

## NOTE APPEALS FOR RIGHTS OF HUMANITY

Legality of Sinking of Lusitania Without Warning Is Strongly Denied.

### PRECAUTION IS DEMANDED

Representations in Original Communication to Berlin Solemnly Renewed—Americans Declared Entitled to Travel.

(Continued From First Page.)

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 neutral laws.

#### German Government Misinformed.

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

#### Good Offices Tendered.

"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 put 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 govern-

ment 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.

#### Representations of May 15 Renewed.

"In the meantime, whatever arrangement may happily be made between the parties to the war, and whatever may 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 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 safekeeping of American lives and American ships and asks for assurances that this will be done.

"ROBERT LANSING,

"Secretary of State ad Interim."

## SOLDIER RULES YPRES

BRITISH TOMMY LEFT BEHIND SETS UP KINGSHIP.

Iron Discipline Maintained, Looters Shot at Sight, So Court-Martial Forgives His Delinquencies.

DUNKIRK, France, May 20.—The story of the British private who made himself King of Ypres after the first bombardment of that city last November is being told at British headquarters.

When Ypres was bombarded in November the British withdrew their troops from the town, but did not remove the civil population. There was one British private who did not leave with the rest, for he was asleep in a cellar. Next morning he awoke to find Ypres without any authority and, not liking that condition of affairs, he set about governing it himself.

He kept the citizens under an iron discipline, had looters shot at sight and though himself inclined to the bottle, prevented drunkenness in others. The inhabitants called him the King of Ypres, but his kingdom lasted only for a week. He was arrested by a British officer and sent before a court-martial.

The court-martial duly tried him, found that his efforts in the cause of order had been good and forgave him for his other delinquencies.

### CHINA IS TOLD TO ARM

President Emeritus of Harvard Advises New Republic.

BOSTON, June 10.—At a luncheon today to the visiting Chinese commercial delegates, at the City Club, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, urged the commissioners to advocate a larger army and navy on their return to China. Such a movement, he said, was necessary if China desired to hold her national existence.

"No nation can maintain a national existence without maintaining a national force," Dr. Eliot added.

In reply to the frequent references by speakers to "the open door" policy, Cheng Hsueh Chang, president of the commission, said that China had an even better policy—that of "open heart."

"Through the open heart we hope to promote peace and good relations," he said.

#### Aliens at Large Yet in London.

LONDON, June 10.—Because of inadequate internment facilities there are still 9000 Germans and 4000 Austrians-Hungarians of military age at large in the metropolitan area. These are official figures which were made public today.

### ROSE FESTIVAL OREGONIANS

Five Issues, Including Postage, 15 Cents.

Mail to your friends in the East The Oregonian during Rose Festival Week, beginning Wednesday, June 9, and ending with the GREAT SUNDAY EDITION, June 13.

Complete and exhaustive reports, with numerous high-class half-tone illustrations, will be featured daily.

The Portland annual Rose Festival has been widely advertised throughout the United States, and no more attractive testimonial to your friends could be given than a subscription to Oregon's Great Daily during the event.

Orders given now in the business office, or sent in by mail to The Oregonian, will receive prompt and careful attention.

Subscription price of the five issues, including postage, is 15 cents.

## BRITISH WARNED OF PERIL OF DISASTER

Everything Depends on Munitions, Which Are Lacking, Declares Writer.

### FOE ADMITTEDLY SUPERIOR

Germans Are Expected to Press Advantage With Flame and Poison Gas and Possibly Attempt Invasion of Country.

LONDON, June 10.—"Where Germany

now had a marked superiority in men, she now has a superiority in ammunition, an advantage she will press to the fullest. The only way for the allies to avert disaster is to equip themselves, and to do this Great Britain must stand behind David Lloyd George, as Minister of Munitions, as one man. Moreover, if he is not given a free hand, he may resign."

Sir William Nickoll thus sums up the situation as he sees it in the current issue of the British Weekly, one of the best-known journals in England. Sir Edward is editor of the publication and a close friend of the newly created Minister of Munitions. He writes:

"We say with certainty that the next three months will be extremely critical ones for the allies. The superior strength of Germany in munitions has given her a second great opportunity, of which she will take full advantage."

"Our Nation passed through the first crisis of the war without half comprehending the danger. It will not be possible to pass through the second crisis without being aware of it. The sooner she is aware of the danger, the better. In the light of full knowledge that she will be able to turn the difficult corner where the path skirts the precipice, in the assurance that all will be for us in the sum of things."

"The reverses of the Russians seem likely to set a million of the best German troops free to act on the offensive in the west. This is the cardinal fact. These forces will be turned against the French and against the congested area now occupied by British troops. They will be powerfully supported by munitions of every kind."

"No moral barrier will prevent the most cruel and reckless employment of every weapon. It is likely that we shall have to meet almost daily raids in which burning liquids will be freely used. The Germans put much faith in gas and they will apply it on a great scale. They are almost certain to attempt an invasion. In short, whatever may be imagined about the ferocity of their attack will in all probability come true."

Paris and Calais are Goals Yet. "All these things will happen while we are yet lamentably short of munitions. It does not seem conceivable that we can take the offensive on land. The peril thus involved is manifest. We may be sure that Germany still hopes to reach Warsaw, Paris and Calais, and that the most determined efforts will be made to attain these ends. German plans may miscarry, 'as they have miscarried before; and especially so if the Dardanelles should be forced.'"

He also calls attention to the force of Italy's blows, with which Germany must reckon. But the ultimate issue, he goes on, is whether Great Britain can within the limited period supply herself and her allies with munitions. "But there is no time to lose," Sir William writes. "Unless the rally is speedy it may be useless."

"It follows that Mr. Lloyd George must have his chance. To carp at him the least of his mighty task would be regarded as the work of an enemy. I would go further. If Mr. Lloyd George finds that he is hopelessly hampered by conditions imposed upon him by the government, or more likely by the House of Commons, he will, and he should, refuse to go on. Everything depends on him."

"It will be hard to live through a conscription which means the forced conscription of foreign service. It must not be pressed just now. It does not need to be pressed."

In conclusion, Sir William Nickoll says that another pressing necessity is efficient officers, adding that "inefficient officers must be turned out as promptly as possible. The British, the French, in the German and in the Russian armies."

### REGULATION IS ADVOCATED

Protection of Public and Confidence in Utilities Is Advised.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Public regulation of public service corporations was held to be desirable, and apparently the ultimate solution of problems created by the rapid development of electricity, by electric light, at the public policy meeting of the 35th annual convention of the National Electric Light Association in session here.

Max Thelen, president of the California Railroad Commission, advocated the regulation of the public utility to protect investors and the public. He expressed the hope that the small investor ultimately would regard public utility securities "somehow in the same light as he now views Federal, state and municipal securities," and thus promote the sale of them at home. Consolidation and centralization of electric power and light plants was said to be a general tendency in the right direction by John H. Roemer, of Chicago, ex-member of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission.

The celebration of Electric day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was marked by exercises honoring inventors and engineers who have contributed to the "electrification of the world."

### CHOLERA IS IN VIENNA

Several Deaths Laid to Disease Spread by Wounded Soldiers.

GENEVA, Switzerland, via Paris, June 10.—News has reached Geneva tending to confirm reports that cholera has broken out in Vienna. One report refers to 16 cases. Several deaths have been reported.

The disease is believed to have been taken to Vienna from Galicia by wounded soldiers.

### 79,000 Women Ready to Serve.

LONDON, June 10.—According to figures announced in the House of Commons today, 79,346 women have registered for war work, and of this number 1916 have been utilized. This total does not include the women who have registered at private labor exchanges.

We Are Now Showing Silk Striped, Solid Color and Fancy Silk Sports Coats and Blouses Decollete Gillette, the New Gold-Plated Safety Razor for Women—You MUST Have One, \$5.00

Victor Talking Machines \$1 Down, \$1 Week, Best Terms in City

## June White and Clearance Sales

—We are very busy. Even in these days of Festival jollity, the store is crowded from opening until closing. We are sharing patronage with the various events. This is the Visitors' place of interest. Welcome.

### Summer Time—Hammock Time —Dress Time

And These Are the Daintiest, Prettiest Tub Frocks

—They are made of fine, soft voiles, in white and fancy stripes, and of imported striped crepe Rajah. There are embroidered voile models with tier skirts, Eton jacket effects, as well as the popular spiral skirts. Beautifully embroidered and trimmed with lace, velvet and silk ribbon. They are here in greatest variety, in white, blue, rose, pink, tan and fancy striped effects.

Very Special \$5.85



Suits Coats For Misses and Small Women Including Every New Style All Reduced

New Summer Suits Were \$12.50, \$18.50 to \$35 Sale \$10.95, \$15.95 to \$26.50

—All the smartest styles in serges, gabardine, black and white checks, covert and fancy mixtures—every suit new this season. Beautiful tailoring—exceptional materials—exclusive styles, for misses and small women.

New Summer Coats Were \$8.45, \$9.95, \$11.45 to \$25.00 Sale \$6.95, \$7.95, \$8.95 to \$19.95

—Distinctive coats that have no duplicates. In black and white checks, serges, covert and fancy mixtures—in the newest styles for Summer wear—a coat for every occasion is here for your choosing.



An Extraordinary Offering Silk Blouses Of Crepe de Chine Of Georgette Crepe Of Fancy Striped Crepes Selling at \$3.95 to \$5.00 \$2.95 —In a wonderful variety of tucked, pleated and embroidered effects, the season's prettiest and latest styles. Every blouse is individual—beautifully made and finished. —They come in colors, white, flesh, maize, sand and popular candy striped combinations.—Third Floor

Exchange Your Old Sewing Machine for THE NEW FREE The Best Machine Made \$1 Down, \$1 Week (If preferred) Second Floor.

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## BERLIN IS HOPEFUL

Germans Blame ex-Secretary for American Attitude.

### SITUATION THOUGHT EASIER

Commoner Believed Friendly to British, Because Son-in-Law Is Officer in King's Army—Arrival of Messenger Awaited.

BERLIN, Germany, June 9, via London, June 10.—(Special).—The resignation of Secretary Bryan caused a sensation in Berlin, but the public generally, as well as the officials, are puzzled as to what effect it will have on American-German relations. London dispatches say that Mr. Bryan resigned because he declined to follow President Wilson in sending a sharp note to Germany. This, however, is discredited by the popular belief in Germany—a belief apparently shared in by officials—that Mr. Bryan is responsible for much of what is asserted to be the anti-German attitude of the United States.

Newspapers here for the most part accuse Mr. Bryan of friendliness toward the British because his son-in-law is of that nationality and, therefore, they think that the substitution of Robert Lansing for Bryan may actually ease the situation. Since a much-attacked official is being moved, Germany may make greater efforts to meet Mr. Lansing's desires. Mr. Lansing is entirely unknown in Germany.

The situation with reference to the United States Lusitania note is now one of waiting. Even the change in the Cabinet is not expected to alter the status of the case. Germany also is awaiting the arrival of the special messenger, Dr. Anton Meyer Gerhardt, for information as to the exact position of President Wilson and the United States.

This means at least two weeks' delay and in the meantime the rearrangement of the American Cabinet will make the American attitude more clearly defined. There is no question, however, that German public opinion would not permit a change in the submarine warfare unless the United States should induce England to make vital concessions. It is thought here that the "new Cabinet" might have more success with London than the old one in securing the abolition of the policies which caused the German reprisals. Germany, in fact, would not be surprised if Washington insisted on a complete observance of

international law by the allies as well as by Germany.

### PACIFIC MAIL LINE GAINS

Revenue Increase Last Fiscal Year Is Nearly \$200,000.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The annual financial statement of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, issued tonight, shows revenue from water line operations for the year ended April 30 last as \$1,006,270, as against \$816,813 in the previous year. Operating expenses were \$1,009,727, against \$812,749 in 1914.

Revenues on the line plying between San Francisco and Panama and Central American ports show a decrease, due principally to the fact that in November last, as a result of the opening of the Panama Canal, the company ceased to participate in the through carriage of freight and passengers between San Francisco and Atlantic ports via the Isthmus of Panama.

In addition, the service to Mexican ports during the past year was frequently interrupted by the revolutionary disturbances in Mexico.

### LOSS TO NORSEMAN HEAVY

Sixty-Five Scandinavian Vessels Torpedoed or Sunk by Mines.

LONDON, May 10.—Figures compiled at Copenhagen, as forwarded to the Exchange Telegraph Company, show that the Scandinavian nations have suffered large losses in shipping as a result of the war.

Thus far 15 Norwegian vessels have been torpedoed and 12 blown up by mines. Sweden has lost six vessels by

torpedoes and 18 by mines; Denmark, four by torpedoes and 10 by mines.

### NAVAL LOSSES ARE 6409

British Estimate Is Exclusive of Bulwark and Princess Irene.

LONDON, June 10.—The total number of officers and men who have perished through the sinking of British naval craft since the outbreak of the war is 6409, according to a statement made by T. J. McNamara, financial secretary of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons this afternoon.

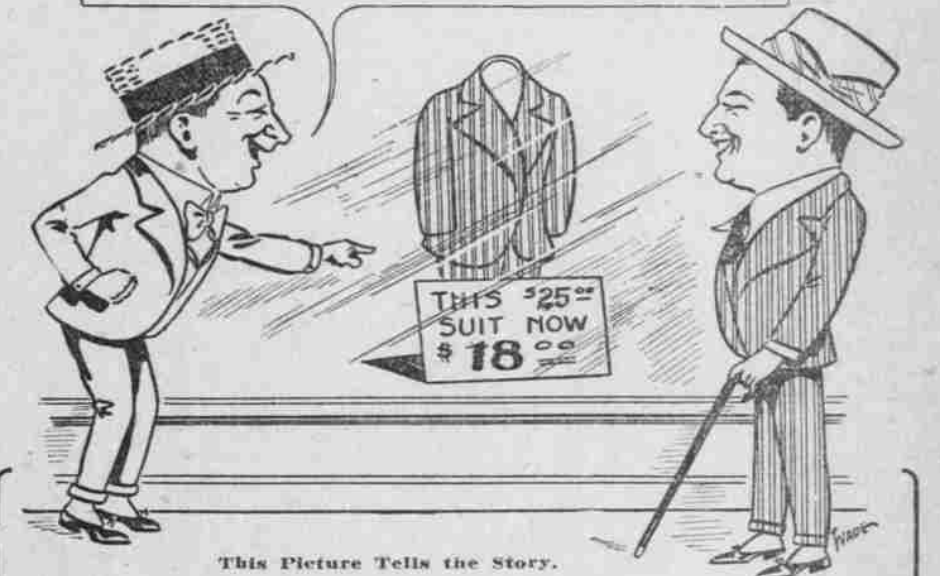
This total does not include the men who lost their lives on the minelayer

Princess Irene and the British battleship Bulwark, both of which were blown up in Sheerness harbor.

### St. Mary's at Albany Gives Diplomas.

ALBANY, Or., June 10.—(Special).—Ten students graduated from St. Mary's Academy, in this city, in commencement exercises held Tuesday evening. Diplomas were received by Misses Julia Pautmeyer, Nora Miller, Bernice Mallon, Gladys Miller, Varda Turner, Almie Tracy, Cecilia Torrence, Doris Baker, Rose Jacobs and Mary Stalp. The diplomas were presented by Rev. Father Arthur Lane, rector of the local parish, who also presented prizes to different students for excellence in various phases of the work of the academy during the past year.

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