

## LONDON READS NOTE; WONDERS AT BRYAN

Nothing Detected to Justify Feeling That Missive Is Breeder of War.

### TERMS HELD FRIENDLY

Opportunity Observed for Germany to "Save Her Face"—Insistence That Unlawful Operations Cease Is Commended.

LONDON, June 12.—The London morning newspapers in their editorials on the latest American note to Germany, while remarking on its extreme courtesy, combined with firmness, all seize upon its essential point that there can be no further negotiations until assurances are forthcoming that American lives and American ships will be safeguarded.

Notice is given by the newspapers of the full opportunity that is given Germany, as some of them express it, "to save her face," and some measure of surprise is expressed why Mr. Bryan should have considered it necessary to resign as Secretary of State, after having signed the first note.

Nothing of Challenge Seen. The Daily Telegraph says: "The spirit of the second note is exactly that of the first and it leaves us to wonder even more than we did before why Mr. Bryan thought it necessary to resign. There is nothing in the note that the most fervid imagination could construe into a challenge or ultimatum. The tone throughout is not only diplomatic, but friendly. The phrases are those of appeal and warning, rather than of stern denunciation. To have been content with anything less than assurances demanded would hardly have been consistent with the self-respect of the American Nation. We are certain that a great majority of the Americans will give wholehearted support to their President in the dignified position he now has assumed."

Way Open for Germany. "The note gives Germany every opportunity of saving her face, if she so desires," says the Daily Chronicle, in its editorial. "It not only is phrased in most friendly terms, but by inviting the submission of further evidence concerning the Lusitania and the question of other negotiations through an American intermediary, opens a vista for negotiations which might keep the diplomats of Berlin and Washington employed until the war is ended, only that the President insists that the submarine outrages should stop during the negotiations. It is this point which gives significance to the whole. Obviously without this point would be nothing but an abdication on the part of the United States."

### SWISS GUIDES ARE IDLE

Tyrol Deserted by Tourists, but Battles Can Be Watched.

SANTA MARIA, Switzerland, via Geneva and Paris, June 11.—The guides of the Tyrol are idle this summer because, with the war in progress, virtually no tourists are visiting the mountains. All well-known resorts of these Alps are deserted.

The Stelvio Pass, the highest carriage road in Europe, whose greatest altitude is 9555 feet, is deserted. The Stelvio guides, who are Swiss, are idle. The guides of the Swiss Alps are idle. The guides of the Swiss Alps are idle.

There are plenty of evidences of the campaign in the Tyrol. The Italian batteries, carefully placed. The well-prepared Austrian positions also are to be seen in the opposite direction. The Italian troops, however, burst, throw up clouds of feathery snow.

### WOOL OFFERS WITHDRAWN

Best Bids at Pendleton Sale Are \$11-2 and 13-4.

PENDLETON, Or., June 11.—(Special.)—Following immediately upon the record-breaking sale at Pilot Rock yesterday, when the highest prices paid in Eastern Oregon in recent years were offered both for fine and coarse wool, the second public sale was held in Pendleton today. Only one clip was put up, that of O. Hodgins, of Freewater, containing 21,000 pounds. The Portland Woolen Mill offered 2 1/2 cents for coarse and French worsted mills 13 1/2 for fine. Both offers were rejected.

The top price for coarse wool at Pilot Rock yesterday was 27 1/2 cents, with many sales at 24, 25 and 26 cents. Fine grades brought 38 to 40 and a fraction cents in yesterday's sale. About 1,300,000 pounds of wool are in warehouses at Heppner to be offered at sale next Thursday.

### NOTE AROUSES OPTIMISM

(Continued From First Page.)

afford safety to noncombatants and neutrals on the high seas.

The resignation of Mr. Bryan because he believed the note to Germany might lead to hostilities is a factor which high officials here regard as likely to have an important influence on the situation in Berlin, because he revealed in advance that President Wilson would reject any protracted parley and would not surrender the right of Americans to travel on unarmed and unresisting merchant ships of any nationality.

Bryan's Resignation Nationality. Inasmuch as Mr. Bryan interpreted the note which was presented by Ambassador Gerard today as likely to lead to war, much more strength of purpose, it was admitted in official quarters, would be attached to the note on its receipt in Berlin by the Ministry. While German public opinion would not find in the text itself any provocation for a rupture in relations. As the note was discussed and gossiped about in official and diplomatic quarters, surprise was general that Mr. Bryan had declined to sign the document. The belief that the note might have been changed before it was finally dispatched after Mr. Bryan rejected its contents was dissipated by Secretary Lansing, who said he had been directed to show the note to Mr. Bryan in its final form because of some unessential and minor changes.

## RUSSIAN SHIP, RECENTLY IN PORTLAND, TORPEDOED OFF BRITISH COAST.



THE THOMASINA.

## SUBMARINES SINK 4

Swedish Ship Is Among Vessels Attacked by Germans.

### ZEPPELINS DESTROY TWO

Russian Bark Thomasina, Recently From Portland, Is Sent to Bottom—British Fishing Smacks Blown Up From Air.

LONDON, June 11.—Four more merchantmen, one of them a neutral, have been sunk by German submarines, while two British fishing smacks were destroyed by Zeppelins.

The other vessels sunk were the bark Thomasina and Dania, Russian; the Strathcarron, British, and the Otago, Swedish. The crews were all saved. The Thomasina was torpedoed off the Isle of Wight today. The Dania was torpedoed also. The Strathcarron was torpedoed without warning yesterday. The Otago captain also said his vessel was torpedoed without warning while making for Hull.

The fishing smacks Welfare and Lauretta were attacked in the North Sea by Zeppelins, their crews being rescued by a Dutch fishing boat.

As was the case with the Dutch steamer Maria, the British bark Invercoe and the Norwegian bark Semantha, all loaded in Portland this season with wheat for the United Kingdom, the Thomasina met her fate, but the Thomasina had discharged her grain at Liverpool and was on her way elsewhere in ballast when caught by a submarine.

The Thomasina left the Columbia River November 13, and arrived at Queenstown April 4, proceeding to Liverpool, where she reported April 25. She was a vessel of 1650 tons net register and built in 1875. She was 262 1/2 feet long and had a beam of 40.7 feet and depth of hold of 23.8 feet. The Maria was dispatched from Portland early in July, 1914, and was sunk early in the war, while the Invercoe, which left Portland November 5, was sent to the bottom by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, now at Newport News, and the Semantha was sunk in the South Atlantic by the German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm.

## DIPLOMAS ARE GIVEN 35

PORTLAND ACADEMY HOLDS DECLARATION CONTEST ALSO.

Miss Mary Camille Murdoch Is Winner. Numerous Other Prizes for Class Honors Are Awarded.

Thirty-five graduates received their diplomas at the annual graduating exercises of the Portland Academy last night at the First Presbyterian Church. The exercises were accompanied by a declamation contest which was won by Miss Mary Camille Murdoch, second place being taken by Rex Stewart. The winning declamation was "The Honor of the Woods," by Murray. Mr. Stewart gave MacArthur's "An Appeal to the Italian People." There were five students in the contest. In addition to the winners those contestants were: Walter Daniel Krupke, Donald Melrose McClintock and Eric Alexander Peterson. The prizes were \$30 for first and \$20 for second. They were presented to the winners by Dr. John H. Boyd.

W. M. Ladd, president of the board of trustees of the school, presented the diplomas to the members of the class. In closing he announced that the academy would continue its work in the city and hoped to go on in the future as in the past. "In order to dispel certain rumors which are going around," he said, "a number of scholarship prizes were presented by James F. Ewing, principal of the school. Thomas Davis Ewing received the Edith Emily Forbes memorial prize of \$15 awarded by Rev. W. O. Forbes to the student of the second-year class who attains the highest standing in the first-year Greek course. The Philip Selling prize of \$25, given by Ben Selling in memory of his father to the member of the graduating class who attains the highest scholarship in English of the third and fourth years,

was won by Miss Katherine Mackenzie Twomey.

Walter Daniel Krupke was awarded the Wheeler prize of \$25, given by J. E. Wheeler for the highest scholarship in history of the second, third and fourth years.

The Troubadour prize of \$10, given by Bittle Wells to the member of the Troubadour staff for the most valuable work on the paper, was awarded to Hobart McKinley Mitchell.

Other prizes awarded were: The Moulton prize of \$30 and \$20, given by C. E. Moulton to members of the graduating class attaining the highest scholarship in mathematics, first, Miss Katherine Mackenzie Twomey; Corbett prizes of \$30 and \$20, given the graduates making the highest standing in the course of study, first, Miss Katherine Mackenzie Twomey, and second, Miss Elizabeth Peacock.

Selections were sung by a girls' double quartet and by a girls' chorus, and soprano solos were sung by Miss Jeanette Ann Crossfield, Edgar E. Courteney, P. P. Dabney, W. B. Ayer, Rev. L. R. Dyott, Lisle Smith and Professor T. Davis.

The members of the graduating class follow:

Donald Melrose McClintock, Donald Alexander Swene, George Albert Ellis, Edwin Wilson Caswell, Ruth Adah Connel, Dorothy Prescott Cooper, Hobart McKinley Mitchell, Mary Camille Murdoch, Elizabeth Peacock, Emily MacRupert, William Hoover Steiner, Katherine Mackenzie Twomey, William Pope Allen, Wilson Bryan Coffey, Norman DeMunn, Ross, Elizabeth Amelard, bouef, Allen Elsing Meier, Edgar Chester Michener, Jr., Eric Alexander Howard, Peterson, Page Shindler, Orrel Lucien Comstock, Helen Lenore Haller, Anna Laura Rand, Rex Stewart, Estella LaVelle Young, Esther Katherine Amende, Marie Jeanette Brady, Mary Margaret Kingsbury, Walter Daniel Krupke, Jeanie Dunn Murdoch, Howard Hissel Stroubridge, Aaron Aylsworth, Whitmer, Joann Crofffield, and Bernice Haines, Nellie Elizabeth Reidt.

## PEACE MOVE UP TO U. S.

Jane Addams Says Warring Nations Look to America.

PARIS, June 11.—(Special.)—Miss Jane Addams, who has arrived in Paris, said today that she gathered from conversations with statesmen in England, Germany, Austria and Italy that it would be difficult to influence any of the belligerents for peace on account of the fear that the suggestion might be taken as a sign of military weakness. She felt that the suggestion must come from a neutral nation, preferably from the United States. Miss Addams regards the question of Belgium as the greatest difficulty to be solved. After seeing French statesmen she will go to Havre to talk with members of the Belgian government, and then will return to New York by way of London.

In spite of the urging of all American Ambassadors, she felt that the southern route home, she declared she was not afraid to risk the North Atlantic crossing.

## GERMANY WITHHOLDS NOTE

Publication of Wilson's Reply in America Displeases Gerhard.

BERLIN, via London, June 11.—No steps have yet been taken here for the publication of the American Government's note to Germany concerning Germany's method of naval warfare. The German government, which plans to defer an answer to President Wilson until the arrival in Berlin of Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, the representative of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to Washington, would, it is said, have been better pleased if the note had not been given in out for the present to the United States, in order to avoid newspaper comment in the interim.

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## NOTE ASKED BY ALL PARTIES IN OREGON

Germany Can Comply Without Humiliation, Is Most Often Expressed Opinion.

### EACH REALIZES FIRMNESS

Friendlyness of President's Communication Also Is Recognized by Prominent Men—Governor Is Proud of Document.

President Wilson's note to Germany was much discussed in Portland yesterday. Expressions of satisfaction at the way in which the President is handling a delicate and difficult situation were heard everywhere. Following are the comments of some well-known Oregonians:

C. N. McArthur, Representative in Congress—The President's latest message to Germany is a clear, forceful and dignified statement of our position. It is firm, but not unfriendly, and ought to lead to an amicable adjustment of the differences between our country and Germany, provided the imperial German government accepts the message in the same spirit in which it was sent. The country is proud behind the President and not behind Mr. Bryan in this crisis.

T. B. Neuhausen—It is a good note and a great deal more pacific in tone than one would have been led to expect from the torments of its contents. In fact, after reading the note I find it difficult to understand Mr. Bryan's attitude in refusing to sign it, because Mr. Bryan signed the President's first note, in which the same assurances were asked.

Settlement Is Predicted. The main characteristic of the note is that President Wilson has left three or four openings for Germany to yield to our demands. It is clearly stated that Germany and the United States will now get together on the basis of the note.

Adjutant-General George A. White—The President's latest note is a remarkable document in that it meets every phase of a most delicate situation. Friendly in tone, dignified and mild in its phrasing, it yet presents the American attitude with firmness. The message is so ably conceived and constructed that it makes clear our friendly inclinations towards Germany and at the same time displays our rights as a neutral nation. If there is acute friction as a result of the President's intervention in this matter, for what follows cannot be laid at America's door.

United States Senator Chamberlain—It is a document that is couched in friendly terms, but at the same time is positive and firm in letting Germany know that her course is disapproved. The President's note is friendly and mild, but it is not without any wise humbling herself. I am inclined to think she will yield and that there will be nothing to interrupt the friendly relations between the two countries.

Governor Withcomb—I think it is something that every American should read. It is both strong and dignified. We must stand as a unit back of the President in this critical time.

The President's note is friendly and firm. It is preposterous that the shipping and lives of neutrals should be entirely disregarded, and the President in his note takes a stand which should receive the united support of every citizen. It is a peace-loving and a peace-seeking people and we will meet the powers of the world on that basis whenever it may be possible to devise a workable plan. But until that time comes there are few of us who will not insist on our rights.

The President could not consent to a principle which would not put the Government behind an American wharves he may justly be, however, wise that America's conduct. This is

View Thought Representative. A. C. Clark—I think President Wilson admirably conveys the views of the great majority of the American people. I don't think he could have said less in view of what he said before. The attitude he takes is in direct harmony with his previous attitude. If Mr. Wilson is right, it is his duty to stand by his word. It is clear-cut and strong.

Mayor Albee—I regard President Wilson's note to Germany as a fine document. The President is showing a master mind in his handling of the situation, and the note is worth full praise. While firm, it is yet so pacific and friendly in tone that it gives Germany every opportunity to concede what the President demands without being humiliated. It emphasizes the one big thing—humanity, and that sums up the American attitude in a word.

## CHANGE LAID TO REPRISALS

German Papers Say Treatment of Submarine Men Recoiled on Foe.

AMSTERDAM, via London, June 11.—The German press expresses great satisfaction at the announcement of A. J. Salfer, first lord of the British Admiralty, that hereafter prisoners taken from German submarines by the British would receive the same treatment as other prisoners of war. The Cologne Gazette says Great Britain abandoned her policy of separate treatment of submarine prisoners only because it recoiled on that country. The Lokal Anzeiger, the Kraus Zeitung and other Berlin newspapers take a similar view, assuming that German reprisals achieved their intended effect.

## 6700 AUSTRIANS CAPTURED

Russians Also Take 17 Cannon and 49 Machine Guns on Dniester.

PETROGRAD, June 11.—An official announcement from army headquarters given out today recites a Russian success on the River Dniester. "I make this announcement," the Russians yesterday took from the antagonists 17 cannon and 49 machine guns and captured approximately 6700 officers and men.

## JESUIT WARNED BY SWISS

Head of Order to Be Expelled if He Conducts Propaganda.

BERNE, Switzerland, via Paris, June 11.—The presence in Switzerland of

Father Ledochowski, general of the Society of Jesus, has brought about a controversy in Switzerland, a country which expelled all Jesuits about 50 years ago. As general of the Society of Jesus, Father Ledochowski resides in Rome. Last month, however, he left Italy and made his way to the canton of Schwyz, in Switzerland, where he is now residing in a monastery at Einsiedeln.

The federal authorities explain that Father Ledochowski, who is a native of Switzerland, is being treated by them as would any other outsider residing in Switzerland during the war. Should he commit any act contrary to the laws of Switzerland, they declare, he would be expelled.

It is understood here that Father Ledochowski has received a hint that he will be requested to leave the country should he become concerned in any religious or political propaganda. It is a policy of the Swiss government to afford asylum to all foreigners and even to deserters from states at war.

## CIVIL JURIES OPPOSED

MR. TAFT SAYS EFFECT IS TO WASTE TIME AND MONEY.

Retention of Jury and Unanimous Verdicts, However, in Criminal Cases Are Strongly Advocated.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11.—Provision restricting "trial of cases by newspapers," providing for appointive judges and eliminating petit juries in civil cases should be written into the state constitution, ex-President Taft told the judiciary committee of the constitutional convention today. He also advocated the retention of trial by jury with unanimous verdicts in criminal cases.

"One of the greatest evils we have today," he said, "is the practice of trials of cases by the newspapers. This practice creates an atmosphere which it is hard for the court and jury to overcome. My suggestion would be that the constitution modify the freedom of the press provision to the extent, at least, of authorizing the Legislature to pass laws to protect the administration of justice against the abuse of the press."

The present system of grand jury indictment is adapted to the preparation of a defense, Mr. Taft declared. An accusation by the prosecuting officer is the substitute he proposed. In the trials of civil cases, Mr. Taft held that juries were unnecessary. Concerning criminal cases, he said the jury and unanimous verdict should be retained if for no other purpose than to "counteract the vicious danger of newspaper trials."

## MARSHALL IS PLEASED

VICE-PRESIDENT SAYS ALL PERSONS SHOULD APPROVE NOTE.

Advice to Americans to Stay Out of Danger Is Not Concession to Others to Disregard Rights.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 11.—"I have read with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction today the official communication to the German government," said Vice-President Marshall today. "I shall be greatly surprised if there shall be found any large number of men in America who do not fully approve of its tone and contents. The President is meeting conditions, and no difference how much we may all desire and desire and desire peace, conditions are not changed by such desires. He speaks the voice of our common humanity. I shall be greatly disappointed if the German government does not coincide with his views."

"I hope that my advice to my fellow citizens to stay away if possible from the danger zone will not be construed into a right of others to disregard the instincts of our common humanity. We are a peace-loving and a peace-seeking people and we will meet the powers of the world on that basis whenever it may be possible to devise a workable plan. But until that time comes there are few of us who will not insist on our rights."

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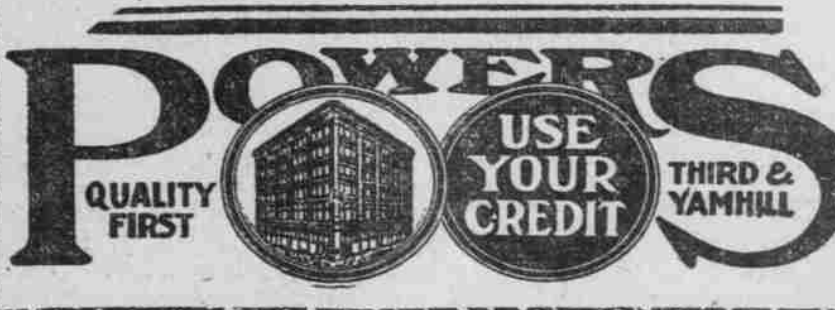
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## FORCING STRAIT SCOUTED

German Naval Captain Thinks Dardanelles Are Impregnable.

VIENNA, via wireless to London, June 11.—An interview with Captain von Muecke, formerly of the German cruiser Emden, in which he says he is forcing of the Dardanelles and the taking of Constantinople are impossible, is published by the newspapers here. He declares that the Dardanelles cut off the water supply of allied troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula, which would compel them to surrender, as they would be unable to return to their transports.

Captain von Muecke says the guns of the British warships have been damaged by hard usage, and that the super-dreadnought Queen Elizabeth soon will be compelled to withdraw on this account.

## MAN KICKED OFF CAR SUES

Fare for Strange Woman Refused, Policeman Uses Force, Is Charged.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—(Special.)—Gerhardt Petersen, a carpenter, sues \$1500 damages from the United Railroads because he was kicked off a Fillmore-street car by a policeman January 31, 1915. Petersen says he had traveled a few

blocks when a young woman boarded the car and sat down beside him. The conductor demanded that Petersen pay the young woman's fare. Petersen, not being the young woman's escort, refused to do so, and the conductor called a policeman who ejected him from the car. The case was before Superior Judge Deasy today and the United Railroads contended that the railroad was not responsible for the use of unnecessary force by the policeman in ejecting Petersen. Judge Deasy reserved decision.

## NEW WAR PLANTS TO OPEN

Lloyd George Hints to Welshmen That Shirking May Bring Force.

LONDON, June 11.—Addressing representatives of engineering firms at Cardiff, Wales, today, David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, said that it was his purpose to organize South Wales to speed up the output of munitions just as Lancashire had been organized, and to establish two or three war factories. Referring to the dire need of ammunition, Mr. Lloyd George said: "I don't want to talk about compulsory powers. It is an unpleasant topic. But if you know of anyone who is likely to be a shirker, it is just as well that you remind him of the defense of the realm act and the powers under which Parliament created the military for which it is responsible." The world's record sugar plantation contains 15,000 acres, has 25 miles of railway and employs 1500 people.

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