

BERLIN'S ANSWER PUTS OFF BREAK

Assurances of Change in Submarine Methods Acceptable.

UNITED STATES TO AWAIT FULFILLMENT

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

Washington, D. C.—Germany's note has been 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 commanders.

The German embassy's view is that the note gives all President Wilson asked for; that it signals 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. Contends 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. Asserts many deaths would not have occurred had United States "accepted German proposals."
8. Refuses to dispense with its submarine weapon.
9. Offers "a further concession" (see 18, below).
10. Accuses Britain "beginning" violations of international law.
11. Pleads "self defense."
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. Revives "munitions" question.
16. Discusses plea for humanity.
17. Blames allies for continuing the war. Germany "ready to make peace"—on Germany's terms.
18. Offers new pledge to observe international law—provided.
19. United States successfully insists that Britain observe, as laid down in notes of December 28, 1914, and November 5, 1915, "forthwith."
20. Reserves "complete liberty of decision," should United States not meet this requirement.

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.

TWO KILLED AND MANY HURT IN STEEL WORKS STRIKE BATTLE

Pittsburg.—Two men are known to have been killed, four probably fatally wounded and a score of others seriously hurt when a mob, said by the authorities to have been composed mainly of foreigners, attacked the Edgar Thomson works of the Carnegie Steel company in Braddock.

A pitched battle lasting an hour followed, during which 400 shots were fired, but the rioters were finally forced to retreat in the face of a deadly fire from the riot guns and revolvers of deputy sheriffs and plant guards. The situation is now quiet, but 2000 citizens of the borough have been sworn in as deputies and are patrolling the streets. District Attorney Jackson announced that he would take steps at once for the deportation of all foreigners connected with the trouble.

The riot was the climax of a day of disorder in the boroughs of Braddock and Rankin, during which mobs stormed the plants of four big steel companies, drove the workmen out and then partly wrecked the interior of the plants.

Many of those injured in the fighting at the Edgar Thomson works were spirited away by the rioters and for hours after quiet was restored the injured continued to be brought to hospitals for treatment.

Snipers hidden in doorways and windows near the Thirteenth-street entrance tried to pick off deputies who were fighting to hold back the mob, and two deputies were said to have been hit. Women also joined in the mad fight to gain entry to the works and two of these were wounded. The two men killed were foreigners.

English Conscription Foreshadowed by Premier's Speech in Commons

London.—Premier Asquith foreshadowed in the house of commons Wednesday the intention of the government to introduce a bill providing for immediate general compulsion for men of military age.

The premier reviewed the recent controversy over the question of recruiting and gave some figures showing what the British empire has done since the outbreak of the war. He said the army, which at the beginning of the war consisted of 26 divisions, now amounted to 83 divisions, including the naval division, and the contributions of the dominions but excluding India.

After reviewing carefully the conditions under which recruiting had been carried out, the premier said it had been decided that the men required could not be obtained in due time with existing machinery. He pointed out there was an immense advantage in getting rid of piecemeal treatment of the question, which had given rise to so much objection.

German-Americans to Show Loyalty.

New York, May 2.—A demonstration of loyalty to America is one of the purposes of a great meeting to be held under the auspices of the United German-American societies and the Austro-Hungarian societies at Sheephead Bay, Speedway, June 4. The day will be designated as "American Liberty day."

To remind the people that many Germans have proved their loyalty to this country a series of floats representing many famous Americans of German parentage, such as Molly Pitcher, Baron von Steuben, Baron DeKalb, Pastorius, Muehlenberg, Carl Schurz and Franz Sigel, will be shown. A troop of German veterans of the Civil War will march in the parade and a living American flag will be composed of 1600 girls in uniform.

Big Warship Goes On Duty.

Philadelphia.—The Oklahoma, the latest oil-burning super-dreadnaught added to the United States navy, built at an approximate cost of \$7,000,000, was placed in commission at the Philadelphia navy yard Wednesday. The ship is commanded by Captain Roger Wills, and her complement consists of 50 officers and 800 men. The huge warship steamed to the navy yard from the New York Shipbuilding company's plant.

Congress Not to Recess.

Washington, D. C.—Congress probably will not recess for the national conventions. Majority Leader Kitchin of the house said that some measure not requiring the presence of all the members probably will be considered during the convention weeks, so that those who desire to get away may do so. Senate and house may recess for three days at a time.

Norway Sells to Britain.

London.—The British government has bought the entire output of Norwegian animal and fish oils, according to a reliable report in circulation here. It will be recalled that during the first year of the war Germany was reported to have outbid American and English buyers of the Norwegian output.

Nuts for Oil, Not Food.

Seattle, Wash.—Owners of 1500 bags of spoiled peanuts, valued at \$12,000, which the state seized on the ground that they were unfit for human food, represented in the superior court that the nuts were not intended for human consumption, but for manufacture into oils for soap. The owners therefore seek to have the nuts released and not destroyed.

NEWS ITEMS Of General Interest About Oregon

Cattle Losses Prove Small; Outlook for Livestock Good

Baker.—After hearing rosy reports on present conditions and the future of the livestock industry in the northwest, the third annual convention of the Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers' association began movements for the further betterment of the business.

Two hundred and fifty members, one-half of the total enrollment, had registered and more are expected, so that attendance records are likely to be broken. The city is decorated and everyone is vying to entertain the visitors from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada and other states.

Mayor C. L. Palmer, Secretary W. E. Meacham, of the Baker commercial club, and Circuit Judge Anderson greeted the members to Baker, and Walter E. Pierce, of La Grande, responded.

President William Pollman, in his annual address, said that in spite of the severe winter the cattle losses in the state for the year would be little more than normal. He predicted record prices for grass-fed cattle next fall. T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the American Livestock association, urged brand legislation to stop cattle thefts in shipments to the east.

The resolution to recommend to the State Sanitary board that no further brands be granted if the brand was built on another brand and on the same part of an animal, was adopted. A modified county inspection law permitting cattle to pass from one county to another by bill of sale or inspection brand certificate, was also adopted.

Sugar Officials Visit New Field.

Sutherlin.—George Austin, chief agriculturist for the Utah-Idaho Sugar company, and George A. Smith, purchasing agent for the Utah company, were visitors in Sutherlin valley this week with Alexander Nibley, secretary agriculturist for the Oregon-Utah company, and E. H. Austin, of Grants Pass, chief agriculturist for the Oregon company.

The officials were driven over the sugar beet land of this section to investigate the desirability of establishing a sugar factory here next year. Six hundred acres have been contracted for the growing of beets near Sutherlin this year and the greater part of the land has been planted. It is the intention of the Sutherlin land owners to contract from 3000 to 4000 acres to beet culture next year.

Mill Takes On 50 Men.

Klamath Falls.—An increase in the payroll of the Pelican Bay Lumber company, of this city, is to be made. The big mill is to be operated 20 hours a day. This will increase the daily cut to 300,000 feet of lumber and necessitate the employment of 50 more men.

President H. D. Mortensen, of the Pelican Bay company, made the announcement. If the new municipal highway, connecting Klamath Falls with Shippington, the important mill center on Upper Klamath lake, where the Pelican mill is located, is favorably voted upon at the regular city election Monday, and built, employees of that and other mills in the neighborhood can reside in the city and work at the mills.

Big Mill Contract Awarded.

Oregon City.—The Hawley Pulp & Paper company has awarded to the Grace & Rasmussen company, of Portland, the contract for the erection of the generating plant and pulp mill, one of the five buildings that constitute the \$750,000 extension now being made.

The pulp mill and generating plant will be located on the brink of the falls, near station A. It will be a concrete structure. The new paper mill will be electrically driven and the \$128,000 paper machine which will be installed will be the only electrically driven machine of its kind on the Pacific coast.

Fruit Outlook Good.

Hood River.—Prospects for record yields of all varieties of fruits were never better in the Hood River valley. "I have examined cherries, peaches and apricots," says E. H. Shepard, editor of "Better Fruit," "and so far as I could discover not the least damage has been caused by the frost or cold rains. When apricots have not been injured you may be sure that no other fruit has been hurt."

The profit from the year's strawberry crop, now estimated at about 175 carloads, should set a high water mark. The 1916 apple crop is estimated at from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, the largest in the community's history.

Big Timber Deal is Made.

Baker.—One of the biggest timber deals closed within recent years in eastern Oregon was made known Wednesday by Frank Gardiner, of the Baker White Pine Lumber company, when he announced the purchase by that corporation of approximately 20,000 acres of timber land in Baker and Grant counties, principally in the vicinity of Whitney. A large portion of the timber is along Trout and China creeks.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland.—Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.03½; forty-fold, 93c; club, 92c; red-fife, 93c; red Russian, 92c.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$26.25.

Barley—No. 1 feed, \$27; bran, \$22; shorts, \$24.

Hops—1915 crop, 10@12c; 1916 contracts, 10@12c.

Hides—Salted hides, 25 pounds and up, 16c; salted stags, 50 pounds and up, 12c; salted kid, 15 pounds to 25 pounds, 17c; salted calf up to 15 pounds, 22c; green hides, 50 pounds and up, 14c; green stags, 50 pounds and up, 19c; green kip, 15 pounds, 17c; dry flint hides, 28c; dry flint calf, up to 7 pounds, 30c; dry salt hides, 28c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 21@27c; valley, 30c.

Mohair—New clip, 45@50c per lb.

Cascara Bark—Old and new, 4c per pound.

Pelts—Dry long-wooled pelts, 20c; dry short-wooled pelts, 16c; dry shearings, 10@25c each; salted shearings, 15@25c each; dry goat, long hair, 18c each; dry goat shearings, 10@25c; salted long-wooled pelts, April, \$1.25 @2.50 each.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$23.50 per ton; alfalfa, old crop, \$19.50 @21.

Millfeed—Spot prices: bran, \$23.50 per ton; shorts, \$26.50 per ton; rolled barley, \$31.50@32.50.

Corn—Whole, \$36 per ton; cracked, \$37 per ton.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75c per dozen; tomatoes, \$3.50@4 per crate; cabbage, \$3@3.50 per hundred; garlic, 10c per pound; peppers, 17½@20c per pound; eggplant, 20@25c per pound; horse radish, 8½c per pound; cauliflower, 75c@1.10; lettuce, \$1.85@2.25 per crate; cucumbers, \$1.25@1.50 per dozen; spinach, 4@6c per pound; asparagus, local, 75c@1.10, \$1@1.25 box; rhubarb, 1½@2c per pound; peas 6½c per pound; beans, 8@11c per pound; celery, \$3.50@3.75 per crate.

Potatoes—Jobbing prices: Oregon, \$1.25@1.50; Yakimas, \$1.00 per sack; new California, 5c per pound. Buying price: Oregon, \$1@1.15.

Onions—Oregon, \$1.35@1.50 per sk.; Texas Bermudas, \$1.50@2.

Green Fruit—Strawberries, \$1.25@1.90 per crate; apples, \$1@1.75 per box.

Eggs—Jobbing prices: Oregon ranch candled, 23c per dozen; uncandled, 21½@22c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 17½@18c; stags, 13c; broilers, 30@35c pound; turkeys, live, 19@21c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 25@27c; ducks, 15@16c; geese, 10@11c.

Butter—Extras, prints, 28@29c; prime firsts, 27c; firsts, 26c; cubes, 24@25½c; butterfat, No. 1, 27c, delivered Portland; No. 2, 25c.

Cheese—Oregon triplets, jobbing buying prices, 17c per pound f. o. b. dock Portland; Young Americas, 18c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 10½@11c per pound. Pork—Fancy, 11c per pound.

Cattle—Steers, choice grain and pulp, \$8.75@9; choice hay, \$8.50@8.75; good, \$8.15@8.50; medium, \$7.75@8.15. Cows, choice \$7.50@8; good, \$6.75@7.25; medium, \$6.25@7.25; heifers, \$5 @8.25; bulls, \$2.75@6; stags, \$3@5.25.

Hogs—Prime light, \$8.90@9.15; good to prime, \$8.50@8.75; rough heavy, \$7.90@8; pigs and skips, \$7.90@8.

Sheep—Yearlings, \$8.25@10; wethers, \$8@9; ewes, \$7@8.25; lambs, \$8.25@10.50.

Holding of Oats Raises Price.

Not enough oats are offered to keep up with the present demand and the holding back of supplies is slowly but surely forcing up prices. There is a difference of opinion in the trade as to the quantity of oats remaining in the country, some dealers declaring that stocks have been reduced to a point much below expectations, while others assert that the unsold supply is heavy and that the carry-over into the new crop will be of record size.

Whichever side is right, there is no question as to the bullishness of holders, and their refusal to sell has brought about a stronger market. For prompt delivery, \$26.25 was offered at the Merchants' exchange yesterday and \$26.75 was asked. The same price was bid for June oats and \$27.50 was asked. On the Sound, the demand for oats was stronger than here. A part of the strength of the market is credited to the pending government order.

The barley market derives much of its strength from California, where continued dry, warm weather is each day lessening the chance of a good crop.

Raise Tanbark in Northwest.

Efforts are to be made through the co-operation of the Portland chamber of commerce, agricultural college and John Hall, special representatives of the New Zealand Dominion government in Portland, to develop the cultivation of wattle bark in Oregon for tanning purposes.

The Australian government is conducting a systematic campaign to foster the growing of wattle in New South Wales, because of the scarcity of suitable tan barks. Mr. Hall calls attention to the similarity of the climate in New South Wales to that of Oregon and believes the culture of wattle can be made profitable in this state.

Yakima Hops are Sold.

George Kerr, of North Yakima, sold 100 bales of 1915 hops at 11 cents. This was the only transaction reported in the spot market on the coast. It is said there is a fair demand for contracts at the prices lately paid.

ZEPPELIN SMASHED AGAINST MOUNTAIN

Crew Scattered Along Sea and Land; Two Picked Up.

TWENTY-FIFTH GERMAN AIRSHIP LOST

Hundred Bombs Dropped by Raiders On British Coast—Reports of 36 Casualties are Made.

London.—The Zeppelin L-20 has been completely destroyed and driven ashore on the western side of Hafso Firth, Norway, according to advices from Stavanger.

Some of the crew were rescued. It is said the Zeppelin is the twenty-fifth lost since the war began.

The Zeppelin L-20 passed north of Sandnaes about 10 o'clock in the morning, says a Reuter dispatch from Stavanger. She was flying at a low altitude and was in a damaged condition. Five or six men were seen to jump from the airship. Boats put out to their assistance, and the commander and one seaman were rescued and taken to a hospital.

The Zeppelin then was driven over the hilltops against a hillside. Its after-body broke in two and part of it fell to the ground. Some of the crew jumped or were hurled out.

The Zeppelin then rose a little and was driven westward, but the bag of the dirigible collapsed in the center and the airship descended rapidly.

A torpedo-boat which had been following along the coast went to its assistance and rescued three men still in the cabin. A fourth man had jumped out shortly before.

Of the rescued men three officers and two non-commissioned officers were brought ashore; the whereabouts of the rest of the crew is not known.

The Zeppelin was destroyed and driven ashore on the western side of the Firth, near its outlet to the sea.

The Zeppelin air raid on the northeast coast of England and southeast coast of Scotland Thursday resulted in 36 casualties. This announcement was made officially.

FOUR LEADERS OF IRISH REVOLT SHOT

London.—The coalition cabinet has ridden over one more crisis and made what atonement was possible for permitting rebellion to flame up by dropping overboard the chief secretary of Ireland, Augustine Birrell, who theoretically was responsible for the control of that country.

Premier Asquith announced to the house of commons the execution of four of the Sinn Fein leaders and that Sir Roger Casement would be tried with the utmost expedition. He said also that three others of the signers of the "Irish republican proclamation" had been sentenced to terms of three years in prison.

The men shot were: Patrick H. Pearce, "provisional president" of Ireland.

James Connolly, self-styled "commandant-general of the Irish republican army."

Thomas Macdonough, close associate of Pearce.

Thomas J. Clark, former leader in the Fenian conferences.

Standard Oil Doubles.

New York.—Profits of the Standard Oil company of New York for 1913 were more than double those of the preceding year, according to the annual statement. Net earnings of \$15,761,663 show an increase of \$8,025,749, the surplus increasing from \$1,736,000 to \$9,761,663 and the total surplus from \$16,701,591 to \$26,464,254. The total surplus is now more than one-third of the company's entire capitalization.

Pinchot Forces Defeated.

Washington, D. C.—Advocates of the Shields water power bill, pending in congress, won their fight in the National Conservation Congress, when the congress voted to adopt a majority committee report indorsing the measure.

Gifford Pinchot, who at the last congress three years ago defeated a proposal somewhat similar, vainly opposed this action. Charges that the convention was backed by the power interests were made and denied.

Movies Get Ezra Meeker.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson was too busy to say goodbye to Ezra Meeker as he was starting on his trans-continental drive to Olympia, Wash. Mr. Meeker and his famous wagon, however, were photographed in front of the White House and then by the movies back of the White House as he actually began his westward journey.