

WILSON ANSWERS GERMAN PROTEST

Unneutrality of Embargo Reasserted.

NO RIGHT IS SURRENDERED

Suggestion Made That Ambassador Impugns Motive.

ISSUE, HOWEVER, WAIVED

Reply Assumes Von Bernstorff Is Laboring Under "Certain False Impressions"—President Pans Note, Bryan Signs It.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The United States Government replied today to the recent memorandum in which Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, declared that "if the American people desire to observe true neutrality, they will find means to stop the exclusive importation of arms to one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in foodstuffs."

The American Note, which is signed by Secretary Bryan, was drafted at the State Department, but was finally penned by President Wilson himself.

False Impression Suggested.

After pointing out that the language used by Count von Bernstorff is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States in the performance of its duties as a neutral, the note "takes it for granted that no such implication was intended" and suggests that evidently the German ambassador "is laboring under certain false impressions."

It is then declared that while the relations of the United States with any one of the belligerents "cannot wisely be made a subject of discussion with a third government," such correspondence between the United States and the allies as has been published shows "the steadfast refusal" of the government "to acknowledge the right of any belligerent to alter the accepted rules of war at sea insofar as they affect the rights and interests of neutrals."

Embargo Held Unneutral.

The attitude of the United States on the question of exportations of arms is restated—namely, that to place any embargo on arms during the progress of a war would be "a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States."

The note refers to the spirit of friendship which the United States desires always to manifest toward Germany and its people, and concludes with the declaration that the attitude of this Government with regard to the exportation of arms from the United States is founded upon the firm basis of conscience and good will.

The communication was delivered by messenger to Count von Bernstorff late today and by mutual arrangement with the German Embassy, the State Department made it public tonight.

Omissions in Note Pointed Out.

The text of the note follows: "Your Excellency's thoughtful consideration to your excellency's note of the fourth of April, 1915, enclosing a memorandum of the same date, in which your excellency discusses the action of this Government with regard to trade between the United States and Germany, and the attitude of this Government with regard to the exportation of arms from the United States to the nations now at war with Germany."

"I must admit that I am somewhat at a loss how to interpret your excellency's treatment of these matters. There are many circumstances connected with these important subjects to which I would have expected your excellency to advert, but of which you make no mention, and there are other circumstances to which you refer which I would have supposed hardly appropriate for discussion between the Government of the United States and the Government of Germany."

Language Assumed to Be Illustrative.

"I shall take the liberty, therefore, of regarding your excellency's references to the course pursued by the Government of the United States with regard to interferences with trade from this country, such as the government of Great Britain has attempted, as intended merely to illustrate more fully the situation to which you desire to call our attention and not as an invitation to discuss that course. Your excellency's long experience in international affairs will have suggested to you that the relations of the two governments with one another cannot wisely be made a subject of discussion with a third government, which cannot be fully informed as to the facts and which cannot be fully cognizant of the reasons for the course pursued."

"I believe, however, I am justified in assuming that what you desire to call for in a further discussion is the position of this Government in regard to its obligations as a neutral power. The general attitude and course of policy of this Government, in the maintenance of its neutrality, I am particularly anxious that your excellency should see in their true light."

American Position Already Clear.

"I had hoped that this Government's position in these respects had been made abundantly clear, but I am, of course, perfectly willing to state it again. This seems to me the more necessary and desirable because, I believe, it is not generally understood."

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3.)

RUMOR IS BUELOW ADMITS FAILURE

ROME INTERVENTION REPORT—ED FORECAST BY GERMAN.

Kaiser's Ambassador and Italian Premier Quoted as Saying Respective Nations Will Do Duty.

ROME, via Paris, April 21.—The Messaggero today publishes an interview with Senator Riccardo Carata, which gives a pessimistic forecast of the outcome of the negotiations between Italy and Austria.

The newspaper says the Senator, who is a frequent caller at the house of Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador to Rome, made the statement that he heard from the Prince, "a confession" which was substantially as follows:

"Unfortunately the Italian-Austrian conversations are not proceeding satisfactorily. Their failure will be followed by a rupture between Rome and Vienna. This will be regretted in Germany. I am sorry to affirm that in this sad eventuality Germany will do her duty to the end by the side of Austria."

Continuing, Senator Carata declared that he repeated his conversation to Premier Salandra, who did not seem surprised at it. On the contrary, he said to the Senator:

"Impelled by the paramount interests of our country, we will proceed with our duty against all our antagonists."

BRITON PATROLS PACIFIC

Darkened Warship Throws Lights on Two Vessels, Trails Another.

EUREKA, Cal., April 21.—The steamers F. A. Kilburn and W. H. Murphy, which arrived today from San Francisco, reported that a vessel with four smoke stacks, all lights extinguished, threw its searchlight on them late Tuesday night off Point Arena. The steamers' captains were unable to discover the nationality of the vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—A British cruiser is reported outside the Golden Gate by Captain Brennan of the coast steamer Admiral Farragut, which arrived in port early today.

Captain Brennan says the cruiser trailed his vessel down the coast from midnight until he was off Point Bonita early today. The cruiser maintained a distance of between 10 and 15 miles from the Admiral Farragut, which made it impossible to make out her name.

MRS. STORY IS ELECTED

Daughters of Revolution Give President-General Big Majority.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Mrs. William Cumming Story, of New York, was tonight re-elected president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution over Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, of Kansas, by a vote of 692 to 461.

Balloting continued until near midnight. From early morning the 1203 members of the congress filed through the polling place, where voting machines had been installed. Supporters of Mrs. Story and Mrs. Guernsey endeavored vigorously until the last moment.

FINES END PUPILS' STRIKE

One Thousand Quit School When Principal Is Let Out.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 21.—The strike among the 1000 pupils of public school No. 20, who refused to attend school because William S. Maxon, their former principal, failed to be reappointed, collapsed today, when 13 of the boy strikers were fined \$2 each by City Judge Beal.

Seven of the lads had spent a night of reflection in jail and promised today to go back to school.

Mr. Maxon himself was partly responsible for ending the trouble. He went among the pupils urging them to go back to their desks.

MINES BLOW UP TARGETS

Practice by Troops at Fort Stevens Shows Deadly Precision.

ASTORIA, Or., April 21.—(Special.)—The submarine mine-firing practice by the troops at Fort Stevens was held this afternoon and was a success in every way. Two mines, each loaded with 120 pounds of gun-cotton, were fired. The targets which were only two by six feet, were towed through the nine field while the firing was done from the observation tower ashore.

The first mine wrecked the target while the second one blew the target to fragments, pieces of it being blown fully 200 feet in the air.

MILITARY CREDIT REFUSED

Hungarian Chamber's Sitting Described as Gloomy One.

LONDON, April 21.—A Paris dispatch to the Central News says that the opening session of the Hungarian chamber was a gloomy sitting. The chamber refused to vote the new military credits demanded by the general staff.

The attempt of Count Tisza, the premier, to break down the opposition was futile.

German Potash Cargo Arrives.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 21.—The American steamer L. V. Stoddard is here today from Rotterdam with 2300 tons of muriate of potash. This is the first cargo of German potash received here since the European war began.

COLONEL TELLS OF POLITICAL DEALS

Free Hand Given Murphy by Barnes.

BI-PARTY ALLIANCE CHARGED

Barnes Admitted Conceding Senatorship, Witness Says.

ALL MALICE IS DENIED

Ex-President Adds That Platt Also Sought Control and That Plaintiff in Suit Justified His Action.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 21.—Theodore Roosevelt spent five hours on the witness stand in the Supreme Court here today in telling of what he said he believed to be the inside story of machine politics and boss rule in New York State.

By so doing the ex-President hoped to convey to the jury which is trying the suit William Barnes brought against him for alleged libel, the impression that he was entirely justified in criticizing Mr. Barnes as he did.

Reliable Information Assured.

He swore that he had been reliably informed that the "Murphy Democrats" and the "Barnes Republicans" the latter under the leadership of Mr. Barnes, united on more than one occasion to defeat the plans of independent men of both parties in the State Legislature.

Mr. Barnes told William Loeb, Jr., the witness emphatically declared, that he had an ironclad agreement with Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany Hall, to allow the latter a free hand to select a United States Senator.

Mr. Loeb was private secretary to Colonel Roosevelt when he was President and later he was Collector of the Port of New York.

Barnes Sides With Platt.

The witness told in great detail of his dealings with the late Senator Platt, the man he had described as the "gray boss." Platt, the Colonel asserted, attempted to dictate the man he should appoint to be superintendent of public works. But, said Colonel Roosevelt, with a considerable display of pride, when he told Mr. Barnes of the conversation, he added that he didn't intend any man should say who he should appoint to office. Mr. Barnes, however, sided with Mr. Platt, saying that the leader of the organization should have complete control of it, the witness swore.

Waives Toward Barnes Denied.

The Colonel gave what he represents to be the details of his conversations with and what he had been informed were the actions of Mr. Barnes in regard to direct primaries legislation, race track legislation and opposition to the income tax.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather.
Yesterday—Maximum temperature, 63.2 degrees; minimum, 37 degrees.
Today—Fair; northeasterly winds.

Was.
Allies win victories over Germans in Equatorial colony of Kamerun. Page 2.
Ammunition used by British at Neuve Chapelle equals total expended in Boer war. Page 3.
Slight advantage of day's fighting on western front rest with Germans. Page 2.
Three thousand Russians captured by Austrians. Page 3.
German Ambassador at Rome reported to have admitted failure. Page 2.
European air thick with diplomatic rumors, while battles in France are delayed, says Will Irwin. Page 3.

National.
Wilson replies to German protest in which embargo against allies was suggested. Page 1.
President Wilson pictures "China awakened" by voice of Christ. Page 4.
Colonel Roosevelt says Barnes admitted promising Murphy free hand in naming Senator. Page 1.
Southern beauty who, until recently, was blind, works hard to aid sightless. Page 3.

Sport.
Pacific Coast League results—Salt Lake 5, Portland 0 (Linnery); Oakland 9, Los Angeles 1; Venice-San Francisco game postponed. Page 3.
Oregon track athletes to have interclass meet Saturday. Page 13.
Phillies with sixth straight game. Page 12.

Pacific Northwest.
Heads of schools of journalism to meet at Oregon May 21-22. Page 7.
McMinnville couple celebrates sixtieth wedding anniversary. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine.
Eastern buyers may drain Northwest of wheat surplus. Page 17.
Chicago wheat market unsettled by foreign developments. Page 17.
Coppers are strongest features of Wall Street market. Page 17.
Hawaitian late in arriving, due to heavy weather. Page 14.

Portland and Vicinity.
Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, president of Canadian Pacific, due here tomorrow. Page 15.
Miss Wilber's confidante to represent William Wilber on river as canal celebration. Page 11.
Roosevelt confide efforts to defeat President Wilson, says Oregon Republican committee. Page 7.
City Council takes up other work as petitioner pleads for relief from water rent system. Page 18.
New films offered. Page 11.
County is urged to do own paving at cost of 60 cents. Page 17.

OREGON HAS 17,000 CARS

Licenses to Date in 1915 Exceed Total Issue for 1914.

SALEM, Or., April 21.—(Special.)—Secretary of State Olcott announced today that approximately 17,000 automobiles, more than 2400 motorcycles and 2300 chauffeurs had been furnished licenses this year, and he believed that motor vehicle registrations for the entire year would reach 23,000. There were 16,347 motor vehicles, 2338 motorcycles and 1300 chauffeurs registered last year.

Mr. Olcott thinks the increase in chauffeur licenses is a result of the jitney bus.

BISHOP SUMNER HONORED

Ill Prelate Attends Reception, Then Returns to Hospital.

Bishop Walter Taylor Sumner was honored last night at a reception given by the Episcopal Social Service League, who received the social workers of the city in Trinity parish-house. This was the bishop's first appearance in public since his recent illness.

Immediately after the gathering he returned to Good Samaritan Hospital. He will keep all the appointments he has made, refraining, however, from preaching until his throat is better.

PROFIT TO RAILWAY IN GRAIN EXPORTED

Statistician Says Average Is 66 Per Cent.

FARMERS VOICE OBJECTIONS

Proposed Advance of Cent Per 100 Pounds Protested.

4 ROADS TAKEN AS BASIS

Traffic Estimated as Worth More to Companies Than Average of All Other—Cost of Moving Car Virtually Uniform.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Statistics of operating expense and freight revenue on four leading Western railroads were presented today before W. M. Daniels, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, to support the objections of the National Council Farmers' Co-Operative Association to a proposed advance of 1 cent a hundred pounds in the grain and grain product freight rates, which are among the increases asked by 41 Western railroad systems on certain commodities.

The tabulated figures were compiled by Jean Paul Muller, an expert rate case statistician, formerly connected with the statistical department of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Grain Traffic Profitable.

After reviewing in detail the methods he used in assembling the figures showing gross profit and operating expenses of railroads, Mr. Muller said: "It is my opinion that grain traffic is more profitable to these four carriers, the Rock Island, the Santa Fe, the Burlington and the St. Paul roads, than the average of all other traffic carried by them."

His deductions were furnished from reports and statistics furnished him by the railroad officials.

In the review of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific operating expenses and revenue, Mr. Muller declared:

"The total road cost divided by the reported number of loaded freight car miles, with an allowance for the cost of empty return haul—figured at 40 per cent of the loaded—gives a road movement cost per loaded car per mile of 39.28 cents.

Cost \$35, Revenue \$58.32 per Car.

"The average haul, as determined by the examination of the movement of 371 cars between various Western states, was 123 miles. This mileage, multiplied by the road haul cost per mile, gives a total average road haul cost on grain and grain products of \$24.87 per car. Adding to this a total terminal movement cost of \$10.13 per car, gives a total expense of \$35 a car. The average revenue is \$58.32 per car. The net operating revenue is, therefore, equivalent to a gross profit of 66.66 per cent at an operating ratio of 60.61 per cent, as compared with (Continued on Page 3, Column 4.)

Wednesday's War Moves

THE British expeditionary force in France, which at the beginning of the war consisted of six divisions, has been increased to more than 36 divisions, or, roughly speaking, 750,000 men, according to a statement made by David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons today.

The Chancellor added that the place of every man who had fallen in battle had been filled and that the army was adequately equipped. He reiterated the need for a greater supply of munitions, declaring that during the battle of Neuve Chapelle more ammunition was used than in the whole of the South African war, which lasted nearly three years.

The interesting information also was given that the output of the munition factories had been increased more than 19-fold since the outbreak of the war, but the call was still for more, and as Mr. Lloyd-George continues to hold the opinion that consumption of liquor is interfering with the work, he promised legislation to deal with this question.

The figures made public by the Chancellor as to the size of the British army in France and the expenditure of ammunition has caused a great surprise in England, where the opinion has been general that about half that number of men had reached the front, especially as there has been no sign of any decrease in the number of khaki-clad men training in this country.

It is likely that many of the new men have already been under fire, as the Germans are making repeated attempts to recapture hill 60, near Ypres, which the British took on Sunday, and have, according to Field Marshal French's report, been repulsed with great loss.

There has been activity at many other points along the western front and Berlin, which is more communicative than Paris, says that the Germans have made progress in the forest of Le Petre, near St. Mihiel, and reports the repulse of French attacks in other sections from Champagne to Alsace.

The Russian advance in the Carpathians has now apparently come to a full stop, for reports from that region speak of a suspended attack, which were repulsed both in the mountains and in the direction of Stry. The Austro-Germans have made an outflanking effort to offset this latter movement. It is stated from other sources that the Austrians have virtually evacuated Bukovina.

Berlin supplies details, heretofore lacking, of a British reverse in German East Africa in January, when a British force was defeated near Jassin and lost heavily in men and ammunition. The other colonial wars are reported to be going well for the allies, progress being steadily maintained in Kamerun and German Southwest Africa.

The British have also had to deal with a raid against Indian territory, on the northern border of the Peshawar Valley, undertaken by 1000 men in command of a fanatical Mullah. After a few hours' fighting, in which the British suffered 20 casualties, the raiders were dispersed.

In Mesopotamia the British are pursuing the defeated Turks and have occupied Nakhallah, from which place the Turks fled last week. The Turks also are being attacked from the Black Sea, the Russian fleet having again been out and destroyed 10 Turkish supply vessels and bombarded Arhava.

From every side comes news of the activity of the air forces, which have been busy bombarding towns and military stations behind the lines of the armies. The British claim to have damaged a German airship harbor at Glient.

ASTRONOMER IS REWARDED

University of California Professor Gets Watson Medal.

BERKELEY, Cal., April 21.—Professor Armin O. Leuschner, director of the astronomical observatory of the University of California, was notified in a telegram received today that the Watson medal, an astronomical honor, which has been awarded to him by the National Academy of Sciences now in session at Washington, D. C., Professor Leuschner is the seventh recipient of the honor within 35 years and is said to be the second American to receive the medal.

S. S. Chandler, editor of the Astronomical Journal, is the other American possessor of the medal.

GIRL BRANDED BY WOMEN

Assaults Attack 15-Year-Old Child After \$1000 Is Demanded.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., April 21.—Martha Schultz, 15-year-old daughter of a well-to-do farmer, was last night attacked by two masked women in the outskirts of Conneltsville. One of the women held Miss Schultz while the other pressed on each cheek the uncorked neck of a bottle filled with acid. Several weeks ago Miss Schultz received a letter ordering her to place \$1000 and a gold watch in a secluded spot. She ignored the letter.

AIRMEN RAID EAST PRUSSIA

Bombs Drop in Three Towns; Germans Retaliate in Poland.

LONDON, April 21.—Soldau, Gumbinnen and Insterburg, all East Prussian towns, have been bombed during the last two days by Russian aviators. The extent of the damage has not been reported.

German aerial warriors retaliated by dropping 150 bombs on Blyssok and Ciechanow, Russian Poland, "killing and wounding civilians," according to a Petrograd dispatch.

Trend of Developments Indicated.

These are but reports, chosen for their persistence among the many rumors, some bizarre enough, which run about Europe. They probably indicate the direction of German diplomacy at the present moment. They indicate doubtless another thing. As matters stand at present Germany faces defeat or a drawn battle. The army having failed in that splendidly desperate attempt to overrun Europe, Germany falls back upon diplomacy and tries to (Continued on Page 3, Column 1.)

SOMETHING DELAYS BATTLES IN FRANCE

Air Thick With Diplomatic Rumors.

STATESMEN MOVING DARKLY

Allies' Attack on Dardanelles Is Among Mysteries.

RUSSIA IS FORESTALLED

Germany Said to Have Offered Strait to Czar for Peace—Berlin Reported to Consent to Separate Peace for Austria.

BY WILL IRWIN.
(Copyright, 1915, by the New York Tribune. Published by arrangement.)

PARIS, April 21.—There is a kind of ominous lull along the line. The official communiques, both French and English, report nothing except a little trench-stealing here and there. Even the dead of Winter saw more action than this. When, a fortnight ago, the British made their not wholly successful attack at Neuve Chapelle, everyone thought that the Spring drive, or at least a German counter attack anti-climatic that drive, was about to commence. Something has delayed these movements. Perhaps each side is waiting for the other to start a costly offensive.

Meantime, the air, both here and in London, is thick with diplomatic rumors and "inside stories." The diplomats have been busy of late, as the armies have been quiet. There are visitings back and forth between the capitals of the allies, and possibly between the capitals of the belligerents.

Diplomats Move in Darkness.

More things are done in war than the press dreams of. If the military movements of Europe are veiled in the mists of censorship, the diplomatic movements are covered with an impenetrable black curtain. There will be tales to tell of that when the war is over; but the full tale will never be told.

These diplomatic maneuvers have crystallized into two reports which may be considered, perhaps, a little more respectable than rumors. The first and most alarming is by way of explaining a mystery. Everyone has been wondering why, at this time, France and England have sent large forces, both military and naval, for the job of forcing the Dardanelles. It is obvious that Russia needs the straits both to get out her wheat crop and to get in supplies of munitions. But why have France and England, instead of Russia, taken the initiative?

Offer by Germany Rumored.

Now, according to this rumor—which is, as I have said, a little better than a rumor—Germany has been offering Russia the Dardanelles as the price of a separate peace. Turkey is only a pawn of Germany in this game, but she is a pawn of great value. The price of this war—I except Turkey, which cannot play ball at all. It has cost Germany much force and planning to bolster up an ally who seems for all that on the verge of defeat. Let Austria withdraw from this war and Germany may be able to force a separate peace with Russia by one-half. Germany need have no further concern for her own southern border.

Become suddenly a friendly neutral, Austria could supply Germany with the materials and munitions of war which she is now using herself. The release of a horde of Russians who have been attacking Austria might not be so harmful to Germany. After all, a General can use only just so many men on one line, and the line of the German eastern frontier is comparatively short and strongly fortified.

Austrian Peace Mooted, Too.

The other report, which circulates persistently, is almost equally interesting. It is that Austria, with the full consent and backing of Germany, will sue for separate peace. This is not so foolish as it sounds. Austria, "the military corpse around Germany's neck," has proved to be the bush which has been offering this price, and it may have tempted Russia, whose chief national ambition for a century has been the great warm water port.

Hence the haste of France and England to clear and seize the Dardanelles on behalf of Russia. If the military movements of Europe are veiled in the mists of censorship, the diplomatic movements are covered with an impenetrable black curtain. There will be tales to tell of that when the war is over; but the full tale will never be told.

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