West, German and American statesmen have in fact always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade. In the interna-

tional proceedings which since have been conducted for the regulation of laws of maritime war, German and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially the abolishment of the right of capture at sea and the protection of the interests of neutrals.

Declaration of London Indorsed.

"Even at the beginning of the present war the German government to ratify the declaration of London immediately declared its willingness and thereby subject itself in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals. Germany likewise has been always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy civilian population must be spared, as far as possible, from the measures of war. The imperial government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime freedom of the seas and will time war in a manner guaranteeing welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American government on that occasion.

LANSING GOES TO CONSULT WILSON

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Secretary Lansing will go to Cornish where he will meet the president as soon as the official text of the new German note is received, it is announced. This announcement followed a long distance conversation between Tumulty and the president. After the conference, Lansing will return to Washington to prepare the tentative rejoinder if any is decided on.

D. E. Vernon and daughter, of Oakland, are in this city today visiting with friends and attending to business matters.

FULL OPINION OF SKIPWORTH

All Contentions of Plaintiff Are Overruled.

GRANTS PASS RAILROAD CASE CITED

Act of 1915 Attempting to Limit Tax Levies of Cities Is Unconstitutional and Void.

Following is the full text of the opinion rendered by Judge Skipworth in the railroad bond issue case:

The first question urged by the plaintiff which he claims invalidates the bonds authorized by the voters of the defendant city is that the city has provided by ordinance the procedure for carrying into effect the initiative and referendum; said ordinance confers authority on the common council of the defendant city whenever it may deem expedient to propose the enactment of a municipal charter, or amendment to the existing municipal charter, and submit the same to the qualified voters of the defendant city at a general election or at a special election called for that purpose. However, no procedure is provided when an amendment to the charter is proposed and submit-

ted to a vote by the council.

The amendment to the charter providing for the issuance of \$300,000 in bonds, voted on June 3, 1915, was proposed by the common council, and in submitting the amendment the same procedure was followed as provided in ordinance No. 208 for submitting measures proposed by initiative petition. It is therefore urged that inasmuch as no procedure was provided for submitting measures to a vote of the electors proposed by the council, the election held on June 3, 1915, by which the bonds were authorized, is invalid.

Ordinance No. 208 under the terms of which said special election was held, is entitled, "An ordinance providing for the manner of exercising the initiative and referendum powers as to municipal legislation of the city of Roseburg, and providing for the exercise of the power of the legal voters to enact and amend their own charter, and regulating elections thereunder, and providing penalties for the violation of this ordinance."

The defendant city had a right, under the statute, to provide by ordinance the manner of exercising the initiative and referendum. (Lord's Oregon Laws, Sec. 3480.) By a careful examination of the title of ordinance No. 208, it is plain to be seen that the intention of the common council in enacting ordinance No. 208, was to provide a procedure for submitting to the voters of the city all ordinances and charter amendments proposed by initiative petitions, and also a procedure for submitting to the voters of the City all ordinances passed by the common council upon which a referendum procedure is provided. (Continued on page 4.)

THOUSANDS SEE LIBERTY BELL

DENVER, July 10.—Sixty thousand people saw the Liberty Bell here today, and thousands of school children marched by the relic. One blind boy was permitted to kiss the bell. The bell train left for Greeley at noon.

BECKER DENIED REVIEW OF CASE

RANGLEY, Maine, July 10.—Justice Hughes, of the United States supreme court denied the application of Becker for a review of his case. This means that Becker must die in the electric chair for the murder of Rosenthal.

FOOD IN FRANCE IS LITTLE HIGHER

Sugar Only Article Seriously Affected In Price.

ER MANS OCCUPY SUGAR BEET COUNTRY

America is the Most Philanthropic Nation in the World—Alone in Money Has Given \$25,000,000.

By William Phillip Simms, (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

PARIS, June 13.—(By mail to New York.)—Just how hard a punch in the stomach has France received in this war which today is just 10 months old? How much have hostilities effected the cost of living?

Of the absolute necessities the augmentation in price has not been heavy save in the case of sugar which is now rather scarce and selling at 25 cents a kilogramme (2.2 pounds). This is more than double the price in peace times. Most of the sugar beet country is occupied by the Germans.

Bread remains at 9 cents the kilo or 5 cents the French pound which is a tenth more than the English pound. The government regulates the price of this commodity, thus holding its cost to the populace down to a peace basis.

Butter is had from 32 cents a pound and upward depending on quality, the best selling at 48 cents. Eggs are from 24 to 32 cents a dozen. Milk is 6 cents a quart, 3 cents a pint. Swiss, Holland, Roquefort and similar cheeses of the commoner varieties are 24 cents a pound. Chester (cream cheese imported from England) being rather scarce and selling at 32 cents.

Fruits are cheap as a rule but the price depends on the season. Strawberries are now selling at 6 cents a pound, cherries at 4 cents, bananas 30 cents a dozen and upward, oranges 24 cents, lemons at the same price. These prices are perhaps 10 per cent higher than in peace times.

The same thing is found to be true as regards vegetables. Green beans are 8 cents a pound; ordinary papargus 6 cents, best at 8 cents; lettuce 2 cents a head; romaine salad 3 cents; dandelion 1 cent; chivey 2 cents; cabbage 6 cents a head; cauliflower 8 cents a head; carrots 7 cents a bunch (about a pound); leeks 2 cents a bunch, onions, about the same; spinach 4 cents a pound; new potatoes 12 cents a pound on so on.

Wine has not augmented since the war. Dried peas (red) now sell at 10 cents a pound; butter beans at 12 cents and salt pork 26 to 28 cents a pound.

The masses in France do not often go beyond these articles of food. They consume little fresh meat, al-

ways expensive here. They take more to potatoes, bread, butter, milk, cheese and vegetables, salads and wine, occasionally varying repasts with the less expensive cuts of meat. A leg of mutton now sells at 34 cents a pound; rabbit (domestic variety and most popular of all meats among those of modest incomes) at 28 cents; mutton 22 cents; lamb 24 cents; beef, cheapest quality, 24 cents; roast 32 cents; fillet 44 cents; veal 36 cents; chicken about \$1 for smallish rather than large sized one; ham, ordinary, 48 cents; ham, York, 68 cents, bacon, breakfast, about the same price.

Coffee, Java, sells at 60 cents a pound, Martinique coffee at 64 cents, better grades 68 cents and upwards.

Dried prunes are 16 cents a pound, apricots 24 cents, raisins 24 cents and upwards.

Coarse salt is 7 cents, the table variety 10 cents a pound. Kerosene is 70 cents for a trifle over a gallon, gasoline the same. The price in France of those two necessities is always high being around 60 cents for a "bidon" (tin holding 5 litres).

LONDON, June 10.—(By mail to New York.)—America, the most philanthropic nation of the world, has contributed thus far in money alone (Continued on page four.)

MAY TEACH IF MARRIED

PORTLAND, July 10.—The Portland school board has no right to discharge women teachers for getting married. This was the decision of Circuit Judge Morrow in the suit which Mrs. Maude Richards brought against the board of education, demanding reinstatement as a teacher. The judge held that Mrs. Richards should be given her old position and be paid salary for lost time. Mrs. Richards was discharged last year after her marriage to a prominent attorney.

TURKS WANT PEACE WITH THE ALLIES

SOFIA, July 10.—The newspaper "Mir" declared today that two Turkish delegates are enroute to Switzerland to attempt to arrange terms of peace with the allies.

WOMAN FOUND DEAD IN SWAMP

PORTLAND, July 10.—The body of Mrs. C. L. Jones, aged 62, who left her home late yesterday afternoon on a berrying expedition, was found in the hills back of Portland. She had fallen off a bank into a swamp and was drowned. Hundreds of people searched for her all last night.

ENGLAND RAISES ENORMOUS LOAN

LONDON, July 10.—The first popular war loan in England has met with great success. The subscriptions promise to total five billion dollars, thus establishing a world record for such loans.

HARD FIGHTING IN "LABYRINTH"

PARIS, July 10.—The "labyrinth" region has been the scene of more desperate fighting. The Germans are endeavoring to recapture the positions taken by the French by daring night attacks, but were repulsed. Fighting is also reported in the Souchez region.

CARPENTERS WIN WAGE INCREASE

CHICAGO, July 10.—The carpenters' strike that was called early this spring, involving more than a hundred thousand men, has been settled. The strike resulted in a victory for the employes, and they were granted the wage scale of 75 cents an hour, under an agreement which will remain in force three years.

GET RICH HAUL IN TRAIN HOLD UP

GREENVILLE, Ala., July 10.—Four masked men held up the Louisville and Nashville railroad southbound limited near here last night. The loot is estimated as high as \$200,000. Five suspects have been arrested by one of a dozen possees now scouring the woods. Conductor Phil McRhae died, probably from heart failure during the holdup. The robbers stopped the train, covering the engineer and firemen with revolvers, while others rounded up the men of the mail, express and baggage cars. The engine, express, mail and baggage cars were then cut from the remainder of the train and run some distance down the track, where the mail and express packages were looted. The engine was then started wild and came to a stop near Garland, 40 miles from the scene of the robbery.

HERE'S J. P. MORGAN, PROFESSOR WHO HOPED TO STOP THE WAR BY KILLING HIM, AND SHERIFF WHO ARRESTED WOULD-BE ASSASSIN



New photograph of J. P. Morgan; posed photograph of Frank Holt in custody; Deputy Sheriff Theodore Campbell and Frank Holt after latter had been taken in custody.

Here are the principal figures in the near-tragedy at Glen Cove, N. Y., last Saturday. The photos of Holt were taken after he had attempted to kill J. P. Morgan, head of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., hoping that he might thereby end the European war. Holt who is now in jail, is a native American of German extraction. He is a former student and instructor at Cornell University, and was to have become the head of the department of French in the Southwestern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas, next fall.

Our Aim is to give you Results No matter what kind of a Want Ad you put in our paper we will give you results