

GERMANY SATISFIED WITH NATURE OF HER REPLY TO U. S. NOTE

Officials in Berlin Say She Has Conceded All That Could Be Expected.

EXPECT DISAPPOINTMENT

They Think President Wilson May Not Like It Because His Views Are Not Accepted, but Fear Not.

Berlin, July 10.—(Via The Hague, July 10.)—(U. P.)—"Germany has not granted everything that America has asked, but she has conceded all that should reasonably be expected of her. We are confident that the German reply will meet with approval at Washington, and that the negotiations shortly will be satisfactorily ended."

This statement, made to the United Press tonight, fairly sums up the attitude of officials here on the latest German communication regarding the Lusitania. High officials refused to be quoted, but they professed to look forward with confidence to an early and favorable response to the suggestions put forth in the German reply.

No intimation had reached Berlin tonight of the manner in which the German communication was received in America. Political circles generally were of the opinion that some disappointment would be felt because Germany failed to accept President Wilson's view that Americans were entitled to unrestricted travel during the war zone; but it was believed the majority of Americans would be satisfied with the measure Germany offered for safeguarding American lives.

Excepting some extremists, military and naval men received the contents with undisguised satisfaction. Certain newspapers which were disposed to criticize the government because of reports that Germany would make concessions that would materially weaken her submarine policy, expressed hearty approval of the German stand, but at the same time asserted that the government had shown an admirable disposition toward compromise. Count von Reventlow, the Tages Zeitung's editor, did not comment in today's issue.

Though the Berlin press took the attitude that the German reply clears up the points in controversy and ends the exchanges, it is realized by official circles that Germany had not spoken her last word. The idea that a severance of diplomatic relations might occur has not been countenanced by the foreign office at any time since the Lusitania was sunk. If any features of the reply still remain unacceptable to Americans, confidence is felt here that the situation will finally be cleared up through further negotiations.

WAR SUMMARY BY J. W. T. MASON

Former European Manager of the United Press.

New York, July 10.—The surrender of German southwest Africa last week by Germany not only is the latest most important victory of the war, but also may result in important changes in the government of the British empire after the war.

Southwest Africa is Germany's chief colony. The Germans wanted to make it the center of the great colonial empire they are ambitious to create in Africa. Germany will insist, therefore, that southwest Africa be returned to her as part of the price of her abandonment of the European territory she may hold when the war ends.

Another Ministerial Crisis Imminent. Possibility of another ministerial crisis in England looms at this week. Lloyd-George, the minister of munitions, is arousing antagonism among politicians who resent the reputation he is gaining as the empire's saviour. His demand for quick removal of high-placed incompetents is also creating enemies for him. He is being privately accused of wanting to succeed Mr. Asquith as prime minister. A charge was publicly made this week by Lord Haldane, lately lord chancellor, and Mr. Asquith's closest confidant, that Lloyd-George failed last autumn to do everything possible to increase the ammunition supply. The minister of munitions denies the accusation. Last autumn Lord Kitchener was England's dictator and Kitchener's responsibility for the supply of ammunition could not be questioned by anyone.

Russians Check Austro-Germans. The Russians this week have checked the Austro-German advances in southern Poland and Galicia. It is beginning to appear as if the Austro-German forces may have made a mistake in developing two objectives after the fall of Lemberg. Present indications point to the improbability of Austria's capture at this time by Von Mackensen. The Slav defense along the border of eastern Galicia, however, is not as strong as in southern Poland, and all Galicia, probably soon will be under the Austrian flag once more.

A minor German offensive in French Lorraine has strengthened the Tenth line protecting St. Mihiel from the south. The German gain about 60 miles in the same region. The exchange of victory and defeat leaves the military situation as it was, and again emphasizes the seeming permanence of the western deadlock.

Idaho Posse on Trail of Shooter. J. D. Stevens Escapes After Fatally Wounding a Man Named Solomon at Blue Slides; Spokane Police Act.

Spokane, Wash., July 10.—An armed posse is on the trail of a man named Stevens, who is believed to have shot a man named Solomon through the abdomen with a rifle. A request to watch for Stevens here reached the police late tonight. Detectives are lacking, but it is understood that Stevens was about to be arrested for killing another man when he shot Solomon. Solomon can not live.

Price Is Paroled. Salem, Or., July 10.—W. E. Price, accused of bronzy, pleaded guilty today, was sentenced to a year in jail and was paroled to his brother, B. L. Price, of Portland.

Digest of American Note Analysis of German Reply

WHAT THE UNITED STATES DEMANDED:

That Germany acknowledge responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania and disavow the act of her submarine commander. That Germany offer to make reparation "for injuries which are without measure."

That Germany take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence "of anything so obviously subversive to the principles of warfare." Recognition and acknowledgment by Germany of the rights of Americans to travel on merchant vessels of belligerent nationality. Assurances that the lives of Americans would be safeguarded, whether on American ships or vessels of belligerent nationality.

Observance of the rules of international law regarding the "visit and search" of suspected merchantmen. Discontinuance of Germany's submarine warfare against American vessels.

WHAT GERMANY HAS REPLIED.

That she has no intention of attacking neutral vessels "which have not been guilty of any hostile act." That the responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania rests on the British government and the Cunard company. Consequently she does not promise reparation.

That she will not place in jeopardy the lives of American citizens on neutral vessels. That she does not recognize the right of Americans to travel on ships carrying an enemy flag, and the presence of Americans shall not protect vessels of a belligerent nationality.

That safe passage be given American passenger steamers when Germany is notified "a reasonable time in advance," of their movements, and the vessels are made recognizable by special markings. Germany expects, also, that the United States will see to it that they have no contraband on board.

To provide safe accommodations for Americans who desire to travel in Europe, the United States should install in passenger service "a reasonable number" of neutral steamers under the American flag. If this cannot be done, Germany will interpose no objections if four enemy passenger vessels are placed under the American flag, for service between the United States and England, and they will not be molested provided they observe the same conditions laid down for American passenger vessels.

The president would simply repeat what he said before and let it go at that. They argued that there is little for the United States to do now but to keep the record straight, new code of international law, they said, must be written after the war. Though the note concedes nothing, its tone is so friendly, too, they added, as to disarm the president, tying his hands, so far as an ultimatum is concerned.

Germany's expression of anxiety for a guarantee of freedom of travel was even considered a hopeful sign. They believed this paragraph might be used as an entering wedge for general peace parleys.

"The imperial government," it said, "cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can be worked out in hand with the American government on that occasion."

"Perhaps earlier" was construed in some quarters to foreshadow new and independent German proposals to the United States.

Secretary Lansing would not discuss the note, he said only that he would go to Cornhill the first of the week, probably remaining about two days. It was announced at the state department that only part of the note had been received there—that at the earliest, the German communication's de-coding could not be finished until after the first of the week.

Secretary Lansing had left for home and his message could not be given out until he had read it. It was stated it would not be made public until 10 a. m. Sunday.

Officials said, however, that the de-coding, as far as it had progressed, had revealed only two variations between the official and the press version, and these were mere grammatical.

Chicago Tribune.—The German reply offers a method by which the safe passage of Americans in the war zone can be assured. The adoption, however, involves a waiver, in fact, of the full right asserted by the American notes of May 13 and June 10. The gate is open, but it is the gate of compromise.

Chicago Herald.—In sum, the German government has failed to meet the issue. The New York Staats Zeitung, the leading New York German newspaper, commenting on the German reply, said:

It goes without saying that the German government cannot afford to give assurances which would directly or indirectly embody the obligation to discontinue the German submarine warfare against British commerce and ammunition transports without having an assurance in the form of an assurance from England that she will give up her starvation war against Germany.

"The right of free neutral traffic on the seas which is being claimed by the president seems very plausible in an abstract position; however, practical experience had demonstrated that this right is being ignored on all sides."

EVERY VITAL PLEA OF U. S. IS REJECTED (Continued From Page One.)

tention to sound public sentiment before making up his mind.

What German Claims. Stripped of diplomatic language, it was recognized that the German note was a refusal to modify her submarine warfare. The Kaiser's position is that all enemy shipping is fair prey for her undersea boats. He declares his enemies "have obliterated all distinctions between merchant and war craft."

Claiming this, he enunciates a new principle of international law—that a belligerent government is "unable to admit that American citizens can protect any enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board."

Germany defends the sinking of the Lusitania as a necessary war measure. For the loss of American lives in this tragedy it is known the president expressed a deep expression of sympathy and regret that the original press-factory cable of condolence contained. He did not get it. The president insisted on compensation to relatives of the dead. There was no such hint in the Kaiser's note. Instead, Germany bluntly declares the sinking of the Lusitania was a necessary war measure.

The issue is so plain that many officials said they did not see how the president could do less than to reiterate his original position in insisting on holding Germany to "strict accountability."

He can do this, they declared, without an ultimatum or an affront. German Note Friendly.

A few—very few—said they thought the president would yet be compelled to end diplomatic relations with Germany.

The great majority, both of American officials and foreign diplomats, however, were of the opinion that likelihood of such a development. They expected

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PARIS PREDICTS GRAVE EVENTS AS RESULT OF GERMAN DEFTY OF U. S.

Press Expressions Unanimous in Saying U. S. Will Not Be Satisfied.

JUSTIFICATION HELD POOR

"First Part of German Reply Holds Up Wholly of Falsehood," Comments the Paris Temps.

Paris, July 10.—(U. P.)—Declaring that Germany has defied America, the Paris Temps this afternoon predicted a crisis in the negotiations between the two countries as the result of the latest German note.

"Berlin attempted to obtain a tentative adhesion to the terms of the note before its delivery, but Washington refused to discuss in any way the German reply, it was understood that he is somewhat irritated because the note was released for publication in Berlin and the unofficial text printed both here and abroad before it reached the state department.

The president was informed tonight the official text forwarded to the state department would probably be de-coded by Monday morning. This would make it possible for Secretary of State Lansing to arrive here with a complete official text on Tuesday. Until he has conferred with the secretary of state here, the president will decide upon no plan of action with regard to Germany. Though he had tentatively planned to leave for Washington the middle of next week, his return depends entirely upon the result of the conference with Lansing. If it is decided that an immediate answer is not necessary, President Wilson may return to Cornhill and possibly draft the next American note at Harlakenden House.

The first part of the German reply is made up wholly of falsehoods, indicative of Germany's cynicism and bad faith, said the Temps.

"It is certain President Wilson will not countenance any arrangement reflected adversely on the dignity of the nation, wherein the principles of international law and humanity are sacrificed. American self-respect will not permit such a poor attempt at justification of Germany's piratical course."

The Evening Standard says editorially: "The pirates' excuses are ridiculous. Germany's white flag is really the lives of civilians as much as possible, but what of Belgium?"

"The Westminster Gazette says: 'We can scarcely imagine the United States will accept it as in any way meeting her demands.'"

Although a few Sunday papers will comment upon the note editorially tomorrow, most of them preface the text of the reply with brief expressions of view on the German offer. A wonderful variety of adjectives is used in their headlines, such as "Hypocritical," "Sensational," "Amazing," "Impudent," "Unyielding," and "Insolent."

Senator Burkett Is Chautauqua Speaker

Gladstone Park, Or., July 10.—Advocating against government ownership of railroads in the United States, Senator E. J. Burkett of Nebraska spoke to 6000 people in the open air auditorium at the Chautauqua tonight.

Senator Burkett is the biggest man of affairs on the program at Gladstone Park this season. Tomorrow has been designated "Burkett Day," in his honor, at the park and every Nebraska in Oregon known to the Nebraska society has been invited to attend.

Hundreds of members of the Oregon Congress of Mothers and other parents attended the Chautauqua, particularly to participate in the special program prepared by the Oregon Congress of Mothers today. At 12:30 125 members of the club congregated in the gym and ate at a banquet lunch.

Miss Daisy Forrest gave a short talk to mothers at the club pavilion this afternoon. She told some simple truths about caring for children. J. Ross Fargy, Mrs. Skilason, Mrs. Emerald Waldron and Mrs. John P. Risley sang.

"Need" was the topic of Mrs. L. T. Hadden's talk at the civic parliament held at 8:30 at the W. C. T. U. headquarters.

Hero Meets Death. San Francisco, Cal., July 10.—(U. P.)—Pushing his girl companion clear of an approaching street car, William Luebert, a young orphan, sacrificed his life tonight for that of the girl, Miss Bertha Sattler. She fell away from the onrushing car, while Luebert fell under the wheels and was badly mangled.

Note Given Out Too Early, Irritating the President

Released in Both Germany and United States Long Before Wilson Had Chance to Read It—Awaits Lansing's Arrival.

Windsor, Vt., July 10.—(U. P.)—Though President Wilson has positively refused to discuss in any way the German reply, it was understood that he is somewhat irritated because the note was released for publication in Berlin and the unofficial text printed both here and abroad before it reached the state department.

The president was informed tonight the official text forwarded to the state department would probably be de-coded by Monday morning. This would make it possible for Secretary of State Lansing to arrive here with a complete official text on Tuesday. Until he has conferred with the secretary of state here, the president will decide upon no plan of action with regard to Germany. Though he had tentatively planned to leave for Washington the middle of next week, his return depends entirely upon the result of the conference with Lansing. If it is decided that an immediate answer is not necessary, President Wilson may return to Cornhill and possibly draft the next American note at Harlakenden House.

Local Guardsmen Win Championship

Athletic Experts Captured from Company A of McMillinville by Company B of Portland.

Gearhart, Or., July 10.—Led by Sergeant G. L. Berry, the team representing Company B of Portland, Third Oregon infantry, today won the athletic championship of the regiment from Company A of McMillinville in the seventh annual regimental track and field meet held on the beach in front of the Gearhart hotel. The result was in doubt until the last event, B company piled up a score of 48 points with A company second with 39. Two trophies, one for championship of their regiment and the other in the wall-scaling contest, were won by B company, in addition to four out of eight medals. The trophies for high individual score were triply tried for

by Berry and Walla of B company and Flynn of A company.

Most of the time was spent, considering the slippery track and it is estimated that fully 3500 visitors viewed the contest.

Governor Withycombe presented the trophies for the championship to B company in person. The officials of the event were Lieutenant Schneider, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Swartz, Lieutenant Waddell and Sergeant Collins.

Peace Lectures Ended. Sam Atkinson closed the peace propaganda, being conducted by the World Peace society, last night with his lecture at the Central library. The propaganda has been in progress since December 1, meetings having been held each Saturday night. Altogether 50 different addresses have been delivered on the subject of peace. One of Mr. Atkinson's tenets is that no one but known peace advocates be allowed to participate in peace negotiations, all men who profit by war to be excluded

FIFTH AND OAK FIFTH AND OAK FIFTH AND OAK Hundreds of Odd Pieces of High Quality Furniture At a Big Reduction During July Clearance In pulling together to make business bigger, every department of Edwards Company has marked all odd pieces down to sensationally low prices to make a clean sweep of hundreds of articles during July Clearance. This sale opened last week with a shower of values, and scores of people to take advantage of them. You have never seen anything like it. The odd pieces are parts of fine quality suites, bedroom, dining-room, parlor and porch furniture. That is the way Edwards' keep their stock moving vigorously, so that it is always fresh and right up to the minute.

An Entire Line of Popular Priced Dressers To Be Sold at Enormous Reductions \$12.50 Hardwood Dressers, highly finished and best guaranteed French beveled mirror. Clearance Sale \$8.25 \$15.50 Quarter-Sawn Waxed Golden Oak Mission Dresser. Clearance Sale \$11.95 \$19.50 Solid Oak Dresser, 22x28 French beveled mirror. Clearance Sale \$12.95 \$24 Circassian Walnut Princess Dresser, 18x36 French beveled mirror. Clearance price \$15.00 \$28 Birdseye Adams' Style Chifonier for 17.00 \$30 Large Size Birdseye Chifonier, 1 only. Clearance Sale \$18.75 \$37 Massive Colonial Birdseye Dresser, like illustration, with 24x30 French plate glass, beveled. Clearance Sale price \$18.75

Dining Tables Reduced To Prices That Will Effect a Quick Clearance \$26 quarter-sawn, oak banded top-polished finish Colonial Dining-Room Table. Clearance Sale price \$19.50 \$53 52-in., 8-ft. Colonial quarter-sawn Oak Dining Table. Clearance Sale price \$39.75 \$18.50 Solid Oak, Quarter-Sawn Top, Claw-Foot Dining Table. Clearance Sale... \$12.25 \$22.50 Solid Oak, 42-in. Top Dining Table. Clearance Sale \$16.50 \$30.00 Quarter-Sawn Oak, Fluted Dining Table, 48-in. top. Clearance Sale price \$22.50 \$55.00 Flush Rim, 52-inch, 8-foot Waxed Dining Table at \$42.50

Cover Your Floor With One of These Fine Velvet Rugs Clearance Sale Price \$12.95 \$22 1/2x12 1/2 Velvet Rugs, beautiful new patterns in florals, orientals and conventional designs. Only a few left, and not more than one to a customer. For \$12.95 Clearance Sale

Last Week Free Ice 100 to 500 Pounds With Each \$1.35 Pure Aluminum Rice Boilers A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE EDWARDS CO. FIFTH AND OAK STREETS \$9.75 Clearance Sale Price for Tourist Go-Carts Worth \$11.50 \$13.50 auto top, black or tan Go-Cart at \$10.80 only \$15.00 auto top, black or tan "Tourist" Go-Carts \$11.95 \$17.50 nickel trimmed, 10-in. wheel, heavy tire "Tourist" Go-Carts, in black or tan. Clearance Sale price \$13.90