

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News
From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and
Pacific Northwest Condensed
for Our Busy Readers.

Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes has been invited to deliver a Fourth of July oration at Salem, Ore.

The munitions liner Cymric is reported torpedoed off the west coast of Ireland, and is in a sinking condition. Four more Irish revolutionary leaders are shot. Nineteen others sentenced to death are given prison sentences.

A Rotterdam dispatch declares Germany is formulating terms upon which to offer peace, which include relinquishment of Belgium and all territory in France.

That England is building airships of the Zeppelin type was disclosed in the house of commons. How much such aircraft Great Britain possessed was not revealed.

The house rejects the senate amendment to the army bill wherein it was voted to increase the standing army to 250,000 men. The measure was returned to conference.

Two men were killed in a feud battle at the Juall mining camp, Juneau, Alaska, on Berner's Bay, recently. Forty men took part in the fight, which resulted from card games.

Americans who have enlisted at Toronto for army service to Europe are denied the use of the name "American Legion," under instructions from the Dominion authorities at Ottawa.

Fire destroys the Chicago Grain company elevator and 60,000 bushels of grain, causing a \$200,000 loss. Clarence E. Fox, president of the company, intimated that the fire might be attributable to a war plot.

President Wilson's approval of the nomination of Louis Brandeis for the Supreme Court bench, in a letter to the senate, declares the charges against Mr. Brandeis are "intrinsically incredible to anyone who knows him."

The British ship Galgate, from Portland, Or., January 4, for ports in the United Kingdom, was sunk Saturday, according to Lloyd's. The Galgate was last reported as having arrived at St. Michaels April 24. She was 2356 tons gross.

Two large buildings of the plant of the Cadillac Chemical company at Cadillac, Mich., were destroyed by fire Tuesday, with a loss estimated at \$150,000. The company is under contract to furnish an ingredient for smokeless powder to the British government.

Dr. Ben L. Reitman is sentenced to 60 days in the New York workhouse for distributing literature, alleged to be improper, relating to birth control. Dr. Reitman was arrested at a meeting held recently to protest against the conviction of Emma Goldman on a similar charge.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage association, in an address before the Mississippi Valley Suffrage conference at Minneapolis, declares that the formation of a woman's political party would not be necessary this year to obtain national enfranchisement.

A robber enters the National bank at Francis, Okla., covers the cashier with a revolver and fled with about \$4000. After an exchange of shots with a pursuing posse, the robber forced the driver of one of the posse's automobiles to take him in aid, with a revolver held at the driver's head, disappeared in the hills.

With the melting snows no longer delaying the descent of the Russian Caucasian army from the high Armenian plateau into the plateaus of Asia Minor, where the Turks, having gathered all available reinforcements, are ready at last to make a determined stand, the campaign in Asia Minor has reached a most interesting and possibly a decisive stand.

An uncensored letter from Mexico declares Carranza is the chief obstacle in the way of capturing Villa.

The sinking of a French fishing vessel 150 miles from land by a submarine is reported in an official communication issued in London.

The rural credits bill has passed the senate.

A body believed to be that of O'Reilly, a leader of the Irish rebellion, has been found.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that information, which is regarded as trustworthy, has been received there that Metz is being evacuated by the civil population.

Baker, Ore., voters decidedly rejected the proposed change to the city manager form of government by a vote of 809 to 369. The city commissioners won a salary raise by a somewhat smaller margin.

Earl Kitchener praises the English troops who surrendered at Kut-el-Amara.

The Chehalis Sash and Door Factory at McCleary, Wash., is building five new dry kilns, and when completed this will increase the output of the door factory from 4000 to 9000 doors every 24 hours.

The Brazilian government has notified the German legation that it has ordered an urgent inquiry into the sinking of the Brazilian steamship Rio Branco, in order to be able to act with certainty for the defense of its neutral rights.

An Irish President for Five Days.



Patrick J. H. Pearse.

Patrick J. H. Pearse was "provisional president of the Irish republic" for five days. The Sinn Feiners called him that when they began their "revolution" in Dublin. He was executed by the British after he had issued a proclamation calling on all those who followed him to lay down their arms.

BERLIN'S CHARGE OF DISCRIMINATION TO BE DENIED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Washington, D. C.—Study of the German submarine note is convincing President Wilson's advisers that another reply must be made in order to answer certain charges against the United States made in that document. These charges are:

First—That the United States had discriminated against Germany and in favor of Great Britain in its demands that international law be obeyed.

Second—That the United States would have brought freedom of the seas had it insisted on its rights against Great Britain.

Third—That he United States had aided Germany's enemies by supplying them with all kinds of war materials.

The President and his advisers declare there has been no discrimination for or against any belligerent since the war began.

To bring about the adoption of a submarine policy based on the recognized basis of international law, it was necessary for the United States to conduct negotiations with Germany which have extended over a period of 13 months. For 15 months the United States has been negotiating with Great Britain and her allies to put a stop to violations of international law leveled against neutral commerce.

Mr. Wilson holds, his advisers declare, that it was far more important to obtain protection for human life than it was to arrange for protection for dollars, and it was for this reason that he proceeded with such vigor against Germany. Attention is called to the representations and protests which have been made to Great Britain and France as proof of the effort of the administration to prevent the seizure of innocent goods by ships of the allied powers.

If Germany will give the government her chance, it is declared, Germany will have no reason to complain of the lack of vigor of the President.

London Rejects All Peace Talk; Allies Willing to Wait Better Time

London—The London morning newspapers Monday laid great emphasis on Germany's alleged desire for peace.

"If President Wilson accepts the German note as a basis for further discussion," says the Daily Chronicle, "his motive must be sought, not in the terms which Germany offers, but in the wider suggestion which was expressed in the note."

Navy Run by Telephone.

Washington, D. C.—A working system of wire and wireless communication said by army and navy experts to be unequalled by that of any other nation was effected Saturday by the Navy department as an adjunct to the preparedness program. It was inaugurated by a wireless telephone conversation, the first ever held, during which Secretary Daniels, in the Navy department, gave instructions to a commander on a warship operating against a theoretical enemy far off the Virginia capes, and received reports from him.

Letter to Wilson From Pope.

Washington, D. C.—Monsignor Giovanni Bonzano, the apostolic delegate, Monday delivered a message to President Wilson from Pope Benedict. He did not see the President, but left the communication with Secretary Tumulty. White House officials at first refused to discuss the message, and so did the apostolic delegate. Later it was said that it bore on the submarine issue between the United States and Germany. It was understood it reflected the apprehension of the Pope at the possibilities of a rupture.

Bryant Threatens Bolt.

Boston—Formation of a political party to uphold peace principles was advocated by George Fred Williams, ex-minister to Greece, in an address at a mass meeting in the interests of peace here Monday night. "I am ready to return to politics to fight the fight for peace and leave my party if necessary to do it," said Mr. Williams, who for many years was prominent in the Democratic party and an ardent supporter of William J. Bryan.

pressed by only a hint in the document, but was presumably amplified in verbal communications with the American ambassador. Germany now is at the top of her military achievement. If she can make peace now it would be on terms more favorable than later. If she can strongly enlist American public opinion that is a great step toward the accomplishment of this object.

"In such a situation the allies' cause needs a plain declaration by the allied statement that no peace negotiations are admissible at the present stage. Public opinion in the allied and neutral countries needs to be clearly reminded of the essential issues underlying the present struggle."

\$27,593 a Year to Support Him.

Prices—The first price given below is the average on May 1 this year, and the second, the average on May 1 last year:

Wheat, 87 and 116 per bushel. Corn, 85 and 89. Oats, 39 and 51. Potatoes, 77 and 77. Hay, \$13.10 and \$9.50 per ton. Eggs, 20 and 19 cents per dozen.

Timber Sale Approved.

Announcement is made by the Forest Service that the district forester, Portland, Ore., has just approved the contract for the sale to Brown Bros., of Hubbard of 3,900,000 feet of timber on the Crater Lake National forest in Southern Oregon.

The timber is located on Crystal Creek on the west side of Klamath lake and consists mostly of western yellow pine, although there is some sugar pine and other species. The prices paid for the timber are \$3.20 per M feet for the yellow pine and sugar pine, and 50 cents per M feet for the other species.

Mill Refuses Business.

Marshall—Frank W. Rehfeld, a myrtle wood manufacturer here, has more orders than he can fill and had to turn down a large contract for myrtle bobbins for spinning mills in Calcutta. Myrtle wood novelties have become much sought since they were exhibited at the San Francisco exposition, and orders for the wood are being received from many sections of the United States. The Rehfeld plant is now busy on an order for 1,000,000 unit writers, a contrivance used in teaching children to write.

Transport Strikes Mine.

Berlin—The sinking of an allied transport in the Mediterranean late in April with the loss of nearly all the 600 Russian troops who were on board is reported in advices from Chief Corfu Monday. The transport was sunk by striking a mine about the same time the British battleship met a similar fate, it is said. "According to reliable reports from Corfu, in addition to the battleship, Russell, a transport steamer with 600 Russians on board struck a mine and sank. Only a few were rescued."

Draft Bill Championed.

London—Addressing his constituents at Conway, Wales, David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, defended his demands for compulsion, the necessity for which, he said, arose last September. Compulsion, the munitions minister said, simply meant that the country was organizing itself in an orderly, consistent and resolute manner for war, which could not be run as a Sunday school treat. He declared it never had been said that Great Britain could raise as many men in proportion to population as France could.

25,000-Mile Flight Plan.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Porter Atwell Adams, a Boston millionaire, is going to circumnavigate the globe in a specially built aeroplane, with a crew of six men to help him. The young man expects to fly from San Francisco westward to San Francisco. Mr. Adams, who is a descendant of John Quincy Adams, is staying at the Hotel Traymore here, making out his itinerary. His preliminary plans call for 13 stops in his 25,000-mile air journey.

NEWS ITEMS Of General Interest About Oregon

Equality in Distribution of State School Money Shown

That the state and county officials of Oregon are much more zealous in safeguarding the school funds than are some of the neighboring states is shown by an investigation started a short time ago by the legislative committee of the state of Washington representing the State Federation of Labor, the Farmers' Union and State Grange. The secretary of the committee wrote to State Superintendent J. A. Churchill calling attention to the fact that 25 per cent of the moneys derived from the sale of timber and rentals of the forest reserves is paid by the Federal government to various states and that the law provides that it shall be by them divided among the counties in which the forest reserves are situated, and the money expended for the benefit of the public schools and the public roads thereof, and not otherwise.

A comparison of the way this money is divided in the different states is quite interesting. This committee sent a statement which shows that in many counties of Washington all the money is expended for the benefit of roads, and the schools receive nothing. In some counties a very small sum is spent for roads and schools and the balance is "otherwise" expended.

Superintendent Churchill sent a letter to each county of this state asking for a statement as to how the money is expended in Oregon. He has received letters from nearly all the counties, and in every instance the money is equally divided between the school fund and the road fund.

Government Crop Report for Oregon

Washington, D. C.—A summary of the May crop report for the state of Oregon, as compiled by the Bureau of Agriculture, U. S. department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Winter wheat—May 1 forecast 12,400,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 16,200,000; two years ago, 13,884,000; 1909-13 average, 12,955,000 bushels.

Rye—May 1 forecast, 436,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 414,000; two years ago, 336,000 bushels.

Meadows—May 1 condition 93, compared with the ten-year average of 96.

Pasture—May 1 condition 93, compared with the ten-year average of 95.

Spring plowing—Per cent done to May 1, 1916, estimated 89 per cent, compared with 92 May 1 last year and 84, the ten-year average.

Spring planting—Per cent done to May 1, 1916, estimated 75 per cent, compared with 86 May 1 last year and 80, the ten-year average.

Hay—Old crop on farms May 1, estimated 75,000 tons, compared with 120,000 a year ago and 173,000 two years ago.

Prices—The first price given below is the average on May 1 this year, and the second, the average on May 1 last year:

Wheat, 87 and 116 per bushel. Corn, 85 and 89. Oats, 39 and 51. Potatoes, 77 and 77. Hay, \$13.10 and \$9.50 per ton. Eggs, 20 and 19 cents per dozen.

Mexicans Routed in U. S. Cavalry Charge and Forty-two Are Killed

El Paso, Tex.—General Pershing's official report of the defeat of a band of Villa's men at Ojo-Azules Thursday by Major Howe, received here Saturday, described the action as a cavalry charge with pistols, the first to occur since operations were begun. The men had ridden 80 miles from San Antonio to Ojo-Azules, 17 miles southwest of Chihuahua.

The pursuit of the scattered Mexicans is being continued. Information that the band was near Ojo-Azules had been secured by General Pershing two days before. It was said to have attacked and defeated a Carranza force a few days before that. The commanders were Cruz Dominguez, Antonio Angeles and Julio Acea.

General Pershing reported that the counted dead was 42. Seventy-five horses and mules were taken from the Mexicans and six Carranza prisoners they had been holding for execution. Many wounded are reported, but the number was not given. The Americans had no casualties.

Lynching Causes Vacancy.

Washington, D. C.—The postmaster general recently received from Representative Wilson, of Florida, a letter reading as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have the honor, sir, to inform you, sir, that the postmaster recently appointed by you on my recommendation at the town of Florida, was lynched last night. You will, therefore, take notice that a vacancy exists. I desire that vacancy filled by the appointment of John Doe. Respectfully yours,

"EMMETT WILSON."

Curiosity Is Punished.

Leeds, England—Albert Bright, 49 years old, an iron merchant of Sheffield, was sentenced to penal servitude for life. Bright was convicted of collecting and attempting to elicit information from workmen employed at an ammunition plant concerning the description of war materials. The prisoner pleaded guilty. The judge in passing sentence said if Bright had not so pleaded and a jury had considered whether he intended to help the enemy and had found him guilty he would have been condemned to death.

Drugstore Is Despoiled.

Seattle—The police Saturday raided the drugstore of James J. Kelley who formerly conducted a saloon in the same place. They demolished the fixtures and a large quantity of liquor. Kelley estimates the value of the articles destroyed at \$10,000. One mirror shattered cost \$1000. The drugstore has been repeatedly in trouble with the police for alleged violations of the state liquor law.

MEXICAN BANDITS RAID U. S. BORDER

Three American Soldiers and 10- Year Old Boy Are Slain.

TWO CITIZENS CARRIED OFF PRISONERS

Three Settlements in Texas County Attacked at Night—Troops In Pursuit May Cross Line.

El Paso—Three American soldiers and a 10-year-old boy have lost their lives and two American citizens have been kidnapped and carried south of the international boundary to almost certain death in another raid of 200 Mexican bandits that takes rank with Francisco Villa's famous attack on Columbus, N. M. Three soldiers were wounded and two soldiers and two citizens are missing.

The bandits' foray, carrying them through the southern limits of Brewster county, in the Big Bend district of Texas, and taking in three little settlements near the border—Glenn Springs, Boquillas and Deemers—took place on Friday night and Saturday morning, but news of it did not reach here until Sunday.

Within an hour preparations had been made for adequate action. Major General Funston ordered that in all four troops of cavalry should proceed to the raided section to reinforce small detachments already on the scene from Presidio and other convenient points.

These troops got under way at once. It was said here that if the exigency of the case demands such action they will cross the border in order to run down and disperse the bandits.

In a little adobe house nine cavalrymen made their fight for life against the 70 or more Villista bandits at Glenn Springs. A hail of shot poured for more than two hours into the single window of the mud adobe, but the Americans refused to give up.

The cavalrymen kept up a steady rifle fire in defiant answer. Then the Mexican leader ordered fire balls to be thrown on the roof, thickly thatched with cedar bark.

The blazing wood tortured the soldiers below and burnt their heads and bodies. Then, smashing the door, the troopers broke for the open, firing as they ran. Two were shot and killed as they fled. One is missing and it is believed he is dead. Another was killed as he tried to climb through a window.

According to the story brought here, the Mexican bandits first attacked a store and one or two houses in Boquillas, where they made Deemer and Compton prisoners, and then sped 15 miles northward to make their attack on Glenn Springs, which is fringed by rugged hills. At Glenn Springs they wrecked a wax factory belonging to William Ellis, his store and residence, besides one or two other small buildings.

Mrs. Clara Sanderson Laub. Mrs. Clara Sanderson Laub spent more than a year in hospital work in France, and then returned to Canada to do what she could to induce men to enlist. This photograph shows her in her recruiting costume. She is the only woman in Canada engaged wholly in this work, and she has brought many men to the colors.

\$10,000 Offered for 100 Seats In Republican National Convention

Chicago—From the pile of mail that was stacked high all over his office Wednesday, Fred W. Upham, chairman of the Chicago committee that brought the Republican National convention to this city, extracted a letter.

The letter made an offer of \$10,000 for 100 seats for the convention that will assemble in Chicago June 7 to name the candidate of the Republican party for President.

"The demand for tickets of admission to the convention is enormous," said Mr. Upham, surveying the piles upon piles of letters awaiting his return to Chicago. "We are getting at least a bushel of mail a day, and almost every letter asks for seats."

"I've been connected with the Chicago committee that has handled four National Republican conventions, and I never saw anything like the demand for tickets that there is for this year. It is four times as great as ever before."

Prosperity Due to Stay.

Washington, D. C.—There will be no industrial depression in the United States at the end of the European war, in the opinion of Secretary of Commerce Redfield, who wrote William P. Malburn, assistant secretary of the treasury, that the country's so-called war business does not exceed probably 5 per cent of its total industrial and commercial activity.

The letter was in reply to a suggestion by Mr. Malburn that the American people are in danger of overlooking preparedness for peace.

Women Criticize Church.

Minneapolis—Churches which fail to extend to women members the right of a voice in their affairs were criticised by delegates to the Mississippi Valley Suffrage conference Wednesday. A Missouri delegate declared that the pastor of her church had gone so far as to "talk against woman suffrage" almost every Sunday from the pulpit.

"What do you do about it?" demanded a score of delegates.

"Quit the church," was the reply, and the hall rang with cheers and clapping of hands. No action was taken.

Moonshiner Is Arrested.

Davenport, Wash.—After lying in wait on a nearby mountainside for several days and through a spyglass watching the movements of the moonshiners from their place of concealment, Sheriff John A. Level and two deputies swooped down on Willis Tubbs, of the Spokane river country north of here Wednesday, and captured him while he was operating one of the most complete stills ever located in this section of the country.

EIGHT THOUSAND MORE TROOPS GO TO REINFORCE BORDER PATROL

Washington, D. C.—With 8000 additional troops under orders for the Mexican border, including 4000 National Guardsmen from Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, administration officials felt Wednesday night that necessary steps had been taken to prevent further raiding of American border towns by bandits.

President Wilson and his cabinet discussed the Mexican situation, but the President had authorized the new troop orders before his advisers gathered. General Scott and General Funston recommended early in the day that additional forces be sent to the border. After an exchange of telegrams General Funston suggested that the National guard from the three states named be called out in addition to the sending of all the remaining infantry to join his command. His suggestion was approved.

Canada's Only Woman Recruiting Officer.



Mrs. Clara Sanderson Laub.

Mrs. Clara Sanderson Laub spent more than a year in hospital work in France, and then returned to Canada to do what she could to induce men to enlist. This photograph shows her in her recruiting costume. She is the only woman in Canada engaged wholly in this work, and she has brought many men to the colors.

German Embassy Declares New Note Gives President Wilson All He Asked—Congress Quiet.

Washington, D. C.—Germany's note has postponed, if it actually has not averted, a diplomatic break with the United States.

President Wilson will make the decision after he has read the official text, which reached the State Department late Friday night by cable from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. It was said authoritatively after the cabinet meeting that if the official text bore out the unofficial version transmitted in Berlin's news dispatches, Germany's assurances undoubtedly would be accepted, and before taking another step the United States would await the fulfillment of her latest promises.

In such case the United States might not reply to the note and would await evidence of the actual abandonment of Germany's present practices of submarine warfare, which is declared.

President Wilson is described by those close about him as being in a position where he cannot question the good faith of Germany's assurances, which must stand or fall by the future conduct of her submarine campaign.

The German embassy's view is that the note gives all President Wilson asked for; that it signifies a return to "cruiser warfare"—the use of submarines as regular naval cruisers, intercepting commerce with visit and search, and that inasmuch as it makes no mention of the armed ship question, that perplexing feature of the controversy is not involved.

Congress Took the Note Quietly, and Although Members expressed a variety of views, the general sentiment seemed to be in favor of leaving the situation in the hands of the President.

On the surface there was no sign of activity in the group which has been working to prevent the President from pressing the situation to the point of a diplomatic rupture.

Following are 20 vital points in the German note:

1. Admits "possibility" that Sussex was torpedoed by a German submarine.
2. Denies "deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction."
3. Contents it has exercised "far-reaching restraints" on submarine operations.
4. Asserts it has issued orders to "visit and search," except as to "enemy freight ships in war zone."
5. Asserts "good faith" in giving and executing these orders.
6. Admits "errors" and pleads for "allowances" for them.
7. Seeks to shift blame for killing Americans to the United States.
8. Asserts many deaths would not have occurred had United States "accepted German proposals."
9. Refuses to dispense with its submarine weapon.
10. Offers "a further concession" (see 18, below).
11. Accuses Britain "beginning" violations of international law.
12. Charges United States with "discrimination" against Germany.
13. Alleges British violations of international law.
14. Asserts United States has "power to confine war to armed forces."
15. Accuses the United States of partiality to allies.
16. Revives "munitions" question.
17. Discusses plea for humanity.
18. Blames allies for continuing the war.
19. Germany "ready to make peace"—on Germany's terms.
20. Offers new pledge to observe international law—provided:
21. United States successfully insists that Britain observe, as laid down in notes of December 28, 1914, and November 5, 1915, "forthwith."
22. Reserves "complete liberty of decision," should United States not meet this requirement.

Raider May Be In Pacific.

San Francisco—As the schooner W. G. Irwin, from Roche Harbor, Washington, was passing Point Reyes, Cal., at midnight Saturday a war vessel suddenly crossed directly in front of the Irwin and carried away the latter's fore rigging. This report was made by the master of the sailing vessel, which arrived here loaded with lime. The steamer Tjikembang, of the Java-Pacific line, which just arrived in port, was warned by wireless three days out from Honolulu to be on the lookout for a German commerce raider.

Germans Gaining Ground.

Paris—In fierce attacks on both banks of the Meuse Sunday the German forces gained ground from the French. They entered the French communicating trenches east of Hill 304 and gained a footing in the first French line between Handmont wood and Fort Douaumont, over an extent of nearly a third of a mile. General Robert George Nivelle has been appointed to direct the local operations at Verdun. General Henri Philippe Petain was promoted to commander-in-chief between Soisson and Verdun.

American Flag Stays Up.

Columbus, N. M.—Thirty Carranza customs guards stopped an American motor supply train at Las Palomas, eight miles south of the border, Saturday, and ordered the commander to remove American flags flying from the cars. The Mexicans, who had been celebrating "Cinco de Mayo," the Mexican national holiday, informed him American flags could not be allowed on Mexican soil. No attention was paid to the demand and no trouble resulted.

Packers Are Convicted.

Chicago—Swift & Co., packers, were found guilty by a jury in the federal court on all 29 counts in the indictment charging it with violation of the interstate commerce laws.

BERLIN'S ANSWER PUTS OFF BREAK

Assurances of Change in Sub- marine Methods Acceptable.

UNITED STATES TO AWAIT FULFILLMENT

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