

AMERICAN EDITORS COMMENT ON REPLY

Tenor of German Note Is Generally Regarded as Evasive of Issue.

DESIRE FOR DELAY SEEN

Gravity of Situation Recognized, Together With Heavy Responsibility Now Resting on President Wilson.

The German reply to the United States was the subject of editorial comment by leading newspapers throughout the country. There was a disposition to regard it as not meeting the issue, as indicating a desire for delay, and as ignoring the main contention made in the American demands. The gravity of the situation thus created is recognized, together with the grave responsibility resting on President Wilson in the crisis.

New York Globe—Germany's reply to the second Lusitania note is an unsatisfactory answer to the first. There is evidence that Germany intends to violate international law when the violation means the death of American citizens. The failure of Germany, although twice interrogated, to make a definite disclaimer of such purpose, is most discouraging to all who have labored to preserve unimpaired the historic good relations between Germany and the United States.

New York Evening Sun—The German reply to President Wilson's remonstrances against the abomination of submarine raiding is a practice which Wilson's navy would be a climax of impudence if it were not a marvel of fatuity.

Answer Regarded as Defiant.
New York Herald—Stripped of its cant about the necessity of its praying about Germany's previous contentions in behalf of "abolition of the right of capture," it is a challenge to Great Britain, and its altogether specious contentions with regard to the Lusitania, the German answer to the United States is one of defiance.

New York Evening Post—The German reply will secure a more complete Government. This need not be hasty, but it should be definite. That the President can retreat from his position as to certain rights of Germany, while the acts of outlaws, is impossible. How best to maintain that position is the grave dilemma.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch—No matter how profoundly one may sympathize with Germany in her present situation with regard to ocean trade, it is impossible to accept either the reasoning or the terms of the imperial government's note to our Government. The German government abandons law, logic and ethics in her treatment of the United States. We have confidence in President Wilson's insight and judgment. We believe he will find a way to compel respect for American rights and protection for American lives and property from laws and the protection of American laws.

Answers Ask No "Hindrances."
Chicago Herald—The German government practically affirms that because of its wrongs at the hands of the British government the rights of Americans and other neutrals have ceased to exist. For the abandonment of these rights it offers certain privileges. The American people are not asking favors or "privileges" from the German or any other government.

Chicago Tribune—The German reply offers a modicum of what is the passage of Americans in the war zone can be assured. There is, we are confident, no disposition to undertake a war for the sake of conferring a right whose exercise we can enjoy by any reasonable concession. There is no disposition among the people generally to take up arms for the purpose of compelling the people to travel on ships conveying ammunition to belligerents, if a fair alternative in fact exists.

Atlanta Journal—If this be Germany's conclusive reply to the United States, the time is not distant when diplomatic relations between the two countries must cease. Germany's latest note is not an answer to America's demands. It is simply a stolid evasion of those demands.

Charleston (S. C.) Evening Post—The next communication from Washington probably will be a penitentiary address. From that point the issue will be within the control of Germany. Another Lusitania incident would mean war.

Savannah (Ga.) Press—Germany in her last note asks us to do too much. She seeks to put us in a position of showing special favoritism to her in the clearing of ships from American ports, and this we cannot agree to do.

Reparation and Apology Lacking.
Chicago Journal—The German note just received in Washington is one of the most insolent and evasive messages ever addressed by the government of one great nation to that of another. It fails to offer any reparation or apology for the killing of Americans on the Lusitania and other vessels. Clearly the jingo, Revengeful brand of "statesmanship" is in command. It remains to be seen whether President Wilson can discover any peaceful method of making such jingoes respect American rights.

San Francisco Chronicle—From so much as has been made public, the important point is that there is an entire absence of the belligerent spirit. With this in mind, if it is found that Germany is asking us to abridge certain of our rights on the high seas, we ought to be able to argue that issue without any undue intemperance in remarks calculated to arouse international animosity.

Milwaukee Sentinel—As a specific reply to specific requests it is more open and satisfactory than the evasive and cavalier British memorandum in reply to American protests. The fact that it is virtually an embargo on American commerce. It is incredible that for a peaceable and reasonable government like ours, capable of appreciating the strain and exigencies of this unprecedented war for the very life of empire, should be in the habit of quarrel should lie in the German reply.

Note Falls to Meet Issues.
Indianapolis News—The note of the German government falls entirely to meet the issues. The note is disappointing and discouragingly unsatisfactory. The reply cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory and its proposals will be regarded as impossible of acceptance. The evidence that Germany is continuing its play for delay is only too evident.

Louisville Times—Two months after the sinking of the Lusitania, Germany not only ignores every request made for reparation but imposes rules and regulations of its own making in disregard of neutral rights and international law with which no self-respect-

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMAN AMBASSADOR WHO WENT TO BERLIN TO EXPLAIN AMERICAN SENTIMENT TOWARD DEMANDS OF GERMANY.



DR. MEYER-GERHARD.

ing government can comply. It is impossible to see how negotiations between the two governments can continue on this basis. It would seem that the time has come for Mr. Wilson to act.

Des Moines Capital—The point of importance in connection with the latest German note is that it does not represent a "chip on the shoulder" attitude.

Des Moines Tribune—Germany has decided that her submarine operations are important enough to risk adding the United States to the list of her enemies. President Wilson will now have to decide how important are the rights which he has set out to maintain. That he will agree to the German proposals is unlikely. Our honor has not been attacked by any agency that a duelist would recognize as composed in mind. To those who cry for war the country should answer with an unequivocal no. Let those who feel affronted go and enlist in the French army.

Denver Post—Germany's reply to America's demand in reference to submarine warfare will be shocking to all who love peace and right and justice. It is the extreme of arrogance, selfishness and obstinacy. What Germany demands for herself she could at least be willing to concede to others, but she never does. Her demands are that Germany must survive, though it be necessary to destroy the entire world.

Oakland (Cal.) Tribune—The answer of the German government to President Wilson's note respecting the sinking of the Lusitania is a thoroughly satisfactory one to the people or to the Government of the United States. It merely acknowledges certain well-established rights which belong to neutral commerce, and denies others which are equally well established in international law.

Seattle (Wash.) Intelligencer—Von Jagow, politely evading the real issue, presents Germany's case strongly. It craves this Nation's friendship and respects the American flag. This is manifest. Hence an understanding should be reached without diplomatic breach.

Tacoma (Wash.) Daily News—Perhaps we shall get better results from Germany when we shall have shown our respect for her right to live by the same rules as the same animosity we have shown against Germany's vicious violations.

American Sentiment Misinterpreted.
Helen Oatway Daily Record—The German government has again misinterpreted American sentiment. It is behind President Wilson, and it has not changed in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania.

Seattle (Wash.) Times—America's stand is clearly defined. The country must maintain it. To yield now in any degree would mean a loss of prestige throughout the world. We have no fear that the President will yield.

Butte (Mont.) Post—With respect to the main point, the Government's demand of the United States is practically at the point where it was before the first note was sent by the President.

Anacortes (Mont.) Standard—An encouraging feature is found in the tone of Germany's note, but considered as a whole the note is disappointing in the extreme.

Spokane (Wash.) Chronicle—The United States cannot now afford to recede from these demands. They were based, not only on international law and international precedent, but upon humanity and honor.

Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger—Wrong done by Great Britain do not make wrong done by Germany right, although the note seems to have been written on this false assumption. The note is a plea in avoidance. In only one sentence does it attempt to meet the issue of principle advanced by the United States. So curd a dismissal of so large an issue smacks of defiance.

Walla Walla (Wash.) Morning Union—The proposition of Germany that she will not harm ships carrying the American flag and that if these cannot carry all the traffic ships flying other flags may be put in service, Germany agreeing not to harm them if properly designated, is something the American Nation cannot accept without humiliation, and will not accept.

Eugene (Or.) Register—The note shatters all the fond hopes of a prompt and agreeable settlement of the difficulties between United States and Germany. It is a polite and roundabout, but none the less positive, refusal to accede to President Wilson's demand. It is wholly disappointing. It expresses no regret for what has been done in the past and offers little hope for negotiations in the future.

Spokane Spokesman-Review—The German note is intolerable. The United States, for the sake of National Rights and safety and of international law and civilization, cannot even consider Germany's proposals.

Bellingham (Wash.) American-Review—There is nothing hostile in the German reply to the second American note and it affords an opportunity for a friendly adjustment of the differences between the American idea and the German idea of the use of submarines. The note may not satisfy those who expected a humiliating reply, nor the jingoist who hoped that some cause would present itself whereby the United States would engage in war on the side of the allied

BEER EDITORS SEE PRAGMATICAL WAY OUT

Reply to America Regarded as Offering Basis for Preserving Friendship.

"PEN HEROES" REBUKED

Hope Expressed That United States Will "Appreciate Sacrifices Germany Makes in Use of Most Effective Weapon."

BERLIN, via London, July 10.—A review of the opinions expressed by the Berlin press relative to the German reply to the American note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania and Germany's submarine warfare shows that, aside from a few irreconcilables, the newspapers generally approve the concession offered the United States.

It seems to be sincerely desired that a way may be found on this, or perhaps a modified basis, to preserve the friendly relations with the United States and satisfy the wishes of America and other neutral countries without putting into effect what would be virtually "a partial disarmament of Germany."

The Tageblatt, the Lokal Anzeiger and the Morgen Post, representing three great Berlin press organizations, all point out with certain degree of satisfaction that the response will disappoint a coterie of "heroes of the pen" without abandoning in principle a method of naval warfare of demonstrably greater efficiency against the British enemy.

The Morgen Post and other papers therefore greet with satisfaction the German proposals, laying stress on the fact that the proposal is in principle a method of naval warfare of demonstrably greater efficiency against the British enemy.

The hope is expressed that the United States "will consider and appreciate the sacrifices which Germany makes in the use of this most effective weapon of war against Great Britain, for the sake of continued peace and in the preservation of its most sacred rights."

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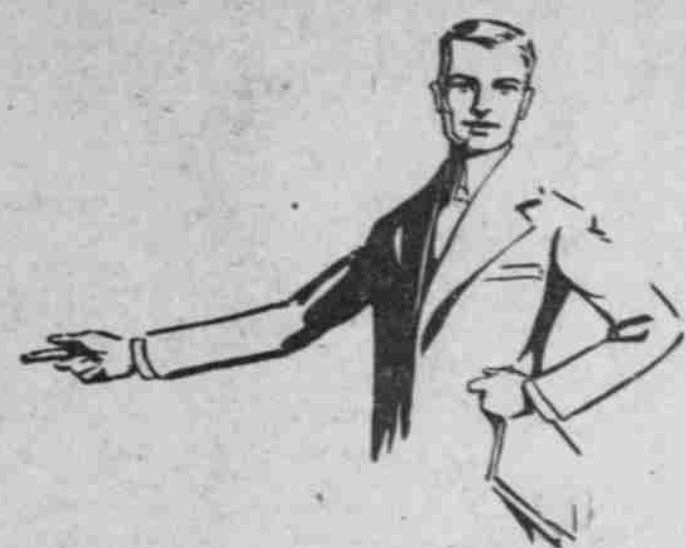
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VATICAN'S LIGHTS DIMMED

Pope Takes Precautions Against Raid by Air on Rome.

ROME, via Paris, July 10.—German Zeppelins, according to reports received in Rome, have been transported to the coast of the Adriatic Sea. Their object, it is said, is to reach Rome.

The Italian government has notified the Vatican and the Pope has ordered that the lights of the apostolic palace be dimmed or extinguished at an early hour. The Pope also has given instructions for the removal of art treasures from places exposed to damage.

Preparations have been made by the Roman authorities to repel airships. Special signaling posts have been established on the tops of mountains. Night experiments already have been conducted with rockets and flashlights with which the officials will be warned of the approach of any airship.

PACIFIC TRADE GROWING

Exports for Six Months Show Gain of Two-Thirds Over 1914.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Big increases in imports and exports through the San Francisco Customs Office for the year ended June 30 are shown by the annual report of John A. Davis, collector of the port, issued today.

Exports for the month of June were \$5,329,394, the heaviest month of the year.

Other comparative figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, are: Exports 1915, \$75,721,760; imports 1915, \$62,535,648; imports 1914, \$46,294,339.

Exports for the month of June were \$5,329,394, the heaviest month of the year.

The Morgen Post praises the courteous and dignified manner in which Germany has granted all it could.

"Feeling in the United States is different than it was at the time of the Lusitania sinking, and President Wilson will have to satisfy this new feeling in considering and answering the present note. That the new note will meet unrestricted approval at the hands of a large part of Americans is certain."

Obligation First to Our Citizens.
George Bernhard, the political writer of the Vossische Zeitung, says:

"The German note indicates the unconditional necessity by which every attempt to prescribe how far we should go and with what weapons we should defend ourselves against the British war of starvation. We recognize fully that the German government has made it unmistakably clear that its humanitarian obligations are in the first place to its own citizens."

"The note is rather disappointing in its sincerity" of the German attitude is evidenced by the suggestion concerning the number of neutral ships to sail under the American flag. Germany is

WILSON IS WAITING

Lansing to Discuss Note With President at Cornish.

Secretary of State to Review Diplomatic Precedents Involved, but Mr. Wilson Himself Will Decide Main Issues.

CORNISH, N. H., July 10.—President Wilson tonight was awaiting the arrival here of the official text of the latest German note before definitely deciding what the position of the United States would be and before determining whether he would hasten back to Washington to discuss the question with his Cabinet.

On a conference to be held here next week between the President and Secretary Lansing will depend largely what Mr. Wilson will decide to do. Secretary Lansing plans to bring with him to Cornish the official text of the note and will remain here long enough to discuss the situation thoroughly.

The latest word received here tonight was that the German note would be in Washington and decoded by Monday morning.

Secretary Lansing will come fully prepared to go into the diplomatic precedents of the situation with the President, but Mr. Wilson himself will determine the broad outlines of the policy to be pursued.

There is a possibility that the President and Mr. Lansing will be fully able to determine on the full course here and that, therefore, the President will not feel it necessary to return to Washington immediately. At any rate

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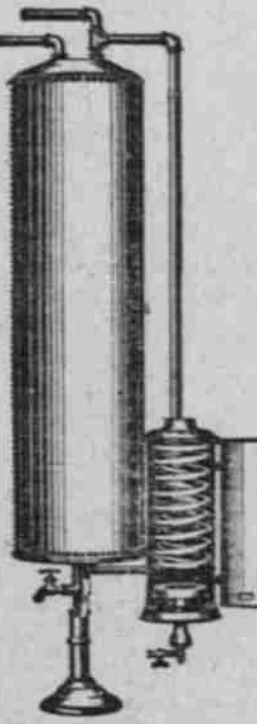
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NOTE NOT APPROVED

Portlanders All Express Confidence in President.

NO APPREHENSION IS FELT

German Reply to American Protest Regarded as Evasive or Unsatisfactory, but Ultimate Agreement Is Fully Expected.

While expressing disappointment over the tenor of the latest German note in reply to the American communication relative to the Lusitania incident, prominent persons in Portland yesterday felt no occasion for alarm over the situation.

All declared themselves confident of the ability of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing to handle the situation satisfactorily, and expected future interchange of letters and messages to result in a mutually satisfactory understanding and conclusion.

Following are some of the comments by representative citizens and public officials:

Judge Henry E. McGinn—Give them a little more time to talk and to write letters and they'll get around to a settlement all right. The situation seems to be more favorable now, although a lot of issues remain yet to be disposed of. It is apparent, though, that both sides are working around toward ultimate satisfactory termination of the whole controversy.

Dr. Frank L. Loveland, pastor First Methodist Church—All I can say is that I am very much disappointed in the note. The note is a rather disappointing one. But there is no occasion to be alarmed.

Ex-Senator C. W. Fulton—I gave my absolute approval to President Wilson's first note to Germany, and all that he needs to do now is to stick to his guns. I believe that he will do this.

Senator Harry Lane—I haven't thought much about the note since I saw it. Let President Wilson handle it. I believe he is able to do it satisfactorily.

Ex-Senator E. J. Burdett, of Nebraska—The note is rather disappointing. It is not at all alarming. I think both sides are merely sparring for more time, and that they will get around to a satisfactory understanding eventually. President Wilson has handled the difficulty in what I believe is an excellent manner, and I trust that he will handle it satisfactorily to the end.

Representative N. J. Sinnott—I am confident that the situation will be handled successfully by President Wilson and his advisers at Washington. They have made good progress so far, and I think the situation is safe in their hands.

Senator George E. Chamberlain—I haven't had time to read over the note, but expect to give it careful consideration, therefore, not ready to comment on it.

Representative C. N. McArthur—The German note does not seem to settle the misunderstanding between the two nations, but I believe it opens the way for further negotiations that will bring about satisfactory conclusions. I am sure President Wilson will uphold the rights and dignity of the American people, yet avert serious trouble with Germany.

Latest modern brand new player pianos, take them for \$339. This is 20 less than they actually cost at the factory; for \$255 will sell them on payments of \$35 down and \$11 per month; cash twenty months to pay for a player piano.

This is a most urgent help-us-quick offer. By helping us you help yourself.

Splendid used pianos, too, are here. Uprights for \$50, \$70 and \$115. The finest of baby grands at corresponding rates of reduction. No home here overlook this offer; all can buy now, because we will sell on the easiest payments, within the reach of all.

The response so far has been splendid, but more remains to be done, and quickly.

More open day and night until sale closes. E. H. Holt Piano Company, Wholesale and Retailer, Portland's Player Piano House, Northwestern National Bank Building, 33 Morrison street, just below Broadway.

It is not true that I told Frank James about the treasure chest," said Mrs. Porter. "I knew the James boys, but I never told them. I did not tell anybody but my husband, and that was 20 years ago."

Mrs. Porter said that her sister Mattie, after her trial and acquittal on the charge of having killed Jonathan Dark, married "Toby" Little, an Oklahoma outlaw leader and one-time member of the James gang.

SECRET OF MURDER TOLD

(Continued from First Page.)

I thought, we did not treat him right and said he would kill me," Mrs. Porter said. "My sister took my part and, as he reached for his pistol, she shot him. Dark died with his head on my lap."

About 20 years ago, Mrs. Porter said, the family became acquainted with Samuel Anderson, who now owns the farm near Siam, Ia., where the counterfeiters buried the chest. Anderson heard of the burial of the money and that Mrs. Porter knew something about it. Anderson's son married Mrs. Porter's daughter.

Mrs. Porter says Anderson persuaded her to tell the secret to her husband. She says Anderson tried for 15 years to find the treasure chest and was not successful. Her story is vouched for by the son, John Anderson.

"It is not true that I told Frank James about the treasure chest," said Mrs. Porter. "I knew the James boys, but I never told them. I did not tell anybody but my husband, and that was 20 years ago."