

WILSON NOTE TO BERLIN ASSERTS HUMAN RIGHTS

Legality of Sinking of Steamer Lusitania Flatly Denied by United States.

ORIGINAL DEMANDS RENEWED

Precautions Insisted Upon and Right of Americans to Travel Seas Lawfully, Declared, Notwithstanding Warnings.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The text of the American rejoinder to the German government's reply to the note following the sinking of the Lusitania follows:

"The Secretary of State ad interim to the American Ambassador to Berlin: Department of State, Washington, June 9, 1915.—American Ambassador, Berlin: You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"In compliance with Your Excellency's request, I did not fail to transmit to my Government, immediately upon their receipt, your note of May 28 in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions, so far as reached by the imperial German government, concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulfport.

Principle of Freedom Recognized.
"I am now instructed by my Government to communicate the following in reply:

"The Government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the imperial German government, in discussing the cases of the Cushing and the Gulfport, of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships and the frank willingness of the imperial government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships 'which have not been guilty of any hostile act' by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established; and the Government of the United States will in due course lay before the imperial German government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

"With regard to the sinking of the steamer Falaba, by which an American citizen lost his life, the Government of the United States is surprised to find the imperial German government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect to the safety to the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel has ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the Government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew.

"The Government of the United States, however, does not understand that the imperial German government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

"Your Excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, adverts at some length to certain information which the imperial German government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel, and your Excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the Government of the United States.

"It is stated in the note that the Lusitania was undoubtedly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel also carrying passengers, and serving, in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain. Fortunately these are matters concerning which the Government of the United States is in a position to give the imperial German government official information. Of the facts alleged in Your Excellency's note, if true, the Government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral power and in enforcing its National laws.

"It was its duty to see to it that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action, that she was not serv-

ing as a transport, that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that if, in fact, she was a naval vessel of Great Britain she should not receive clearance as a merchantman, and it performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the imperial German government that it has been misinformed.

"If the imperial German government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the Government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness, the Government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration.

Contentions Held Irrelevant.
"Whatever may be the contentions of the imperial German government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the Lusitania, or regarding the explosion of that material by torpedo, it need only be said that, in the view of this Government, the contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking that vessel.

"But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases—principles which lift it, as the imperial government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or international controversy. Whatever be the facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers and carrying more than 1000 souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare.

Duty Owed to Humanity.
"The fact that more than 100 American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the Government of the United States to speak of these things, and once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the imperial German government to the grave responsibility which the Government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests. The Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority. Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the Government of the United States understands the explicit instructions issued on August 3, 1914, by the imperial German Admiralty to its commanders at sea to have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman had a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle, that the United States must stand.

"The Government of the United States is happy to observe that Your Excellency's note closes with the intimation that the imperial German government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the government of Great Britain, by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea may be changed. The Government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey, and cordially invites the imperial German government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

"In the meantime, whatever arrangement may happily be made between the parties to the war, and whatever may be in the opinion of the imperial German government have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders at sea, the Government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded.

"The Government of the United States therefore very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the imperial German government on the 15th of May and relies in these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understandings of international law and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

Rights of Americans Reasserted.
"The Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and Pacific Northwest Condensed for Our Busy Readers.

A German submarine Friday sank two British torpedo boats, one steamer and six trawlers.

The schooner New Jersey is reported lost in the Arctic regions and four of her crew have perished.

The plant of the Butte Socialist, a weekly paper of Butte, Montana, was blown up by dynamite.

Italian troops are reported as having occupied Malfontone, and being within sight of Trieste, Austria.

American friends of Germany believe the critical stage in the Lusitania controversy is passed.

A German admiral says the Mediterranean sea will be the next field for German submarine operations.

Official statements declare that there are yet 9000 Germans and 4000 Austrians of military age at large in London.

Germany in the Frye case declares the right to sink any ship carrying contraband, but is willing to pay damages.

German residents in America believe the retirement of Bryan from the cabinet will make negotiations with their country easier.

Multnomah Typographical union, of Portland, has started a movement to have all text books for the public schools printed within the state.

According to figures announced in the house of commons, 79,946 English women have registered for war work, of which 1916 have been utilized.

Rowing crews from the steamer Rose City twice beat the crews of the naval reserve cruiser Boston in the Rose Festival races in Portland harbor.

News reaching Geneva confirms the report that cholera has broken out in Vienna. It is believed to have been taken there by wounded soldiers from Galicia.

The attendance at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco has passed the six million mark, an average of 55,000 per day since the opening on February 20.

The British are again warned by one of their best-known newspapers that disaster is imminent unless they provide their army and navy with more liberal supplies of ammunition.

The Standard Oil company announces a cut of one cent per gallon in the price of gasoline, effective throughout the United States. The new price is 8.8 cents. A year ago the price was 12 cents.

At a luncheon to the visiting Chinese commercial delegates, President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, declared that China should have an adequate army and navy, adding that "no nation can maintain a national existence without a national force."

Colonel Alden J. Blethen, owner of the Seattle Times, is dangerously ill.

Degrees are bestowed on 254 students at Oregon Agricultural college.

The Seventh Annual Rose Festival was formally opened at Portland Wednesday.

German submarines have sunk six more merchant ships, among them being a Norwegian steamer.

A delegation of Chinese merchants, touring this country, will visit important cities in the Northwest.

Canadian miners at Fernie, B. C., refuse to work with alien labor, which includes Germans and Austrians.

keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the imperial German government to question those rights. It understands it also to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

"The Government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that the imperial German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect to the safeguarding of American lives and American ships and asks for assurances that this will be done.

"ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State ad Interim."

VILLA SEEKS TRUCE TO CONSIDER WARNING OF PRESIDENT WILSON

El Paso, Tex.—General Francisco Villa has decided to ask General Venustiano Carranza to agree to a neutral territory for a conference to consider the suggestions contained in President Wilson's note, according to a telegram received here from Colonel Enrique Perez Rul, private secretary to Villa. The telegram was dated Aguas Calientes.

"General Villa ordered his secretaries to come from Chihuahua to Aguas Calientes to draft the note to Carranza," says Colonel Rul, "and also the reply he will send to President Wilson. Villa's ministers have reached Aguas Calientes."

The Rul statement relates that Villa decided to invite Carranza to agree to a truce "to prevent further sacrifice in the republic which might produce intervention," that when Villa, in keeping with this suggestion, ordered his troops to retire General Obregon started in pursuit, "bringing on a battle in the station of Leon."

"This obliged our forces which came from Silao, commanded by General Villa, to attack the enemy vigorously, dispersing them after inflicting heavy losses."

The Villa forces have retired to Lagos, state of Guanajuato, 38 miles north of Leon, according to Rul's statement, "without the loss of many men or any war materials." It also says that Villa retains quantities of military equipment captured in the battle of Silao last week and has ordered some brigades south to recapture Leon and continue the campaign.

Rul declares that in the fighting at Silao the Villa forces captured a train containing powder and apparatus for manufacturing ammunition; that this train was burned to prevent its recapture by Obregon.

Canadian Aviator Blows Up Huge Zeppelin, Killing Entire Crew of 28

London—For the first time on record a Zeppelin in the air has been destroyed by an aviator in an aeroplane. Reginald J. Warneford, a young Canadian sub-lieutenant in the royal navy, who mastered aeroplaning only this summer, has performed the feat, and is somewhere within the British lines, while a Zeppelin lies in ruins, sprawled on the roof and ground of an orphanage near Ghent.

Falling a blazing mass after being struck by the young aviator's bombs, its crew of 28 men were killed, as were also several occupants of the orphanage buildings.

The theory is advanced that this Zeppelin was the craft which raided the east coast of England Tuesday night, for the fact that it was in the air over Belgium, between Ghent and Brussels, at 3 o'clock in the morning, leads to the belief that it was returning from an expedition, not starting.

Dawn breaks early these days and the huge Zeppelin could be sighted far off, and it is presumed that the craft was headed for her home hangar when Warneford came winging swiftly under the gray skies.

The Zeppelin, which was flying comparatively low, began to mount at once, but the British wasp was speedier and climbed into the air in long spirals, reaching a position at length over the German's vast bulk. From this point of vantage Warneford burst the Zeppelin's shell repeatedly with his incendiary bombs.

Portland, Or., Youth Escapes From Mexicans After Awful Experience

El Paso, Texas—Forced to act as gravedigger for Vaill's execution squad in Juarez for a month, James Ellsworth, whose home is in Portland, Or., where he left two years ago, escaped Sunday night and came to the American side, hatless, his clothes covered with blood stains and slashed where the Mexican officers had beaten him over the back with their swords to make him work.

Ellsworth, who is 22 years old and of good appearance, says he went to Juarez on a sightseeing trip when he was arrested. He was forced to dig the graves and witness the execution of nine men during his imprisonment, hauling each of them to the grave from the adobe wall after they were executed.

He left for his home in Portland immediately.

Berlin Hebrew Protests.

London—The Exchange Telegraph company has received a dispatch from Berlin by way of Amsterdam saying that the Berliner Tageblatt declares that the German anti-Semitic organs are starting a new campaign to prevent Hebrews from becoming officers in the army after the war. The Tageblatt, which is owned by a Hebrew, is urging the government to put an end to these attacks on Hebrews, inasmuch as German Hebrews are dying gloriously by the thousand on the field of battle."

Roumania Thought Wireless.

London—The following wireless dispatch was received here Tuesday from Berlin:

"Political discussions in Bucharest, Roumania, brought to light the fact that there exists a formal treaty between Austria-Germany and Roumania. This treaty, which runs until 1920, regulates the relations among these countries and binds Roumania in case of war, not to attack her allies."

W. J. BRYAN QUILTS POST IN CABINET

President Wilson and Secretary Disagree Over Germany.

COMMONER'S PEACE VIEW DISCORDANT

Other Members Are Claimed to Have Threatened Retirement Unless Foreign Policy Was Firm.

Washington, D. C.—William Jennings Bryan, three times Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States and author of nearly 30 peace treaties with the principal nations of the world, resigned Tuesday as secretary of state as a dramatic sequel to his disagreement with President Wilson over the government's policy toward Germany.

The resignation was accepted by the President. The Cabinet then approved the response which had been prepared to the German reply to the Lusitania note. Acting Secretary Robert Lansing signed the document and it was cabled to Berlin.

Secretary Bryan will return to private life. It was learned that he intends to continue his political support of the President.

Rather than sign the document which he believed might possibly draw the United States into war, Mr. Bryan submitted his resignation in a letter

declaring that "the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the Cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war."

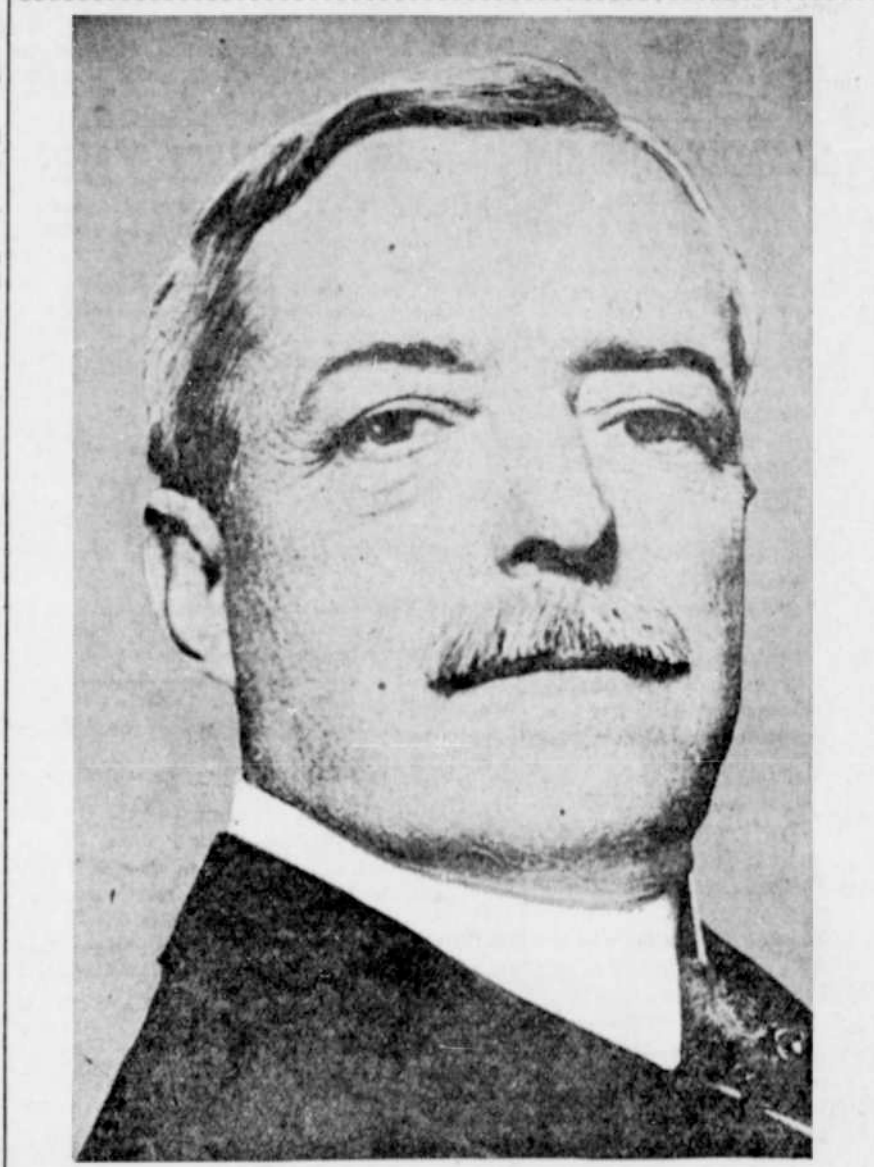
The President accepted the resignation in a letter of regret, tinged with deep personal feeling of affection.

Dramatically the official relation of Mr. Bryan with the administration of the man whose nomination he assisted so materially in bringing about at the Baltimore convention of 1912 came to an end. It caused a sensation in the National capital scarcely paralleled in recent years.

Ambassadors, ministers and diplomats from foreign lands, officials of every rank and nation heard the news as it was flashed by newspaper extras. They interpreted variously its effect on the delicate situation that had risen between Germany and the United States. The resignation of the President's official family spread broadcast the belief that the policy of the United States as definitely determined on would assert and defend the rights of the United States in any eventuality that might arise.

Originally, it was the intention of the President and Mr. Bryan to have the announcement of the resignation made simultaneously with the dispatch of the note to Germany, but when Mr. Bryan did not attend the Cabinet meeting until President Wilson sent for him, rumors that the President had been unable to bring the Secretary of State to his point of view filled the air. Finally, the news became known and was confirmed.

Just when the subject was first broached between the President and Mr. Bryan is not definitely known but the fact that Mr. Bryan would resign was known to a small circle of officials as early as last Sunday. When the principles on which the note to Germany should be based were discussed Mr. Bryan found that he could not reconcile his own position with that of the administration.



Robert Lansing, Counselor of State Department and Now Acting Secretary of State, Whose Signature Is Affixed to Note to Germany.

Portland Has Disastrous Fire, Five Blocks Swept, With Immense Loss

Portland, Or.—Fire that swept clean five blocks on the waterfront just south of the east approach of the Burnside bridge caused an aggregate loss estimated at more than \$300,000, possibly \$400,000, and threatened other valuable neighboring property at 1:30 Wednesday morning.

The heaviest losses were suffered by the Standard Box & Lumber Co., estimated by the superintendent at \$250,000; the Acme Planing Mill company, loss fixed by officers at \$19,000, with \$9500 insurance; Page & Son, commis-

Noted Banker Dies.

Berkeley, Cal.—Charles R. Bishop, vice president of the Bank of California, San Francisco, died here, aged 93. Bishop's career was an adventurous and romantic one and included his marriage to Bernice Pauahi Paki, a Hawaiian princess of royal blood, who, upon her death, left him custodian of a great fortune. For many years prior to annexation, Bishop was a commanding figure in the financial affairs of the Hawaiian nation. After the death of his royal wife, he came to California, more than 20 years ago.

San Diego Shows Profit.

San Diego—The auditing department of the Panama-California Exposition issued an official statement showing that the exposition made \$28,361.24 on operation during May. This figure is the greatest for any month since the opening. From January 1 to May 31, inclusive, the operating profit at the exposition totals more than \$74,000, according to the statement. Each month has given a larger profit than the previous one.

sion warehouse. Five freight cars in the Southern Pacific and O.-W. R. & N. yards were badly burned and the freight house used jointly by the two railroads was damaged also.

The estimated loss of \$400,000 includes the roughly estimated loss of the box factory and planing mill, a vast quantity of lumber, and smaller plants consumed, as well as the damage to telephone and wire service, the Southern Pacific and O.-W. R. & N. freight office and railroad equipment, which caught from the sparks and the belching flames as they were driven eastward by the lively northwest wind. A launch tied up near the mill exploded and was destroyed.

Rate Petition Is Granted.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce commission authorizes the North Bank road and Great Northern Pacific Steamship company to establish class and commodity rates from Portland, Linton, Willbridge, East St. Johns, North Portland and Astoria to San Francisco via Flavel, in accordance with an application filed with the commission, and to maintain higher rates from intermediate points on the line of the North Bank railroad, provided rates from intermediate points do not exceed the lowest combination.

Zeppelin Wires Words to Aviators.

Berlin—Count Ferdinand Zeppelin has sent the following telegram to the German Aviation league, which is holding its seventh convention here: "Sincerest thanks for the greetings of the Aviation League, which has caused a deep impression on the day on which the new creation brought into existence by me in the field of aerial science has brilliantly proved its worth." Emperor William has also telegraphed his thanks.