

BRITISH NOTE PUTS BLAME ON GERMANY

No Abatement of Policy of Detention of Ships for Search Promised.

FOOD DISTINCTION GONE

"Civilian Population" is Declared Merged Into Military Organization by Virtue of German System of Warfare.

(Continued From First Page.)

cluding that of the nations which take no part in the war, and your excellency will realize that in this tremendous struggle, for the outbreak of which Great Britain is in no way responsible, it is impossible for the trade of any country to escape all injury and loss, but for such his majesty's government are not to blame.

"I do not understand the paragraph which I have quoted from your excellency's note as referring to these indirect consequences of the state of war, but to the more proximate and direct cargoes on the high seas. Such action has been limited to vessels on their way to enemy ports or ports in enemy territory, because it is only through such ports that the enemy introduces the supplies which he requires for carrying on the war."

Relatively Few Vessels Detained. Sir Edward then points out that only eight out of 775 vessels sailing from the United States for neutral European countries have been placed in the prize courts, and that only 45 have been temporarily detained to enable particular consignments of cargo to be discharged for the purpose of prize court proceedings.

The note does not go into detail as to American ships, detained on high seas and taken to British ports for search. The next paragraph analyzes the statistics of exports from the United States, and makes the observation that "it is therefore clear that, if cotton be excluded, the effect of the war has been not to increase, but practically to rest the decline of American exports which was in progress earlier in the year; in fact, the decrease in American exports which is attributed to the war is essentially due to cotton."

Pointing out that Great Britain has never declared cotton contraband or interfered with its shipment, the note then remarks that imports of cotton to the United Kingdom fell as heavily as those to other countries, and the same, "no doubt, was true of France."

Real Cause Sought Elsewhere. "The general result," it concludes, "is to show convincingly that the naval operations of Great Britain are not the cause of any diminution in the volume of American exports, and that if the commerce of the United States is in the unfavorable condition which your Excellency describes the cause ought in fairness to be sought elsewhere than in the activities of His Majesty's naval forces."

Moreover, the British communication contends that even though trade between the allies and neutral countries has diminished from normal, the commerce with neutral countries, as compared with previous years, has been maintained at a level which "may fairly be drawn" that a "substantial part of this trade was in fact intended for the enemy countries through neutral ports or routes to which it was previously unaccustomed."

Taking up some of the "inconveniences" to which this great war is exposing the commerce of all neutral countries, the note points out that undoubtedly the "serious shortage of tonnage available for ocean transport and the consequential result of excessive freights" have had much to do with the situation, but a denial is entered that Great Britain's activity has brought about this shortage, for it is added that only 19 neutral vessels are awaiting admission to British ports.

Great Britain declares that she, too, is suffering from the shortage of shipping and a rise in freights "as acutely if not more than other countries," and has taken "no more than her fair share of belligerent interests to increase the tonnage available, for the transportation of sea-borne commerce."

The hope is expressed that the United States will realize that the detention of neutral ships by the allies has not contributed more to the shortage of shipping "as has the destruction of neutral vessels by submarine mines indiscriminately laid by the enemy on the coast in the track of merchant vessels."

"Until now," continues the note, "25 neutral vessels have been reported as destroyed by mines on the high seas; quite apart from all questions of the breach of treaties and the destruction of life, there is far in excess of any protest on the score of belligerent interference with innocent neutral trade through the mines scattered by the enemy during the Civil War by Secretary Seward is quoted at length and the question of ultimate destination argued in legal detail.

To justify the detention of suspected cargoes when passing between neutral countries and taking them into ports for examination, cases of American practices during the Spanish-American war also are cited and the note says these precedents are inconsistent with the statement of the American Government made to the British Ambassador at Washington November 7, which insists that search should be made on the high seas at the time of the visit and that the "conclusion of the search should rest upon the evidence found on the ship under investigation and not upon circumstances ascertained from external sources."

The Foreign Secretary reiterates that the increased size of steamships necessitates search in calm waters and insists that during the Russo-Japanese war and also during the second Balkan war "British vessels were made to deviate from their course and follow the coast to some spot where the right of visit and search could be more conveniently carried out," and in both cases, "although questioned at first, Great Britain finally acquiesced."

Rights Adapted to Commerce. To take a ship into port, the note contends, is not to be looked on "as a new belligerent right, but as an adaptation of the existing right to the modern conditions of commerce," and, like all belligerent rights, it must be exercised "with due regard to neutral in-

terests, and it would be unreasonable to expect a neutral vessel to make long deviations from her course for this purpose." For this reason, it is asserted, neutral merchantmen were encouraged to visit some British port on their route to avoid the alternative of keeping a vessel waiting, perhaps for days, for better weather conditions on the high seas. Realizing that there is no war that has yet been waged have neutral individuals "not occasionally suffered from unjustified belligerent action."

Great Britain suggests that opportunities for adequate compensation are offered in the British prize courts, details of which proceedings are given. It is the common experience of every war," continues the note, "that neutrals whose attempts to engage in suspicious trading are frustrated by the belligerent want to have recourse to their government to urge that diplomatic remonstrances should be made with a view to their being able to obtain for them in this way. When an effective mode of redress is open to them in the courts of a neutral country by which they can obtain adequate satisfaction for any invasion of their rights which is contrary to the law of nations, the neutral government is bound to sound principle is that they should be referred to that mode of redress, and that no diplomatic action should be taken until their legal remedies have been exhausted and they are in a position to show prima facie denial of justice."

Precedent Consistently Followed. The British government recalls that it followed this course with its own ships during the American Civil War and the Spanish-American War. In connection with the subject of detentions, Ambassador Page is quoted by the British Foreign Office "with particulars of every ship under American colors detained and the nature of the cargo in which an American citizen appears to be the party interested; not only is the fact of detention notified to you, Excellency, but so far as is practicable the grounds upon which the vessel or cargo had been detained are also communicated to the United States citizen to take steps at once to protect his interests."

Turning to the question of contraband and foodstuffs, the note says: "No country has maintained more stoutly than Great Britain in modern times the principle that a belligerent should abstain from interference with the foodstuffs intended for the civilian population, but circumstances of the war are causing His Majesty's government some anxiety as to whether the existing rules, framed in regard to contraband, framed with a view to the protection of the supplies which were intended for the civilian population, are effective for the purpose, or suitable to the conditions present."

Bismarck's Answer Quoted. "The principle which I have indicated above is one which His Majesty's government has had to uphold against the opposition of continental powers. In the absence of some certainty that the neutral powers will respect the rights of both parties to this conflict we feel great doubt whether it should be regarded as an established principle of international law."

Sir Edward then quotes Prince Bismarck's answer to the Kiel Chamber of Commerce in 1844 in connection with the treatment of rice as contraband in the French-Chinese war: "The measure in question," Prince Bismarck is quoted as saying, "is for its object, the German government, in imposing the difficulties of the enemy, and is a justifiable step in war if impartially enforced against all neutral ships."

The British note here remarks: "His Majesty's government are disposed to think that the same view is still maintained by the German government, and that the same principle is now coming to light in that an elaborate machinery has been organized by the enemy for supplying the German army from overseas. Under these circumstances it would be absurd to give any definite pledge that in cases where the use of the enemy forces they should be given complete immunity by the simple expedient of dispatching them to a neutral port."

Distinction Declared Effaced. "The reason for drawing a distinction between foodstuffs intended for the civilian population and those for the armed forces or enemy government disappears when the distinction between the civilian population and the armed forces itself disappears."

"In any country in which there exists such tremendous organization for war as now obtains in Germany, there is no clear division between those who are the government, or the responsible or feeding and those whom it is not. Experience shows that the power to requisition will be used to the fullest extent, and that the military are supplied, and however much goods may be imported for civil use it is by the military."

"The German government has taken control of all foodstuffs in the country. The only goods reaching neutral ports from the United States are an unprecedented extent and reaching from the port of his government to deal as leniently as possible with the neutral interests." Sir Edward points out that Great Britain has recognized "the transfer to a neutral flag of companies which were incorporated in the enemy country, but all of whose shareholders were neutral."

"Incorporated in Germany which were subsidiary to and owned by American corporations," the note continues, "and it is proposed that these vessels 'should take no further part in trade with the enemy country.'"

Consideration Shown Neutrals. "I have given these indications," concludes Sir Edward, "of the policy which we have followed, because I cannot help feeling that if the facts were more fully known as to the efforts which we have made to avoid inflicting any avoidable injuries upon neutral countries many complaints which have been received by the Administration in Washington and which led to the protest which your excellency handed to me on December 23 would never have been made."

"My hope is that when the facts which I have set out above are realized, and when it is seen that our naval operations have not diminished American trade with neutral countries, and that the lines which we have acted are consistent with the fundamental principles of international law it will be apparent to the Government and people of the United States that His Majesty's government have hitherto endeavored to exercise their belligerent rights with every possible consideration for the interests of neutrals."

BERLIN ANXIOUS, THINKS ROME Food Shortage Already Felt by Poor Classes, Says Newspaper.

ROME, Feb. 16.—Commenting on the diplomatic exchanges between the United States and Germany on the question of the submarine blockade of England, the Giornale d'Italia says: "The German note to the United States does not deny the rights of neutrals, of which the great American Republic has become the champion, nor does it renounce the threatened reprisals."

"The German purpose has not been revealed. All the noisy and somewhat ridiculous maneuvers of the imaginary maritime blockade had for their sole object the compelling of neutrals to make their voices heard in

NEW SPRING MODELS W. B. Corsets Regular Price \$2.50 Sale \$1.79

Made of coutil with medium low bust, medium long over hips and back, in the new Spring model. Embroidery trimmed at top, and bones neatly finished with silk floss. Sizes 19 to 30.

Misses' Corset Waists Regular Price 75c Sale 59c

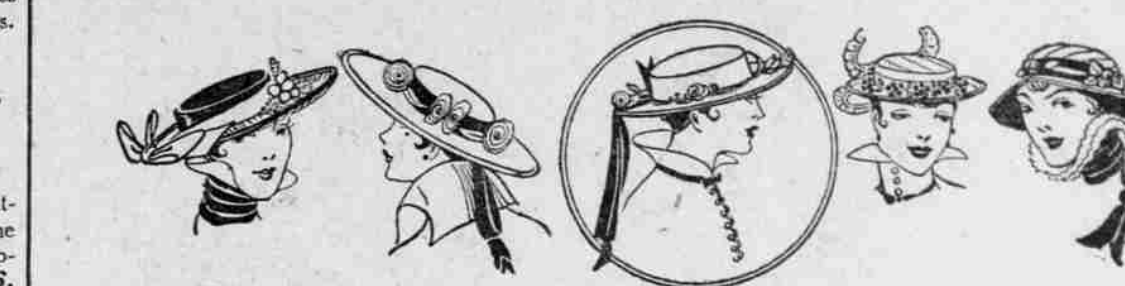
Of coutil and batiste, with button front or steel clasps. Some have pleated bustline, all with supporters attached. Sizes 19 to 26. Fourth Floor

A New Shipment of Bathroom Fixtures of the best qualities At the Lowest Prices

- 35c nickel towel bars, 15-in. 29c
50c nickel towel bars, 18-in. 39c
65c nickel towel bars, 36-in. 49c
15c robe hooks, assorted styles 8c
35c toilet paper rollers 23c
65c toilet paper rollers 49c
35c sanitary tumbler holders 29c
\$1.25 white enamel tub seats 98c
Will fit any bathtub.
25c opal tumblers 15c
25c tooth brush holders 14c
Will hold four brushes.
65c tumbler and tooth brush holder for 49c
85c kitchen soap dish 69c
Will fit between the faucets.
85c tub soap dish 69c
Heavy rim style.
50c tub soap dishes 39c
First Floor

Agents for Timothy F. Crawley Neckwear

Mail and Telephone Orders Filled by Expert Shoppers Sipman, Wolfe & Co. Merchandise of Merit Only Phone Marshall 5000 Phone A 6691



Dozens of New "Flattering" Spring Hats Prepared Specially for an Early Introductory Sale \$6.95 Instead of \$10.00

The most distinguished and individual shapes and colors are expressed in this special group of Spring millinery. And speaking of color—the millinery this season is a riot of color—especially in this sale have we paid more than particular attention to colors that blend and harmonize. For instance, a hat of purple crepe has a facing of dull rose-colored straw with small bunches of roses posed around the brim—a black tulle hat has a bright red velvet ribbon—other models combine satin with hemp, and rough straws with silk; trimmings of ribbons, small bunches of fruits or flowers. The hats illustrated show five of the models in this sale, but there are at least a dozen other different styles.

There's Nothing About These New Crepe de Chine Waists That Suggests a Sale But the Price

Advertisement for crepe de chine waists, featuring a woman in a dress and a list of items for sale at \$4.85 for regular \$6.00 models.

CHILD WELFARE FUND Annual flag sale, conducted by the Oregon Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association. Sale of flags at booth on first floor in charge of Mrs. Harvey Goodall and Mrs. E. E. Miller.

Envelope Combinations 75c Suits59c \$1.00 Suits79c \$1.50 Suits\$1.19 \$2.00 Suits \$1.59

The popular new envelope combinations made of fine longcloth, trimmed with torchon beadings, lace and inset medallions; dainty yokes of lace and embroidery, embroidery edging, beading and insets, organdie insertion, Valenciennes lace and ribbon. Drawers trimmed to match.

New Combinations \$1.00 Suits79c \$1.25, \$1.50 Suits95c \$1.50 Suits \$1.19

Many new styles, of fine longcloth, with trimmings of lace and embroidery, yokes of Swiss embroidery and Valenciennes lace. In Princess or waisted style, finished with lace down front, or heading at waist. Drawers trimmed to match. Fourth Floor

New Dress Gingham Regular 20c Qualities Sale 15c

32 inches wide, evenly woven, in stripes, checks and plaids, also plain colors, in blues, pink, lavender, tan and black and white. Basement

Enland, asking the British government to permit provisions to enter Germany. Germany has been asked for the danger of famine war absolutely nonexistent; as a matter of fact Berlin is seriously anxious. The scarcity of food already is being felt among the less well-to-do of the German civilian population.

AMERICA ASKED BY BERLIN TO BE FIRM

Washington Is Urged to Insist on Right to Ship Food to German Civilians.

FREE REIN IS OFFERED United States Consular Officers Would Be Permitted to Supervise Distribution, Says Ambassador for Kaiser.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Announcement today of receipt of the official text of Germany's note, urging the United States Government to insist on the right to ship to Germany foodstuffs for the noncombatant population in Germany, has been made under the supervision of American Consular officers.

The federal council's decision concerning the seizure of food products, which England alleges to be the cause of food products shipped to Germany being treated as contraband, is exclusively on wheat, rye, oats and barley flour.

SHIP BILL IS BLOCKED (Continued From First Page.) The ship bill goes to conference or is pigeonholed. No agreement was made for a general board of trade in some way the work of grinding out appropriation bills would be undertaken within the next day or two.

SIX LOSE LIVES IN FIRE (Continued From First Page.) The jury will convene again tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the morning. Superintendent Arno Mercon says the company will not rebuild, since there is no demand for a general boarding house. The burned structure was built to accommodate workmen when the C. A. Smith mill was first started and there were no houses at Bunker Hill, which now has a population of 500 or 600. The boarding-house was conducted by Mr. and Mrs. George A. Craig. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.

General Goodale, U. S. A., Dies, 75. WAKEFIELD, Mass., Feb. 17.—Brigadier-General Greenleaf A. Goodale, U. S. A., retired, died today, aged 75 years. He entered the regular Army in 1866 and served with a volunteer regiment in the Civil War and was retired in 1903.

Austria to Requisition Maize. LONDON, Feb. 17.—An official decree extending to maize the Austro-Hungarian government's rights to requisition has been published in the Official Gazette at Budapest, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

Before you marry see "The Escape."—Adv.

FOOD SITUATION IS O.K., SAYS WILSON

Erroneous Impression Thought to Have Grown Up in United States.

STATEMENT IS PROMISED Lack of Authority to Declare Embargo, as Suggested by Mayor Mitchell's Committee Likely Will Be Position Taken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—President Wilson declared today he believed an erroneous impression had grown up concerning the food supply in the United States.

In a letter to Mayor Mitchell of New York, replying to a suggestion that an embargo be placed by the Federal Government on exports of wheat, the President wrote that in the near future the Administration will give out a statement showing the exact situation.

The matter is one to which the Administration has, of course, from the first, given the most thoughtful and careful attention. I wrote the President, "The Agricultural Department is in possession of all the facts. About these facts some very erroneous impressions obtain, and it is our purpose in the immediate future to remove these misunderstandings by a very full and clear statement of all the facts. They will, I think, be understood by the President."

LAKE-TO-GULF WAY ASKED Governor Dunne Urges Legislation to Open Joliet-Utica Section.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—Construction of an 80-foot waterway between Joliet and Utica, Ill., was urged today by Governor Dunne.

GIRLS! GIRLS! YOU MUST TRY THIS! DOUBLES BEAUTY OF YOUR HAIR

For 25 Cents You Can Make Your Hair Lustrous, Fluffy and Abundant. Immediate?—Yes! Certain?—that's the joy of it. Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a Danderine hair cleanse. Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, making one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or excessive oil, and in just a few moments you have dou-

ble the beauty of your hair. A delightful surprise awaits those whose hair has been neglected or is straight, faded, dry, brittle or thin. Besides beautifying the hair, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff, cleanses, perfumes and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair—fine and growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair, and this of it, surely get a 25-cent bottle of Knovlon's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and just try it. —Adv.

CHASE GIVEN OFF JERSEY British Warships Overhaul and Inspect Norwegian Steamer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—After a chase down the coast the British auxiliary cruiser Caronia today overhauled and stopped at a point off Ashby Park, N. J., the Norwegian steamship Strinda, outward bound from New York to the Falkland Islands. A boat was lowered from the warship and officers and men boarded the steamer. The ship's holds and papers were inspected.

Red Light Injunction Law Invalid. DES MOINES, Feb. 17.—The Iowa Supreme Court today declared the Coon red light district injunction law invalid. The Iowa statute has been copied in many states.

Advertisement for Philip's Morris Cigarettes, featuring a woman and the text 'THE WORLD'S OLDEST HIGH GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES'.