

FREEDOM OF SEAS IS GIVEN GERMANY

American Reply Says Repetition Will Be Held as Deliberately Unfriendly.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS UPHELD

Belligerents Must Make Practices Conform to Dictates of Humanity or Abandon Them—Disavowal and Reparation Expected.

(Continued From First Page.)

ments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

Freedom of Seas Recognized.

"The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the imperial German government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this Government has addressed to the imperial German government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination; for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

America is Disappointed.

"The Government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the imperial German government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The imperial German government will readily understand that the Government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the imperial German government of what this Government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders.

Inhuman Acts Not Justifiable.

"Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

"The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstances and method of attack produced by the use of the instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea, but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstances.

Belligerents Must Find Way.

"The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them. The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the imperial German navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

Disavowal of Wanton Act Expected.

"In view of the admission of illegality made by the imperial government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the imperial government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a

CHINESE GIRL WHO WANTS AMERICAN HUSBAND AND ASPIRES TO BE BERNHARDT OF RACE.



MISS PEGGY O'WING.

needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

"The Government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the imperial German government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this Government contends and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

Principle Maintained at Any Cost.

"The Government of the United States and the imperial German government are contending for the same object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the Government of the United States now solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical cooperation of the imperial German government at this time, when cooperation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

Friendly Warning Given.

"In the meantime the very value which this Government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and the Government of the United States and people and the government of the German nation impels it to impress very solemnly upon the imperial German government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the imperial government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

NOTE IS DELIVERED IN BERLIN

Ambassador Gerard Has Half-Hour Talk With Herr von Jagow.

BERLIN, July 23.—The American reply to Germany concerning the rights of neutrals on the high seas was delivered at the German Foreign Office at 112 P. M. today.

The ambassador was closeted with Foreign Minister von Jagow for a half hour and discussed with him informally several aspects of the note, but the ambassador afterward had nothing to say for publication.

The presentation of the note was an informal ceremony. The message was rolled in the document in a copy of an engineering magazine and walked with it in his hand across the square from the Embassy to the Foreign Office, where of late he has been so frequent a visitor that a preliminary appointment was scarcely necessary.

The transmission of the note was accomplished this time without mishap. The last note was delayed several hours in transit. The message was transmitted in seven sections.

The nature of the communication is being carefully guarded at the American Embassy. No arrangements regarding its publication in Germany have been made, but it is expected that the text will be given out within a short time.

The United States Agricultural Department has received from the German government the production of educational films.

MEAT EXPENSIVELY EXPENSIVE IN PARIS

Meat So Dear That None but Wealthy Can Afford to Have It at All.

STEAK 68 CENTS A POUND

Rents as High as in America and Salaries Much Less—Not Even Horseflesh Available as Formerly for Poor Folk.

BY CAROLYN WILSON. (Copyright 1915 by The Chicago Tribune. Published by Arrangement.)

PARIS, July 23.—It is an absolute marvel to me how the poor manage to live. The prices have gone up so much, meat is so high that none but the wealthy—I mean that seriously, the wealthy—are much dearer, owing partly to difficulties of transportation in the outlying Paris districts, partly to the fact that a large producing district is now in the hands of the enemy. The average of the middle class Frenchman is Take our own average wage in the cities—the man who perhaps has even managed to see enough to buy a little cottage several miles out of the city or the man who lives in a small apartment far enough away to be cheap. This man makes about \$25 a week—that is the average, I think—sometimes \$30, sometimes \$20. Now, do you think \$25 a week is much? I have never heard of the cheapest kind of pension which did not charge \$1.20 a day, which makes \$40 a week, inclusive of heat, light, and the expected pourboires for servants.

Living Deeper Than in America.

Rents are just as high here in Paris as they are at home, and salaries much less. It is a long since exploded theory, still fondly clung to by many Americans, that living is cheaper abroad than it is at home. Practically everything is dearer.

I find it impossible to live on less than exactly \$25 a month, and I have never heard of the cheapest kind of pension which did not charge \$1.20 a day, which makes \$40 a week, inclusive of heat, light, and the expected pourboires for servants.

And ordinarily one would not wish to live in this pension, or in any that did not charge at least 7 francs a day. Whereas in Chicago I had a large, comfortable room in a quiet, well-kept house, with a bath, including board, for \$7.50 a week.

With rents high, incomes less, and food exorbitant, life becomes a mathematical problem which seems to have only one solution—starvation. Take my femme de menage, for instance. She lives as a housewife and salaries much less. She has two rooms and a little closet in a kitchen. There is no running water in the place and she has to go down the stairs to get water.

She and her sister live here, and for this tiny home she pays \$19 a month. She has a small child, and her "allocation" from the state is \$2.45 a week—25 cents a day for the wife and 10 cents for each child. Her initial expense is \$2.50 for rent!

Always something to buy. According to the law if she works she loses her allocation. But how can she buy, always shoes for the little, always oil for the lamps that one may see to sew in the evening, always little presents to send the husband at the front.

To be sure, she isn't paying any rent now no one is—but a day of reckoning is coming when at least a part will have to be paid.

Then of a morning she notices that the little one looks pale and she says to herself: "I haven't had any meat for her. Today she will have meat stew."

She goes to the butcher—not the first of the second or yet the fourth that she passes. She walks long, long distances to arrive finally at the cheapest. There is no meat, but a small quantity of beef for a pot-au-feu. "A frano the pound, madame."

"Twenty cents, it's a lot for the cheap!" Eighteen cents for the very cheapest. But I should advise you to take that at 22 cents. It pays itself better.

Let me give you a list of prices as I got them a half hour ago: Fillet of steak.....\$ .50 Rump steak.....\$ .40 Roast beef, ordinary.....\$ .42 Cheapest piece in animal.....\$ .30 Lamb chops.....\$ .30 Lamb cutlets.....\$ .30 Small chicken.....\$ .20 Butter, best quality.....\$ .20 Eggs, best.....\$ .10

Rich Can Afford Meat.

Would you like to tackle housekeeping on \$25 a week at these prices? And is it any wonder that only the truly rich can afford to eat meat?

I have talked to the butchers in the wholesale and retail markets, and they say that, aside from the accepted reasons for the rise in price—the requisition of live steers at the front; the larger use of meat by the soldiers than most of them are accustomed to having at home; the difficulties of transport between France and those countries on whom she depends for her meat; the requisition of horses, which has cut down enormously the use of this meat among the very poor—aside from all these is the fact that people are unanimously demanding the small, compact cuts.

Their families are reduced in size, the grill is sold meat and seems more and more scarce. Many people, having dispensed with their servants, are carrying on as light housekeeping as possible, and are within their culinary knowledge.

This consequently leaves the butchers with quantities of large meat on their hands that can't all be cut into grills, unfortunately, and to pay for the loss they suffer on the one side it is necessary to augment the price on the other.

Commission Studies Situation. Today a special committee from the municipal council is to take some means to assure cheaper meat for Paris. There are only two possibilities—have live animals brought here to Paris in order to cut out the series of middlemen between the cattleman and the butcher, or to have frozen meat.

This has been debated for a long time, and the only reason for hesitating was that a boat of frozen meat means 2500 tons and they are afraid something might happen to it, or that the Parisians won't like it, or some-

thing, and that it will all go to waste. So that now the idea is to get 50 tons from London and see how it goes. This will mean a reduction of at least 20 per cent below fresh meat, and automatically, with this extra meat on the market, the prices of fresh meat will be lowered at the same time. It is certainly time that something definite and ameliorating is done.

SUN STAFFS DINE SELVES

Senator Elihu Root Once Newspaper Man, He Says.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Three hundred editors, reporters and others who had to make the New York Sun, morning and evening editions, sat down the other night to a banquet on the first floor of the old dilapidated, red brick building in Park row, which had been the newspaper's home for decades, and celebrated the removal to new, modern quarters at 150 Nassau street, where they have electric lights, elevators and things like other newspapers.

Long tables were placed in what used to be the business office and there were lots of such things that are fitting to be served on such an occasion. Edward P. Mitchell, editor-in-chief, presided as toastmaster. At his right sat Chief Justice Willard Bartlett, member of the Court of Appeals, and on his left William C. Reick, president of the Sun Printing and Publishing Company.

Others at the table were Edward W. Townsend, formerly representative in Congress and also formerly a reporter on the Sun; William W. Harris, managing editor of the Morning Sun; George M. Smith, managing editor of the Evening Sun; John Bogart, city editor of the Sun 20 years ago; J. Clapham, general superintendent of the Sun; and Harold M. D. Anderson, of the editorial staff of the Sun.

Senator Elihu Root used to be a reporter and so did Judge Bartlett. Mr. Townsend let the cat out of the bag. He told of traveling to Washington one day when he met Mr. Root and went into conversation. Mr. Root learned that Mr. Townsend was a Sun man and then said: "It may interest you to know that I was a Sun man myself once and what do you suppose I wrote about? The third year I was in the Sun, I was a dramatic critic. He was supposed to be a reporter about theater to theater on the New York stage and tell the Sun readers all about it. Sometimes he was more work than Bartlett could do, so he had me help him. So I can actually say I was a Sun man, and actually started my career as a dramatic critic." Judge Bartlett made a felicitous speech but could not recall the fact that Mr. Root and he were reviewing shows 45 years ago.

BANKER FEARS SUBMARINE

Trip Not to Be Made From England to Testify in Suit.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Edward Russell Thomas, known both for his matrimonial experiences and banking interests here several years ago, is now stopping with his second wife, his mother-in-law, her mother in Bournemouth, England, according to papers just filed in the Supreme Court. Thomas is an attorney in a stock transaction and wishes to testify before a commission without coming to this city. He asks judicial notice of the fact that submarines in the ocean make any voyage to this country precarious.

Thomas was divorced by Mrs. Linda Lee Thomas and after several attempts to find a clergyman who would perform a ceremony, finally wed Miss Elizabeth Rebecca Finley, an artist, November 5, 1912. She is the daughter of Mrs. Henry H. Finley. The application of Thomas asserts that because of injuries received in an automobile accident several years ago and pneumonia contracted last year, he has been advised by his physicians not to leave a mild climate. Until recently, he says, he has been passing the greater part of his time in Southern France and England, where the European war began.

He was in France, and went to England with his family in order to protect them. He asks the court to consider the fact "that a situation exists which may become serious at any time as regards the relations between the United States and Germany, and that if he were to return to this country at this time it might well be that his return to England would be either impossible or highly dangerous, much more so than at present."

Thomas is defendant in an action brought by Edward M. Post and Grove E. Warner, brokers, against himself, Orlando F. Thomas and Charles K. Hamilton. Mr. Post holds an assignment for a claim of \$48,000, and there is a pool made by the defendants when trading in Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad Company stock in 1905.

T. R. PLEADS FOR INDIAN

Red Man's Art, Says Colonel, Must Be Preserved for Civilization.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Colonel Roosevelt's enthusiasm for Indian lore caused him to participate today in the formal opening of the exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, made by the Hodman Wanamaker historical expeditions. Colonel Roosevelt came from the audience and made a brief talk on the attitude the American people should assume toward the Indian.

"The Indian must be preserved, he said. "His art must be preserved and made an integral part of our civilization. The products of Indian manufacture, baskets, pottery, blankets and bead work, should be preserved, not only for the sake of the Indian, but for the sake of the industrial and art life of the American people."

ALBANIAN RELIEF DELAYED

British Asked to Hasten Change of Registry of Food Ship.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Lansing today instructed British agents to expedite action on the application of the Albanian relief commission of New York to change the steamer W. G. Cochrane from Canadian to American registry.

The Cochrane, with a full cargo of grain for Albanian famine sufferers, of whom there are said to be 300,000 in distress, is at New York and cannot proceed until her registry is straightened out.

Wallace to Get \$30,000 Showhouse. WALLACE, Idaho, July 23.—(Special.)—Wallace will have a \$30,000 picture house in approximately four months. Plans complete were made public last evening by Dr. L. J. St. Jean, the wealthiest stockholder of the new company. The location of the new theater, which is designed to accommodate all traveling theatrical troupes, as well as the regular "movie" programme, is in the center of the city, at the corner of Fifth and Cedar streets.

CHINESE GIRL PINES

American Husband Is Wanted by Peggy O'Wing.

TO BE STAR IS HOPE, TOO

Pretty Oriental Miss Aspires to Be Sarah Bernhardt of Her Race.

Many Suitors From Far East Sent Away Spurned.

NEW YORK, July 23.—(Special.)—For all of her Irish name, Peggy O'Wing has never seen Ireland, nor for that matter have her father and mother had any Irish ancestry. Peg is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wing Book, of Newark, N. J.

Of course one wonders why, if her father's name is Book, she is called O'Wing. The Chinese do things which we Americans seem to be puzzled over. It is because her father and mother are Chinese that her name is O'Wing. That signifies daughter of Wing—Wing being Book's surname.

Though she is thoroughly Americanized, some of the Oriental ways which she has not forsaken added charm to the fair Celestial maiden, who is seeking a Spanish beauty.

Peg is, according to the manner of Chinese reckoning, 18 years old, but only 17 according to the American method. Now 18, in China is considered an old age for an unmarried girl, and her father has endeavored in the past to find a suitable match for her. Consequently a stake life for the Chinese woman is never encouraged. So rare is the Chinese actress in China that men often pay the role of women.

Miss O'Wing will be the only Chinese actress in the United States. Her three sisters are praying that she will meet with success on her initial appearance in New York. She speaks Italian, Chinese, German and French as well as English, and she feels that she can be of ideal type will appreciate her more as a wife than a Chinaman.

WILLIAM M. IVINS DEAD

BARNES' SUIT AGAINST ROOSEVELT—VELT LAST ACTIVE WORK.

Health Broken While Framing Appeal in Famous Litigation—Regret is Expressed by Colonel.

NEW YORK, July 23.—William I. Ivins, a well-known lawyer and for many years prominent in politics, died at his home here today. He was 64 years old. Mr. Ivins was recently taken ill after his labors in behalf of William Barnes in his libel suit against Theodore Roosevelt.

Acute Bright's disease is given as the cause of Mr. Ivins' death. After the trial in Syracuse, Mr. Ivins returned to this city and busied himself for a time with framing an appeal for Mr. Barnes. Then he announced that he felt tired out and would rest for awhile. He had not since been at his downtown office.

Mr. Ivins for years was one of New York's leading lawyers. He held the offices of Judge Advocate-General of New York State and City Chamberlain. In 1905 he was the Republican candidate for mayor.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt said today, "I regret the death of Mr. Ivins."

CHINESE GIRL PINES

American Husband Is Wanted by Peggy O'Wing.

TO BE STAR IS HOPE, TOO

Pretty Oriental Miss Aspires to Be Sarah Bernhardt of Her Race.

Many Suitors From Far East Sent Away Spurned.

NEW YORK, July 23.—(Special.)—For all of her Irish name, Peggy O'Wing has never seen Ireland, nor for that matter have her father and mother had any Irish ancestry. Peg is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wing Book, of Newark, N. J.

Of course one wonders why, if her father's name is Book, she is called O'Wing. The Chinese do things which we Americans seem to be puzzled over. It is because her father and mother are Chinese that her name is O'Wing. That signifies daughter of Wing—Wing being Book's surname.

Though she is thoroughly Americanized, some of the Oriental ways which she has not forsaken added charm to the fair Celestial maiden, who is seeking a Spanish beauty.

Peg is, according to the manner of Chinese reckoning, 18 years old, but only 17 according to the American method. Now 18, in China is considered an old age for an unmarried girl, and her father has endeavored in the past to find a suitable match for her. Consequently a stake life for the Chinese woman is never encouraged. So rare is the Chinese actress in China that men often pay the role of women.

Miss O'Wing will be the only Chinese actress in the United States. Her three sisters are praying that she will meet with success on her initial appearance in New York. She speaks Italian, Chinese, German and French as well as English, and she feels that she can be of ideal type will appreciate her more as a wife than a Chinaman.

WILLIAM M. IVINS DEAD

BARNES' SUIT AGAINST ROOSEVELT—VELT LAST ACTIVE WORK.

Health Broken While Framing Appeal in Famous Litigation—Regret is Expressed by Colonel.

NEW YORK, July 23.—William I. Ivins, a well-known lawyer and for many years prominent in politics, died at his home here today. He was 64 years old. Mr. Ivins was recently taken ill after his labors in behalf of William Barnes in his libel suit against Theodore Roosevelt.

Acute Bright's disease is given as the cause of Mr. Ivins' death. After the trial in Syracuse, Mr. Ivins returned to this city and busied himself for a time with framing an appeal for Mr. Barnes. Then he announced that he felt tired out and would rest for awhile. He had not since been at his downtown office.

Mr. Ivins for years was one of New York's leading lawyers. He held the offices of Judge Advocate-General of New York State and City Chamberlain. In 1905 he was the Republican candidate for mayor.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt said today, "I regret the death of Mr. Ivins."

FOR MEN

Great Demand for Our Sport Shirts at \$1.48 With the Convertible Collar

—For men and young men, for office and business wear as well as for sports wear. Quite the newest thing in shirt fashions. —Shown here in a profusion of patterns and colorings in stripes and plain white—of madras, soisette and oxfords.

Soft Bosom Shirts now \$1.95 The Regular \$3.00 and \$2.50 Styles.

—Made with soft bosoms and soft turned cuffs—of fine madras, granite and crystal cloths. Shown in stripes, figures and polka dots. In blues, tans, greens, heliotrope and pink.

Men's \$1.00 Union Suits are now down to 69c

—The well-known Shedaker brand of union suits—made perfect fitting in athletic style—shown in pin check nainsook, large white plaid nainsook and corded madras.

Cool Nightshirts for Warm Weather Wear are now 89c That Have Sold Regularly at \$1.00.

—Made of fruit of the loom muslin, with low cut French neck, or with turn-down collars—roomy and long.

Clearance \$1.38 on Outing Shirts

—Of soisette, oxford and fine sateen—in white, tan and gray. Made with turn-down collar and soft cuffs.

The Famous Manhattan Underwear can now be had at Clearance Prices

—Shirts and drawers that have always sold at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 are now 89c, \$1.33, \$1.69 and \$2.19.

—Union suits that were \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 are now \$1.69, \$2.43, \$2.98 and \$3.98. —First Floor, Washington St. Entrance.

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

STRICT LAW ADVISED

Purity Speakers Say Segregation Does Not Segregate.

VICE DISTRICTS OPPOSED

Law in Milwaukee Making It Offense to Tell Location of Immoral Places Declared to Be Effective.

FRENCH SUBMARINE LOST

Hope for Joule, Missing Since April 23, Is Abandoned.

BERLIN, July 23, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following dispatch from Geneva: "The French submarine Joule has been missing since April 23 and is considered lost."

The French submarine Joule was built at Toulon in 1911. Her length is given at 187 feet, her speed at 12 1/2 knots, her equipment six torpedo tubes and her complement 24 men.

Powers Saturday Night Special

Fine Outing Case 150 Only to Sell

\$2.00 Large Leather Fiber Suit or Beach Cases for.. 99c

On Sale After 4 P. M. Saturday This Saturday's special offers a splendid case for shopping, picnics, outings and beach use—in the regular suit case style measuring 23 1/2 inches wide and 11 1/2 inches high. It has metal cap corners—brass clasp locks and arched grip handle securely fastened—interior nicely lined—neat in design and has the appearance of real leather. A regular \$2.00 Suit Case offered Saturday after 4 P. M. at a most unusual price.

One to a Customer. No Phone or C. O. D. Orders. No Deliveries.

Powers Quality First USE YOUR CREDIT THIRD & YAMHILL