

WASHINGTON PUZZLED BY GERMAN NOTE BUT OPTIMISM PREVAILS

Feeling Is That Germany Has
Conceded Much and That
Break Will Be Averted.

OFFICIAL TEXT ARRIVING

President and His Cabinet Will Make
No Statement on American Position
Until It Is Read.

(Continued From Page One)

None much farther than earlier reports would have indicated.

Should Accept, Says Senator.

Senator Hughes of New Jersey, a caller at the White House, after reading the German note, said he was pleasantly surprised. "We ought to accept," he said.

The opinion of other callers was that the president should accept the offer of Germany as given in good faith. It was pointed out that the president asked Germany to "declare and effect" a change in submarine methods. Germany, it was said, had "declared the change and it now only remained for the United States to wait and see if it were 'effected'."

OFFICIALDOM DIVIDED OVER INTERPRETATION OF GERMAN'S REPLY

By John Edwin Nevins.

Washington, May 5.—(I. N. S.)—Gravely apprehensive, Washington today awaits President Wilson's interpretation of Germany's reply.

Officialdom is divided over Berlin's answer. It is admitted, however, that the note is open to two interpretations—either it did or did not meet the views of the president.

Those arguing that it should prove satisfactory to the administration point out that Germany has changed her orders to submarine commanders so specifically that they have been instructed to obey the requirements of international law, and also to save all lives except where vessels resist or try to escape.

Claim U. S. Demands Not Met.

Those taking the opposite view insist that the concessions are so tinged by conditions that they do not meet the views of the United States, and that the president has no alternative under the note of April 18 but to recall American Ambassador Gerard and to hand Count Johann von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, his passports. The cabinet today discussed the text of the message as received in press reports from Berlin. The official document is now en route to Washington by cable, but it is not expected to be decoded until tomorrow.

It was asserted both at the White House and at the state department that no undue haste would be exercised in deciding whether the answer is satisfactory.

General Tone Unfriendly.

So far as the general tone of the note is concerned, government officials conceded it to be one of unfriendliness.

President Wilson demanded that Germany issue orders to her submarine commanders changing her present method of diver warfare so as to conform to international law.

This, according to the note, has been done, but the German foreign office has seen fit to couple the order with the condition that Germany expects the United States to "demand and insist that Great Britain forthwith observe international laws as universally recognized before the war" and with it also the threat that if the United States fail to attain the object desired, "Germany will be facing a new situation, and one in which she must reserve complete liberty of action."

Situation Complicated.

This qualification on the part of the Germans admittedly complicates the situation.

Many leaders of the house and senate view the note as a sweeping victory for the administration, asserting that the president should accept the document as satisfactory, even though it did not go as far as he desired. They admit, however, that they will be compelled to support the president if he rules otherwise, and decides to break diplomatic relations with Germany.

AMERICAN AVIATOR WINS BARONESS FOR BRIDE



LIEUT. JAMES THEODORE MARBURG JR. BARONESS GESSELLE DE VIVARIO OF BELGIUM

Baltimore, Md., May 2.—War has not been wholly unkind to Theodore Marburg Jr., of Baltimore, son of the former United States minister to Brussels. He has just returned on the American liner St. Paul with a pair of crutches replacing his left leg, which was amputated after an airplane accident, but he brought as his bride the former Baroness Gesselle de Vivario of Belgium.

Mr. Marburg left Oxford when the war broke out to join the British flying corps, and made hundreds of dangerous flights. He was injured on December 6 last while making an ascent in Belgium to take photographs of the German position. His engine stalled when the aeroblane was but 200 feet from the ground, and Marburg fell. One of the struts pierced his knee and amputation was found necessary. But even the loss of a leg had its compensations, chief among them being the visits of the sympathetic baroness, who since April 10 has been Mrs. Marburg.

demands made. The government expresses implicit confidence that these orders will be executed in good faith.

CABINET CONSIDERS UNOFFICIAL TEXT OF NOTE FROM GERMANY

By Robert J. Bender.

Washington, May 5.—(U. P.)—Within 10 minutes after the final and vital paragraphs of the German reply to the American submarine demands reached Washington, President Wilson and his cabinet met to consider the communication. The cabinet members had been getting the reply piecemeal from the wires. The conference was with one apparent thought—Germany has conceded the demands, but there was some show of uncertainty because conditions are made.

Cabinet Is Confused.

The sudden transition of the reply from a sarcastic, contentious tone, belittling the United States' attitude, to flat statements that met practically all concessions called for by the government, left the cabinet officers somewhat confused.

The general disposition seemed to be to consider the submarine issue practically closed for the time being. Germany's complete backdown was made conditional on the success of efforts it urges America to make to force Great Britain to observe fully the principles of international law.

No Vessels to Be Unwarned.

Germany fully concedes President Wilson's contention that in the future no merchantmen, whether freight or passenger liners, shall be sunk without warning, either within or without the war zone around the British Isles unless they resist or attempt to escape. Wilson has already conceded the German right to sink ships under such conditions. Submarine commanders have already received new orders, meeting fully the

demands made. The government expresses implicit confidence that these orders will be executed in good faith.

The fact that Germany requires Great Britain to cease operations she terms contrary to international law was expected, and at first blush officials inclined to the request that America undertake to bring about such change as may be justifiable.

It was pointed out that Germany has issued an order that meets the American contentions.

If Germany later, because the United States fails to bring Great Britain to meet the German contentions, rescinds the order announced today, there will be a new issue for the United States to face. This has no part in the present situation, it was said.

Puts Issue Up to U. S.

On the other hand, some officials believe that Germany has again "passed the buck" to the United States. The very nature of the reply "put this country on probation," making successful settlement of the present difficulty entirely dependent upon America's attitude to Great Britain. So far as the language is concerned, officials were inclined to pass over certain caustic irrelevant passages "for home consumption."

Rejection of this country's evidence in the Sussex case, however, is a thorn in the side of the optimism. The government has considered the case against Germany on this point complete.

No definite action will be taken by the cabinet, it is expected, until the official text arrives by cable, probably tomorrow.

Came in 10 Sections.

New York, May 5.—(U. P.)—The German reply to the United States in the submarine crisis began arriving at the United Press offices at 6:50 a. m. today. It was in 10 sections. There were several interruptions probably due to atmospheric conditions. Translation of certain phrases into their precise meaning was evidently very difficult. The translation in some in-

MERCHANT MARINE MAY BE ESTABLISHED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Creation of Credit Commission
With Power to Make
Loans Proposed.

TERMS ARE SUBMITTED

Ships Built Must Not Charge Greater
Lumber Rate Than Is Prevalent
in Washington State.

Victoria, B. C., May 5.—(P. N. S.)—Creation of a provincial shipping credit commission with power to lend money to private corporations for the construction of ships is one of the proposals of a measure which is before the British Columbia parliament today. Establishment of a merchant marine for British Columbia on a tremendous scale is expected to follow if the bill is enacted into law.

The commission, which will be composed of two directors and a superintendent, will be appointed by the government. The board will borrow money from the government and will loan it to ship builders at 6 per cent interest, the money to be repaid within five years. Each loan will be limited to 55 per cent of the cost of the ship. Significant in its application to the lumber industry is a clause in the bill which provides that the ships constructed under the provisions of the act must not charge a freight rate greater than is prevalent for similar commodities in the state of Washington. Under present conditions it costs a dollar more per ton to ship lumber from British Columbia than it does from Washington ports.

Portland men interested in the establishment of steamship service to Alaska under the T. B. Wilcox plan of bonding the community to finance home-built vessels today read with much interest dispatches telling of British Columbia's provincial ship loan plan.

"The people of British Columbia are finding a way to accomplish the same thing that the people of Portland want accomplished," said one prominent citizen who is working for the Wilcox plan. "The only difference is that Portland is handicapped by legal red tape from doing what public sentiment feels should be done."

"The Canadians are alive to the merchant marine emergency, just as is Portland. They, however, appear to be going after the situation with a view to speedy solution."

stances was very rough, although generally there was no doubt as to the meaning of the German statements.

Eight days ago Carl W. Ackerman, in a United Press dispatch from Berlin, accurately forecasted the tenor of the German submarine note. He said:

"The crisis in the German-American situation growing out of the submarine issue has virtually passed."

"There will be no break predicted on the developments to date. This statement was made today on excellent authority."

"Pending negotiations for a more complete understanding of GERMAN SUBMARINE COMMANDERS WILL BE UNDER CERTAIN EXPLICIT INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE ADMIRALTY."

The text of the reply confirms the United Press forecast.

Bernstorff Declines Comment.

New York, May 5.—(I. N. S.)—Count Johann von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, refused to voice any comment on the German note. He remained in seclusion at the Ritz-Carlton hotel throughout the morning.

FOUR LEADERS OF REVOLT ARE SHOT IN DUBLIN

(Continued From Page One)

of State Lansing to have the state department use its good offices in her husband's behalf.

Secretary Lansing said that the department had not yet acted, but it was indicated that the government will do all it can. It is expected that Ambassador Page will make such appeals to the British government as may be proper.

Mr. Sullivan, with his wife and son, left New York last July for a visit to his mother at his birthplace at Limerick, Ireland.

Sullivan Allowed to Resign.

He called shortly after he had been allowed to resign as minister to Santo Domingo following an adverse report by a congressional committee on his official conduct here. This report indicated that he was indiscreetly concerned with Santo Domingo contracts. The report was made by a committee of which Senator Phelan of California was chairman.

Mr. Sullivan first came to notice as attorney for Jack Ross in the Rosenthal murder case. It was always understood he was a personal appointee of W. J. Bryan to the Santo Domingo post.

Called a Deserving Democrat.

When Mr. Bryan was trying to place him in a government position, he wrote to Receiver General Vick at Santo Domingo asking him "what position have you at your disposal with which to reward deserving Democrats?"

This letter attracted wide attention. The reply was not made public, but Mr. Sullivan was appointed.

Intervention in Mr. Sullivan's behalf will be a delicate matter. It is not probable that the state department will make public the ground on which it will instruct Ambassador Page to act in his interest.

Claim Charges Excessive.

Suit to recover alleged excess freight charges paid on pickled fish, has been filed against the Southern Pacific company by George Black, to whom claims of three companies have been assigned. It is alleged that Engelbreit paid an excess of \$294 on 45 shipments, that Madison & Bonner paid an excess of \$201 on three shipments, and that the Pacific Fish company paid an excess of \$57.85 excess on four shipments.

Dead Man's Money Bought Gun.

San Francisco, May 4.—(P. N. S.)—John Tully early today shot James McGrath to death with a pistol bought with money McGrath had given him, and sat on McGrath's bed in his room in the Grand Southern hotel, watching him die. A dispute over \$25 caused the murder.

Accuser of Pastor Resumes Testimony

Gertrude Lamson Expected to Conclude
Tonight—Examination Lasts But
Three Days—Story Unshaken.

Oroville, Cal., May 5.—(P. N. S.)—Gertrude Lamson took the witness stand again today at the resumption of the trial of the Rev. Madison Slaughter, charged with her betrayal and answered scores of questions hurled at her by District Attorney R. A. Leonard.

By night it is thought that her examination will be concluded. This will make three days that she has occupied the witness stand, while at the previous trial she was on the stand for six days.

She was recalled for redirect examination after counsel for the defense, in grilling cross-examination, had made her tell and retell the most intimate details of her charges. At the end of the long cross-examination her story remained unshaken.

Judge Ben Lindsey's Condition Is Critical

Denver, Colo., May 5.—(I. N. S.)—Judge Ben Lindsey of juvenile court fame, who was recently operated upon for the removal of a tumor from his back, lies critically ill at his home here today. His friends are alarmed over his condition.

For two days Judge Lindsey's arms were paralyzed as a result of the operation. He is weak through loss of blood.

Needy Man With A Family May Be Ousted From Home

Can something be done at once for Alex J. Jones? He is to be evicted for failure to pay rent tomorrow. He has a wife and three little children, the baby but three weeks old. He has had no work since several months ago when he wrenched his back handling freight in a railroad yard. He must have a shelter for his wife and babies; there must be some way of providing them with food. He is eager to try any kind of work, from manual labor to clerical service. Odd jobs, steady work, shelter, food—these are his immediate necessities. Communicate with the city editor of The Journal if you can do something for him.

Oakland Police Chief Resigns.

Oakland, Cal., May 5.—(P. N. S.)—The resignation of William F. Woods as chief of police, was announced this afternoon by Commissioner of Public Health and Safety F. F. Jackson, captain of inspectors Walter J. Peters, whom Woods succeeded as chief on July 1 last, automatically takes the chieftainship.

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150 Model Suits at this price for Saturday.

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allow him to purchase his release from
further duty only by bringing you down
to our salesroom, FIFTH AND YAMHILL
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Let him compare the convenience of your kitchen with the convenience of his
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