

WHAT WOULD CHRIST DO WITH \$35,000? See Sunday Journal Magazine next Sunday.



# Oregon Journal

DAILY WITH HER OWN WINGS SHE FLIES



THE WEATHER. Showers tonight and Saturday; southerly winds. Humidity, 86.

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PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES

PRICE TWO CENTS

ON TRAINS AND STREETS STANDS FIVE CENTS

# United Nation Standing Behind President

## NO REPLY TO NOTE UNTIL NEXT WEEK

Washington Officials Do Not Believe Germany's Answer Can Be Received Until Then; The German Cabinet Must Consider Proposals.

## PRESIDENT SATISFIED NATION IS BEHIND HIM

Absolute Silence to Be Maintained at Washington; Wilson Will Go by Sea to New York to Review Maneuvers of the Atlantic Fleet.

Washington, May 14.—(U. P.)—Developments in what President Wilson characterized as the "grave situation" growing out of the loss of American lives and attacks upon American vessels by German submarines, are no longer in the president's hands.

The center of activity has been transferred to Berlin by the dispatch of this government's strong protest to the imperial government. The last word has been said by the United States.

Hereafter American life must be made safe. That is all the United States asks. To make the lives of Americans safe, Germany must cease her submarine and aerial attacks upon merchantmen carrying Americans or flying the American flag.

Officials today refused to say whether they were either hopeful or pessimistic. By President Wilson's orders they were silent. Comment would not only be superfluous, but possibly dangerous. It is not for the United States to help Germany in reaching her decision—she will weigh the recollection of the years of friendship and decide whether it is to be interrupted.

Secretary Bryan told the cabinet during the regular meeting with the president that he had not yet been advised by Ambassador Gerard whether the note had been delivered to the German foreign office. He expressed the belief, however, that the program had been executed and the note presented.

## GERMAN SUBMARINE RAMMED AND SUNK BY BRITISH STEAMER

Crew of Collairnie Report Striking Submerged Object in North Sea.

Blythe, Eng., May 14.—(U. P.)—The steamer Collairnie, succeeded in ramming and sinking a German submarine in the North Sea, according to officers of the vessel arriving here today.

Members of the crew said that while on their last voyage Saturday they struck a submerged object of sufficient size to rock the Collairnie violently. Immediately afterward quantities of oil spread out over the water. This led the crew to believe they had struck and sent a submarine to the bottom.

Steamer Escapes Submarine. London, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—A German submarine was sighted nine miles off the Manx coast by the steamer Escapes, according to Lloyd's today. The steamer, under full speed, escaped attack. The submarine is believed to be one of the flotilla lying in wait for British liners on their way to Liverpool from New York.

Dutch Trawler Sunk. The Hague, May 14.—(U. P.)—A German aeroplane of the Taube type sank a trawler flying the Dutch flag by dropping a bomb on it in the North Sea Wednesday, according to a Ymca-trawler which arrived today. Others also witnessed the attack on the Dutch vessel, members of the crew declared.

## GERMAN SUBMARINES HAVE SUNK 54 OUT OF 17,617 SHIPS SAILING

British Admiralty Announces Six Have Been Sunk Past Week by Torpedoes.

London, May 14.—(U. P.)—Fifty-four British merchantmen, with an aggregate tonnage of 176,371, have been sunk or captured since Germany's submarine war zone declaration went into effect on February 18, the admiralty announced today.

Arrivals and sailings from British ports up to Thursday, however, total 17,617.

During the week ending May 13 German submarines sank six British merchant ships, according to announcement by the British admiralty here tonight.

Transylvania in War Zone. New York, May 14.—(U. P.)—The liner Transylvania, which sailed from New York last Saturday with nearly 900 passengers, is believed to be in the war zone today. At the offices of the Anchor line it was stated that no word had been received from the Transylvania and none was expected until the vessel reached Liverpool.

The Adriatic did not sail from Liverpool, as scheduled, the Cunard line announced today, because of trouble with the crew, which demanded extra pay because of the risk in sailing with the possibility of being sunk as was the Lusitania.

No American on Cymric. New York, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—Without a single American in her first cabin, but laden heavily with munitions of war for the allies, the White Star liner Cymric sailed today for Liverpool.

Some Americans were among the 450 stowage passengers. Lifeboat drills will be held daily during the passage in preparation for possible attacks from German submarines.

## Tennessee Women May Be Given Vote

House and Senate Adopt Resolution and Now Only Approval of Next Legislature Needed to Win.

Nashville, Tenn., May 14.—(I. N. S.)—Women of Tennessee will have the right of suffrage two years hence if the next legislature approves the action of the house, which today adopted a resolution giving women equal rights with men. The senate previously had passed the resolution. The approval of the next legislature is all the resolution needs to become effective.

## Another Point Gained by Thaw

Appellate Division of State Supreme Court Upholds Decision Granting Defendant Sanity Trial by Jury.

New York, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, gained another point in his long fight for freedom today when the appellate division of the state supreme court upheld Justice Hendricks' decision granting Thaw a jury trial to test his sanity. The trial was set for May 17.

## State Banks Given Right to Withdraw

Washington, May 14.—(U. P.)—The federal reserve board today practically decided that state banks may enter the federal reserve system, with the right of withdrawal.

## SQUARING SHEARS 7. H. P. TWIN INDIAN

The following ads will be found under their respective headings:

For Sale—Miscellaneous—19 "ONE" electric boring machine, \$10; timber squaring shears, 10-inch, one 20-inch Bender, one 20-inch roller, \$15.

Lost and Found—21 "LOST"—A lady's black handbag, containing about \$4.00 and numerous small articles. Reward for return.

Motocycles—Bicycles—55 "BARGAIN"—7 H. P. twin Indian, fully equipped, in perfect condition. \$100.

## ROMAN MOBS DEMAND WAR WITH AUSTRIA

King Victor Reported to Have Decided Italy Shall Remain at Peace but Former Premier Giolitti Refuses to Undertake to Form Cabinet.

Rome, May 14.—(U. P.)—King Victor Emmanuel requested Premier Salandra to reconsider his resignation and remain at the head of the cabinet, it was semi-officially stated here tonight.

MOBS STONE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES' WINDOWS

Cavalry Used to Clear Streets and in One Riot Many Are Shot Down; Eternal City in an Uproar, Demands for War Shouted Everywhere.

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Rome, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—War demonstrations this evening grew so great in Rome as almost to assume the proportions of a revolution. Troops are active in all parts of the city and the conflicts with the rioters are constant and bloody.

Rome, May 14.—(U. P.)—Demonstrations favoring war upon Austria were spreading like wildfire here and in other cities of Italy this evening.

It was feared there will be serious trouble tonight.

Interventionist deputies are violently assailing former Premier Giolitti, declaring that his activities are threatening the nation with civil war.

Rome, May 14.—(U. P.)—Italy rocked today in the throes of a political and popular upheaval resulting from the indecision of the government for peace or war.

It was reported that King Victor Emmanuel had decided that Italy shall remain at peace, observing her present position of neutrality. But even while the king conferred with statesmen of his country concerning the step the government should take, mobs swarmed through the streets, stoning the chamber of deputies, crying out against the advocates of peace and demanding an immediate declaration of war against Austria.

The king, it was reported, had decided to accept the resignation of Premier Salandra and his cabinet. This could mean but one thing—peace. Former Premier Giolitti, the leading peace advocate of the nation, was said to have been offered the portfolio laid aside by Salandra when he tendered his resignation with that of the other ministers last night. Giolitti, according to the authoritative reports, refused to accept the task of forming and heading a new ministry. The refusal of the former premier is regarded as having placed the king in a greater dilemma than before.

With troops quartered in all principal cities.

## OPPORTUNITY IS AT HAND FOR PORTLAND, SAYS SENATOR LANE

Time Is Ripe to Take Full Advantage of Open Rivers, Urged by Speaker.

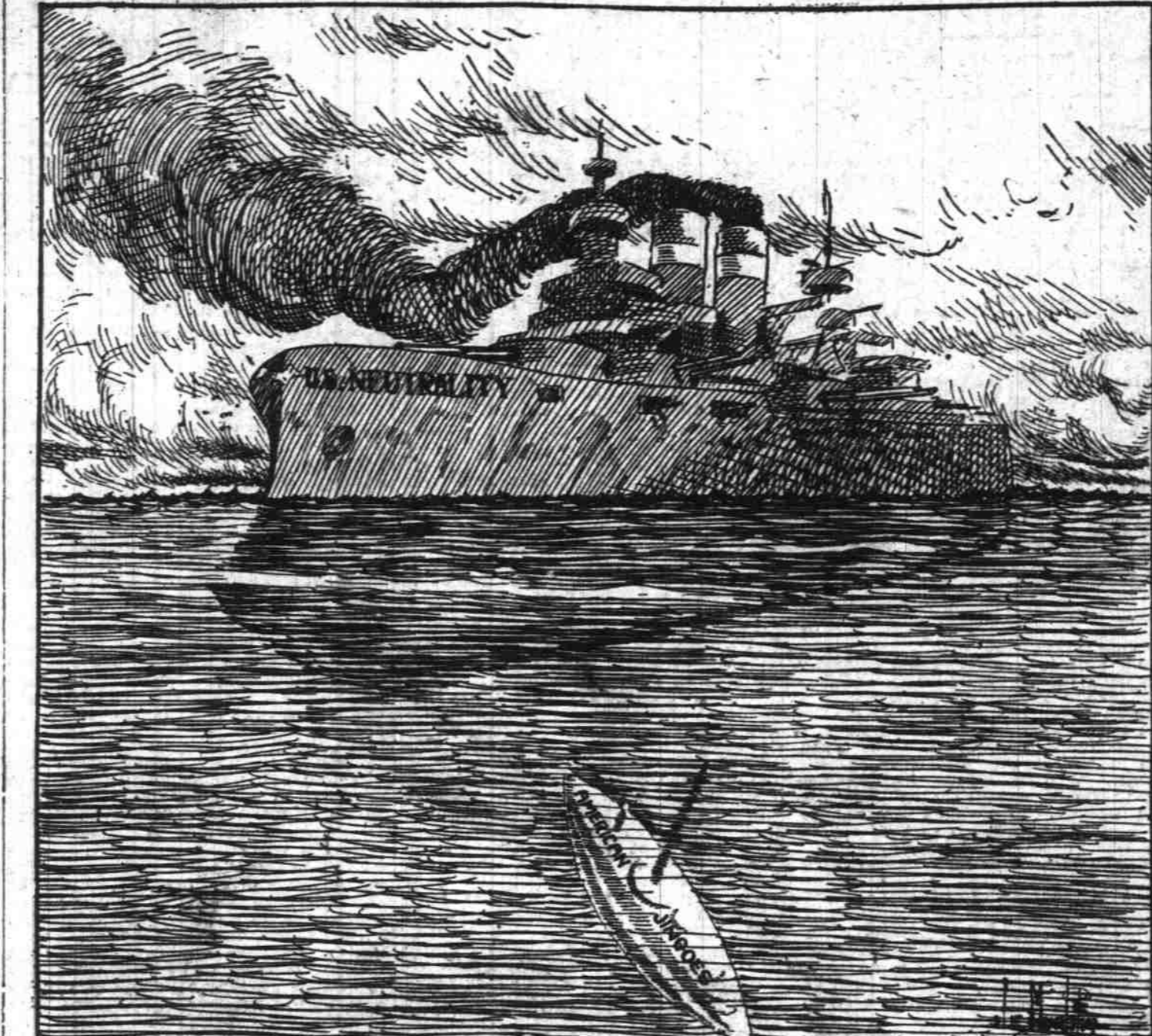
United States Senator Lane today told the Portland reality board at a luncheon that Portland stands in a position where it either can make or mar its future by taking advantage of the now free and open Columbia and Willamette rivers.

On each side of the Columbia, he declared, are the railways and their rights of way and unless some way is found under which people will be given a right to haul their produce to and from the river over these possessions, Portland can expect very little benefit from the operation of the Celilo canal.

"Portland owes its existence to the rivers," said Lane, "and if we will, we can save a great city on this site. But we only adopt some of the Seattle spirit and get away from our all too easy ways of living."

White Star Liner Safe. Liverpool, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—The White Star liner Dominica arrived here today from Philadelphia after an uneventful voyage.

## DANGER ALSO LURKS IN OUR OWN WATERS!



## GERMANS WILL TRY TO RECAPTURE PRZEMYSL; CLAIM TO BE CLOSE BY

English Attacks Along Ypres Front Declared to Have Been Repulsed.

By Frederick Werner. Berlin, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—By wireless to Sayville—Germans under the command of General Von Mackensen, who backed the Russians through Galicia from their positions in the Carpathians are now before Przemysl, according to an official statement issued today from the war office here. The Teutons will attempt to recapture the city.

The statement admits that Russians penetrated several trenches at Przemysl before they finally were repulsed.

"In the western theater" continues the statement, "English attacks along the Ypres front have been repulsed with heavy losses. The Germans have gained much new territory on the Ypres-Menin road.

The fighting at Carency, France, the Germans lost only 700 men."

Russians in Offensive. Petrograd, May 14.—(U. P.)—The advance of General von Mackensen's Austro-German army upon Przemysl had almost completely halted, dispatches received here today stated. Although the advance guard of this movement, which may push the Germans back over the line of their recent advance.

The Russian left is pushing forward over a 50 mile front from Obertryn to Zaleszkyk. The most desperate fighting is in progress in the vicinity of Horodenska. The Austrians are retreating along the railway toward Kolomo.

Near Obertryn, where the Austrians have offered their strongest resistance to the Russian offensive, extremely heavy losses have been suffered by the enemy. In two days' fighting alone, in this region the Austrians are declared to have lost more than 10,000 killed and wounded.

Von Bernstorff Calls Upon Bryan

German Ambassador Demies Receiving Word From Berlin Germany Would Not Give Up Submarines.

Washington, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—German Ambassador von Bernstorff visited Counsellor Lansing of the state department this afternoon, in the absence of Secretary Bryan. Later he said reports declaring the German embassy had been informed that Germany would refuse to stop submarine warfare were wrong.

Wood Alcohol Kills Five. Atlanta, Ga., May 14.—(U. P.)—Three men and two women died here today from wood alcohol poisoning. They drank the stuff by mistake, thinking it was a beverage.

## ALL NEW YORK PAPERS UNITE IN PRAISING THE TONE OF WILSON NOTE

"President Acting for Honor and Safety of Americans," Says Westminster Gazette

London, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—"One of the greatest issues of the war," says the Westminster Gazette, the organ of the government, today in discussing President Wilson's note to Germany, "is sharply defined in the American note. The answer must make clear to the world whether Germany has definitely abjured all legal sanction and limitations in war which hitherto have been held to be beyond challenge.

"President Wilson is acting for the honor and safety of Americans. All those who are biased in favor of any of the belligerents will do well to spare him advice or comment."

NEW YORK PAPERS PRAISE FIRMNESS AND MODERATION

New York, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—The Sun, commenting on President Wilson's note to Germany, says: "The note which Ambassador Gerard will carry to the German foreign office this morning is, in its tone, friendly in spirit, resolute in its assertion of American rights and of the freedom of the seas.

"The United States will not omit any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment." This is not the least significant passage in a paper which, without vamping, without a trace of rodomontade, affirms, with the quiet resolution that is one of Mr. Wilson's most salient characteristics, old, inalienable right, justice, humanity, which the American people will not easily give up.

Practically every paper in the city, Republican, Democrat and Independent, lauds the moderate tone of the note, but praises its firmness. One and all express the belief that the president means to stand stiffly on the rights of Americans, and that he will not hesitate to bring the whole power of the United States into action to enforce whether they travel on vessels of neutral or belligerent powers.

The impression is carried by most editorials that Germany is not likely to give the guarantees demanded.

German-Americans to Be Loyal. New York, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—"If it ever comes to war with Germany, the German-Americans of the United States will be found absolutely loyal to the Stars and Stripes," said Alphonse G. Koelbe, president of the United German societies of New York.

(Concluded on Page Five, Column Two)

## ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS BREAK OUT ALL OVER WORLD; MANY HURT

London Mobs Attack Germans Reporting for Internment; Buildings Wrecked.

London, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—Mobs of angry British attacked a throng of Germans who were reporting for internment in east London and the police on guard were forced to charge the disturbers. Many buildings were wrecked and heads broken in the melee. Several Germans were slightly injured.

Fifty hundred rioters today destroyed 20 buildings at Gravesend, where an anti-German riot got beyond control of the police.

Fresh rioting broke out in West-ham late today. The property damage was estimated at \$500,000. The damage done to property in England since Sunday as a result of anti-German demonstrations exceeds \$5,000,000.

Big Damage in New Castle. New Castle, England, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—Thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed in rioting here today.

Durban Burns German Stores. Durban, Natal, May 14.—(U. P.)—A mob of at least 10,000 persons wrecked and burned all German shops here today. The damage done is placed at \$250,000. Police and colonials were powerless to restrain the mobs, which spread over the city denouncing all enemy aliens and applying the torch to their property.

Johannesburg Police Powerless. Johannesburg, South Africa, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—Three thousand men, women and children renewed anti-German demonstrations here today despite the presence of thousands of police and troops in the streets. A dozen buildings were damaged and burned.

Capetown Hotel Burned. Capetown, South Africa, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—Terrific rioting broke out here this afternoon. The Royal hotel was wrecked because the manager was a German citizen.

Scores Hurt in Milan. Milan, Italy, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—Scores of persons were injured in anti-German riots here today.

Riots in Scotland. Greenock, Scotland, May 14.—(I. N. S.)—Hundreds of windows were smashed in anti-German demonstrations here today. Mounted police cleared the streets after a terrific battle in which a number of heads were broken.

WALL FALLS; MAN IS HURT

C. Amann, age 50, 4909 East Thirtieth street southeast, was bruised this afternoon when a wall collapsed at the excavation for the new First National Bank building at Fifth and Stark streets. He was taken to Good Samaritan hospital by the Ambulance Service company, and it was ascertained that no bones were broken. Amann is a laborer. He has no family here.

## SUBMARINE ATTACKS AGAINST AMERICANS MUST STOP, SAYS UNITED STATES TO GERMANY

"Imperial German Government Will Not Expect the Government of the United States to Omit Any Word or Any Act Necessary to the Performance of Its Sacred Duty of Maintaining the Rights of the United States"

NOTE SUGGESTS THAT GERMAN GOVERNMENT CANNOT HAVE AUTHORIZED NEUTRAL ATTACKS

"Surprising Irregularity" of German Ambassador's Advertisements of Warning Through Newspapers Put Off for Discussion at Another Time.

## High Lights in United States Note to Germany

It is clearly wise and desirable that the government of the United States and the imperial German government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

The government of the United States was loath to believe—it cannot now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great government.

This government has already taken occasion to inform the imperial government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality, and that it must hold the imperial German government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental.

The government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the imperial German government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding these rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity, which all modern opinion regards as imperative.

American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligation, and certainly in the confidence that their own government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

We warning that an unlawful and inhuman act would be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

It confidently expects, therefore, that the imperial German government will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the imperial German government has so fully assumed responsibility.

Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

Washington, May 14.—The full text of the United States note to Germany concerning the violation of American rights in the high seas, is as follows:

"Department of State, Washington, May 13, 1915.—The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at Berlin:

"Please call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and after reading to him this communication, leave with him a copy.

"In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship Lusitania on May 7, 1915, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the government of the United States and the imperial German government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

"The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thresher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel Guilghiff by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amazement.

REGARDING THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

"Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the imperial German government in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity, and having understood the instructions of the imperial German government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the government of the United States was loath to believe—it cannot now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great government.

"It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the imperial German government concerning them with the utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the imperial German government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created and vindicate once more the position of that government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

RIGHTS OF AMERICANS MUST NOT BE ABBREVIATED

"The government of the United States has been apprised that the imperial German government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war, and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away. This government has already taken occasion to inform the imperial government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality, and that it must hold the imperial German government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental.

"It does not understand the imperial German government to question those rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the imperial German government accept as, of course, the rule that the lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of any of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognizes also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precautions of visit and search 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, desires to call the

(Concluded on Page Seven, Column Two)