

GERMAN NOTE JUSTIFIES SINKING OF LUSITANIA

Berlin Puts All Blame on England By Declaring Vessel Was Armed Cruiser and Carrying War Munitions.

WASHINGTON EXPRESSES DISAPPOINTMENT

Failure to Answer Plain Demands of United States to Be Referred to in Early Answer. President Wilson Declared Ready, If Necessary, to Sever Diplomatic Relations. Sinking of Gulfight and Cushing Is Admitted.

Berlin—Germany, in its reply to the United States, flatly declares the sinking of the Lusitania to have been justified on the grounds of self-defense. The Lusitania, it contends, carried ammunition to be used in killing German soldiers. It is also contended that the Lusitania was an auxiliary cruiser of the British navy; that she was armed and that she carried Canadian troops, as well as war material.

No indication of desire or intention of abating the submarine plan of warfare is given in the German reply. The note, however, is not framed as a direct answer to the American demands, but is rather an ad interim reply, setting forth that certain facts are first to be decided on before the main issues are discussed by the two governments.

The Berlin government takes up first the cases of the Gulfight and the Cushing. It says these are now being investigated, but that it is not Germany's intention to submit neutral ships on the high seas, guilty of no hostile acts, to attacks. When neutrals through no fault of their own are damaged, Germany will pay indemnification, she says.

The case of the Falaba also is mentioned, and in this instance it is declared that the captain of the ship is himself to blame because of his efforts to escape and to summon aid.

The declaration that the Lusitania had cannon aboard and was an auxiliary cruiser of the British navy is made strongly. All blame for the destruction of the vessel is placed on the British owners, who are accused of attempting "deliberately to use the lives of American citizens as protection for the ammunition aboard and acted against the clear provisions of the American law, which expressly prohibits the forwarding of passengers on ships carrying ammunition and provide a penalty therefor."

The reply says it deems these circumstances "important enough to recommend them to the attentive examination of the American government." The reply says that final decision on the demands of the United States is

withheld until receipt of an answer to the preliminary note, but it reminds the United States that it "took cognizance with satisfaction" of the mediatory proposals submitted by the United States to Berlin and London as a basis for a modus vivendi for maritime warfare.

The realization of these proposals, say the reply, "was defeated, as is well known, by the declinatory attitude of the British government."

Washington, D. C.—Germany's reply to the American note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania produced a feeling of profound disappointment here. Disappointment at the failure of Germany to answer the demands of the United States was reflected in government circles generally.

President Wilson had retired early Sunday—before the text arrived—but from a reading of the summary published and Ambassador Gerard's forecasts, he had an accurate impression of what it contained.

Secretary Bryan would make no comment. Other cabinet officers were reticent, but there was little concealment anywhere that the answer from Berlin had produced a grave situation in the relations between the United States and Germany. Just what course of action the United States will pursue is undetermined.

Press dispatches giving the text of the reply came in the course of the evening and were sent to the White House.

From a previous knowledge of President Wilson's position, it was generally predicted that a prompt answer would be sent to Berlin—perhaps within 24 or 48 hours.

In German quarters here it was again reiterated that the Lusitania was armed.

To controvert this the United States has proof gathered before the American note was sent that there were no guns aboard. Furthermore, the British government entered into an informal agreement with the United States early in the war to see that no British vessels left American ports armed.

FIFTEEN TONS RUSSIAN DYNAMITE EXPLODES

Seattle, Wash.—Fifteen tons of dynamite, stored on a scow anchored in the west waterway, said to have been awaiting shipment to Russia, exploded at 2 o'clock Sunday morning and caused damage estimated at \$40,000 to plate-glass windows in Seattle. An unidentified watchman who is supposed to have been guarding the dynamite is missing and doubtless was killed.

Roy Lillico, manager of the Lillico Launch & Towboat company, who had supervision of the explosive, said he had hired the watchman Saturday night without learning his name to take the place of two men who previously guarded the scow in a launch, but who had been sent to Tacoma for a tow.

The cause of the explosion had not been determined, but Port Warden Paysee is of the opinion that it was not accidental.

The explosive was brought to Seattle from San Francisco on the steamer F. S. Loop, May 13, and was transferred to the scow upon the steamer's arrival.

Battleship Runs Amuck. Boston—The battleship Virginia rammed a wooden bulkhead while approaching her dock at the Charleston navy yard Sunday and in backing away ran into and nearly overturned the naval tug Sioux.

Another accident occurred at the navy yard when the battleship New Jersey, while moving to a pier, was carried by a strong wind and tide against the docks. The port guns were raked from their carriages, which were damaged. The warship itself, it is said, was not damaged.

Strike Deputies Guilty. New Brunswick—Nine of the ten deputies who have been on trial here for a week on the charge of murder in the first degree, for having fired into a crowd of chemical plant strikers in Roosevelt last January, killing two and wounding a score of strikers, were convicted of manslaughter.

One deputy, John Smith, was last week ordered acquitted by the court, no evidence having been adduced to connect him with the killing.

Mr. Lillico said the explosive was awaiting the arrival of a steamer to take it to Russia.

The explosive was to be shipped to Vladivostok on the steamer Hazel Dollar, now loading army supplies at Tacoma. It became known that two weeks ago the Russian consul in San Francisco received information that an attempt would be made to blow up the Hazel Dollar before she left port.

Detectives were employed by the Russian government, and for two weeks have been guarding the Hazel Dollar. Walter R. Thayer, local representative of the detective agency guarding the steamer, said he believed an infernal machine had been concealed among the cases of dynamite stored on the scow, with the expectation that the explosive soon would be placed aboard the steamer.

Fire Marshal Bringham said he could offer no other explanation for the explosion than that it was malicious, although he admitted that he had been unable to gather any evidence in support of this theory.

Criticism Exiles German. London—Otto Humbert, owner of the Queens Hotel, Queenstown, a naturalized British subject of German birth, has sailed from Liverpool for New York. Several Lusitania survivors were taken to Mr. Humbert's hotel on their arrival at Queenstown. His origin aroused antagonism and he became the target of bitter criticism on the part of some of the survivors and their friends. His behavior has been above suspicion, but his presence where military and naval officials make their headquarters caused protests.

Raiding Zeppelin Falls. Geneva—A dispatch received here from Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, sets forth that one of the Zeppelin airships which three days before had raided the town of Southend, at the mouth of the Thames, 40 miles east of London, was struck by one of the British shells. Owing to the resultant loss of gas it was unable to reach the mainland and fell into the sea off Heligoland. Whether the crew was saved is not known.

ITALIAN COAST TOWNS RAIDED BY AUSTRIAN NAVAL AND AIR FLEET

London—The Austrian war office has issued the following official statement regarding the operations against Italy:

"Our fleet on the night following the declaration of war undertook action against the Italian east coast between Venice and Barletta and successfully bombarded at several points objects of military importance.

"At the same time our aeroplanes threw bombs on a balloon shed at Thiarvalla, military buildings at Ancona and the arsenal at Venice, causing visible damage and fires."

It is apparent from the foregoing dispatch that Austrian aeroplanes have virtually swept the entire eastern coast of Italy. From Venice, at the head of the Adriatic, they have made their way as far south as Barletta, a distance of 350 miles, committing acts of hostility during their progress.

The official Italian statement regarding the raid follows:

"It was foreseen that on the declaration of war offensive actions would occur against our Adriatic coast, with the purpose of seeking moral effect rather than attaining a military purpose. But we were able to prepare for these and render their duration short.

"Small naval units of the enemy, especially destroyers and torpedo-boats, fired their guns upon our Adriatic coast May 24, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning. At the same time aeroplanes attempted to attack the arsenal at Venice.

"The enemy's ships, after a short cannonade, were forced by our torpedo-boats to withdraw. The enemy's aeroplanes were fired on by our anti-aircraft artillery and attacked by our aeroplanes and by a dirigible flying over the Adriatic."

War Develops New Channels of Trade for Western Hemisphere

Washington, D. C.—Some of the obstacles which war across the Atlantic has thrown into the paths of industrial and commercial prosperity and the march of trade in the Western Hemisphere were outlined Tuesday at the first session of the Pan-American finance conference.

The outstanding thought of the conference as it was expressed by many speakers was the crying need for improvement of transportation, for a readjustment of methods of financial exchange and for uniformity of laws north and south of the Equator in relation to subjects which vitally affect international relations.

Steps were taken at the close of the day to pave the way for uniform statutes through the appointment of a committee with a representative from each invited nation and several representatives of the United States.

President Wilson, who welcomed the delegates to this country, dwelt upon the need for development of transportation, and Secretaries Bryan, Redfield and McAdoo and Postmaster General Burleson later added their recommendations for steamship lines independent of Europe to ply between all the principal ports of the two Americas.

Expression of this idea culminated in the promise of Secretary McAdoo to select a committee of representatives of the United States and of South American countries, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile and possibly others, to take up the question of steamship lines, either co-operative under these governments or under private control.

Submarine Sinks Norwegian Ship and Fires Torpedo at Rescue Boat

Newcastle, England—The Norwegian steamer Minerva was sunk by a German submarine Saturday night. The crew of the steamer was landed here by the steamer Iris. The captain of the Iris reports that after he had rescued the crew of the Minerva the submarine sent a torpedo at the Iris, narrowly missing her. The Minerva was bound from South Shields for Norway.

Italy Offers Pardons. San Francisco—The Italian government has issued an edict granting a blanket pardon to all fugitives from Italian military service now in America if they will return for service in the army within three months, according to E. Patrizi, publisher of L'Italia Daily News. Mr. Patrizi estimated there were 20,000 such Italians in America. The pardon includes those Italians who fled Italy to escape military service and Italian youths who failed to return to Italy for service after reaching the age of 20.

German Reply Is Delayed. Berlin, via London—Germany's reply to the American note will not be ready for several days. Officials of the foreign office are so occupied with the Italian developments that they have had no time to elaborate the draft of the note.

It is pointed out that the delay in the publication of the German reply will give an opportunity for the public to view the situation more dispassionately.

King Will Leave Rome. Florence, Italy—A report is current here that the Italian court is to be moved from Rome and installed in the Pitti Palace in Florence. From here the king will make frequent trips to the front and the queen will direct operations of the Italian Red Cross society, of which she is president.

MEXICO GETS FINAL WORD FROM U. S.

President Wilson's Appeal May Presage Intervention.

AID ASKED FOR STARVING POPULATION

Recognition of Either Faction Is Not Now Contemplated—Plea for Humanity Most Urgent.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson has decided to serve notice on all the warring factions in Mexico that conditions in that country have become intolerable and that unless they themselves compose the situation soon some other means may have to be employed to accomplish the result.

The first intimation of the President's determination to take this step came in his appeal issued as head of the American Red Cross, setting forth that "due to several years of internal disturbances," the unfortunate people of many parts of Mexico have been reduced to the verge of starvation, and urging contributions to relief funds.

Later the White House gave out the following: "When the President's appeal for aid for the Mexicans was issued it was also stated at the executive offices that a statement from the President on the present situation in Mexico might be expected within the next few days."

This statement has been prepared and will be issued after the cabinet meeting Tuesday and then communicated to the leaders of all the Mexican factions.

Officials at the White House and State department declined to say what the President's statement contained, but denied that recognition of any faction was now contemplated. It was said authoritatively that while friends of Carranza here had been pressing for recognition, the Washington government had not been impressed with the ability of any of the contending chiefs to restore order.

The impression in executive quarters was that one purpose would be to place responsibility for the present state of affairs squarely on the military elements in the Southern republic, which have overrun the country and appropriated its food supply or prevented the tilling of the soil. While desiring to continue the policy of allowing the Mexicans to settle their differences without outside interference, the President is said to be determined that the civilian population of the country shall not be starved in the meantime.

Bryan's Plea for Five Mexicans Heeded by Arizona Pardon Board

Phoenix, Ariz.—After every legal recourse had failed, the mercy plea of William J. Bryan, secretary of state, which had been rejected by the state legislature, proved potent to save the lives of the five Mexicans who were to have been hanged at Florence penitentiary.

At the last moment the state board of pardons and paroles, taking cognizance of Mr. Bryan's request for delay, ordered reprieves of nine weeks for all of the condemned men and recommended that they be executed separately and not together, as was intended.

Whether they will be executed at all depends, however, on the success attending future moves in Governor Hunt's five-year struggle to abolish the death penalty in Arizona.

The condemned men had been bound and made ready for the plunge through the gallows trap, when the board of pardons and paroles made known its decision to grant a delay. The decision was expressed in a resolution adopted after a session lasting all morning. This resolution declared that the secretary of state had seen fit to recommend reprieves, in view of the executions on American interests in Northern Mexico, the board had concluded to recommend delay.

Historic Palace Coveted. Paris—The Italians, it is said, are determined to seize the present opportunity to retake the Palazzo Venezia, the seat of the Austrian embassy to the Vatican, and perhaps the most beautiful palace in Rome. It was built in the 15th century and belonged to the Venetian republic and thus fell into the hands of Austria. When Austria ceded the Venetian provinces to United Italy, the Italians failed to claim the Palazzo. Discussions are now on as to making this architecture into a museum or public offices.

Gulfight Act Admitted. Berlin—The torpedoing of the steamship Gulfight is now established as due to a German submarine, the report of the commander of the submarine in question having been received by the admiralty. The commander said that when he saw the Gulfight she was being convoyed, and concluded that she must be a British vessel, or was carrying contraband. The presence of patrol boats, the commander reported, made closer investigation dangerous.

Late Legislative Measures Now Become Effective

Now that the time for invoking the referendum against measures passed by the recent legislature has expired, all such laws have gone into effect without further formality.

Among them are several of an important nature, in addition to those that became effective immediately after they were signed by the governor by virtue of the emergency clause which they carried.

Principal among the new laws is that amending the existing workmen's compensation act providing relief for industrial employes throughout the state. This measure fixes a new graduated scale of premiums against the employers based on the nature of the industry and the hazard that it involves. It contains an accident prevention clause that reduces the premiums in proportion to the reduction in the number of accidents and imposes criminal responsibilities upon those employers who are negligent in providing safety devices in their plants.

The "Railroad Commission of Oregon" has passed out of existence. The commission now is known as the Public Service commission. This, the legislature believes, more nearly describes its duties, inasmuch as it has charge of all public utilities as well as railroads.

Stricter regulations are imposed upon persons operating under the food and dairy laws of the state. Uniform methods of preparing food and displaying it for public consumption are provided. A fixed standard also is prescribed for refrigeration of foods.

The state institutions and the various political subdivisions of the state now will be permitted to grant a differential of 5 per cent on all home-made goods in granting public contracts.

Many important changes in the school law also have been provided. One of these is the measure that pro-

vides a four-year high school course without tuition, for every boy and girl in the state. Those districts that do not have high schools are required to levy an assessment so that their children can be sent to neighboring high schools.

The old-fashioned school meeting that has prevailed in Portland up to this time to levy the school tax has been abolished.

None but taxpayers are allowed to vote in the school elections and at the time of registering a voter must designate whether he or she is a taxpayer. However, inasmuch as the existing registration books will be used at the forthcoming school election, this law can not be utilized at this time.

Another measure which was the subject of much interest at the time it was under consideration by the legislature was that providing women school teachers salaries equal with those of the men teachers.

A new registration law requires that it shall be the duty of the attending physician or midwife to file a certificate of birth, properly and completely filled out, giving all particulars, with the local registrar of the district in which the birth occurred, within 10 days after date of birth.

The so-called "anti-trading stamp law" is another now in effect. It imposes a tax of 5 per cent of the gross income not only on the trading stamp and coupon companies, but on every person giving trading stamps, coupons, certificates and other trade devices redeemable in merchandise.

The trading stamp companies are evading the merchandise feature of the law by making the stamps redeemable in cash, with which premiums may then be bought. The same course has been adopted by a chain of tobacco stores giving certificates. The constitutionality of the laws will be attacked in the courts, according to the companies affected.

Governor Names June 11 Legal "Holiday of Roses"

At the request of the committee having in charge the Rose Festival, and of many interested Portland business men, Governor Withycombe has set aside Friday, June 11, the final day of the Festival, as "Oregon's Holiday of Roses" and declared it a legal holiday.

The governor's proclamation follows:

Whereas, the Annual Rose Festival held in Portland has come to be Oregon's most notable public celebration, whose fame has spread far and wide, and

Whereas, all Oregonians have a direct interest in making of this event the fullest possible success, as it not only furnishes enjoyment to the state at large but also offers valuable advertisement of Oregon's attraction in the eyes of the world and brings many desirable visitors here, and

Whereas, the Festival in 1915 bids fair to surpass all previous rose carnivals and has especial significance and importance because the great expositions of our sister state are draw-

ing so many guests to the hospitable West, whom Oregon also should seek to impress, and

Whereas, it is most desirable that every encouragement be given this event,

Now, therefore, I do hereby pronounce Friday, June Eleventh, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, as Oregon's Holiday of Roses, proclaiming that day a legal holiday throughout the State of Oregon, by virtue of the authority vested in me as governor; and I further urge all loyal Oregonians to participate, so far as they are able, in enjoyment of the Rose Festival on that day, and if they cannot attend the Festival to devote themselves in some way to the encouragement and development of things beautiful in Oregon, and especially cultivation of that emblem of our state's productivity and charm, the Oregon Rose.

James H. Withycombe

Oregon Leads United States in Official Tested Cow Herds

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—"It was necessary a few years ago to go back East for foundation dairy stock, but now we can get the best at home," says E. R. Stockwell, instructor of dairying at the Agricultural College. "Oregon has more Jersey herds under official test than any other state in the United States, and that has resulted in aiding breeders to select the best producers for breeding stock."

"It is a well known fact that the longer animals are pure bred along one line, the more likely they are to transmit their characters to their offspring. Testing also encourages breeders to put forth their best efforts, since it increases the number of sales they are able to make and the prices they receive for their stock sold."

"Holstein breeders in Oregon have been slow to take up official testing work. However, some of the breeders have conducted the seven-day official test, among them W. K. Newell, Seghers; Ernest Werner, Aurora; Dr. J. R. Wetherbee, Langlois; Walter Zetsman, Cornelius, and Jacob Luscher, Portland.

"Guernsey breeders are coming to the front. We are now supervising the tests of the herds of A. I. and J. Hughes, Oregon City; Chase Brothers, Portland.

School Fair Big Success.

Prineville—Superintendent C. H. Poole, of the city schools, held the annual school fair here last week. Each of the rooms was decorated with the work of the schools for the past year. A short literary program was given. The exhibit of manual training was by far the best the school yet has had. In the eighth grade state examination the class all passed, making the best record the school has made in the last five years. At the annual county field meet the Prineville school won three gold medals.

Mr. Withycombe to Visit Klamath. Klamath Falls—It has just been announced that Governor Withycombe, of Oregon, will visit Klamath county the latter part of June to view the agricultural districts and observe the operation of the Klamath project.

Independence, and A. L. Gilem, Chino, Washington. It is a fact that the Guernsey breeders of the United States have conducted more official yearly tests than any other breeders. It is largely through the advanced registry system that the breed has become so popular."

Mr. Stockwell has a list of 33 Jersey breeders doing official testing. The state having the next largest number of herds on official test is New York, which state, however, has more animals under the test. He gives the following summary:

Oregon has 33 herds, 248 cows on test, 16 being 700-pound cows. New York has 21 herds, 336 cows, 25 700-pound cows. Ohio has 26 herds, 198 cows, 2 700-pound cows. Michigan has 13 herds, 117 cows, 15 700-pound cows. Massachusetts has 10 herds, 93 cows, 37 700-pound cows.

There have been about 150 700-pound cows in the United States, and Oregon has produced her share. And yet testing was not begun in this state until 1904, and has become general only in a very recent period.

Eight Thousand See School Work.

Oregon City—Eight thousand persons visited the exhibit of the work of pupils in the three Oregon City public schools before it closed this week. There are between 12,000 and 15,000 pieces in the display, which range from the simple line drawings of the first grade to carefully constructed rocking chairs and desks of the senior class in the high school.

The exhibit is an annual affair and is intended to illustrate the nature and scope of the work of the local schools.

Work from every room in the three buildings and from almost every pupil was displayed.

Florence Club Is Alive.

Florence—Portland, with a Commercial club membership of 5000, claimed the largest per capita club membership in the world. Eugene, with a membership of 560, challenged Portland's claim; now Florence, at the mouth of the Siuslaw river, with a club membership of 35, disputes the claims of all others. The club is said to be the "live wire" organization in Western Lane county. It had entire charge of the recent festival. It brought about the laying of the first hard-surface pavement.