

GERMAN REPLY TO YANKEE NOTE EVADES ISSUES

Regrets Offered for Fabala and Officers' Reparation for Gulfight and Cushing—Quibble Over Lusitania and Shifts Blame to England—Raise Issue of Titanic.

BERLIN, May 29, via London.—The German reply to the American note, sent after the sinking of the Lusitania, was signed by Herr von Jagow, the foreign minister, at 11 o'clock last night and delivered to Ambassador Gerard this forenoon for transmission to Washington. The note expresses Germany's regret for injuries sustained by Americans as a result of submarine and aeroplane attacks and offers compensation in cases in which Germany is found to be in the wrong. As indicated previously in these dispatches, the note defers a direct answer to the questions raised by President Wilson pending a further exchange of views. Germany desires to establish whether the Lusitania was a defenseless merchant ship or was being used for the transportation of war munitions and soldiers, on which unsuspecting passengers were permitted to take passage to safeguard the war materials. The American representations regarding the torpedoing of the British steamer Fabala, in which an American citizen lost his life, are answered with the statement that it was intended to offer ample time for the passengers and crew to leave the ship. The action of the captain in attempting to escape, however, necessitated more summary action. Even the commander of the submarine granted ten minutes for those on board to leave the vessel and subsequently extended the time to twenty-three minutes before sinking the ship. Mean No Harm Germany expresses regrets for "the unintentional attacks" on the American steamer Cushing and the Gulfight. The Cushing was attacked by German airmen in the North sea and the Gulfight was torpedoed off Seilly Island. Germany disavows any intention to attack harmless neutral craft. She offers to pay compensation wherever she is found to be in the wrong, and to refer doubtful cases to The Hague for a decision. The passages in the American note concerning a possible disavowal by Germany of intent to sink the Lusitania and the discontinuance of her present practices of submarine warfare are not mentioned specifically in the reply. The note states that pending the reply of the American government to the German assumptions of fact regarding the character of the Lusitania and her cargo, no attempt will be made to answer the demands contained in the American note. These assumptions of fact are as follows: "The Lusitania was built as an auxiliary cruiser, subsidized and carried on the navy list as such. She carried, according to German information, two guns mounted and concealed below decks.

BRITISH TORPEDO IN DARDANELLES NEAR SCORPION

American Station Ship Endangered When Submarine Fires Wild in Turkish Waters—Requested to Shift Anchorage Out of Danger Zone.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The American station ship Scorpion narrowly escaped damage by a submarine on May 24 at Constantinople. Ambassador Morgenthau reported to the state department today that the ship was requested to shift her anchorage on account of possible danger also from the fire of shore batteries. The state department today issued this statement on the Scorpion incident: "The department is advised by the American ambassador in Constantinople that on the afternoon of May 24 a submarine entered the Bosphorus from the Sea of Marmora, and that several torpedoes were fired in the harbor, one of them seriously damaging a large transport anchored near the Scorpion. The town and shore batteries opened fire without result. The Scorpion has been requested by the port captain to shift anchorage on account of the possible danger of fire from shore batteries and will go up to Hedbek at once." On May 27 the British admiralty reported that a British submarine had dashed into Constantinople harbor and discharged a torpedo at a transport. The latter shot was evidently the one which endangered the Scorpion. The station ship is a converted yacht bought during the Spanish war.

ROAD OVER SISKIYOU IS COMPLETED

Mountain Section of Pacific Highway to Be Opened to Travel in Few Days.

The Pacific highway over the Siskiyou mountains will be thrown open to travel in a few days. The highway will be one of the scenic drives of America. It is graded 24 feet in width and the maximum grade is six per cent. All curves have a minimum radius of 200 feet and everywhere the road can be seen for a hundred yards ahead, eliminating all danger. The stretch of 13 miles in Jackson county cost over \$200,000 for grading. It will be hard surfaced this summer under the direction of the state highway commission. The new highway replaces the old Dilliver toll road with its 25 per cent grades. The highway crosses the Southern Pacific railroad track twice, once at Dollarhide and again at Steinman. In both cases the highway passes over the railway on concrete bridges. At Steinman a novel but very necessary piece of construction is seen where the highway not only passes over the railway but turns three quarters of a circle and passes under itself. This was done to save the expense of making a fill further down which would have required thousands of yards of material.

Concrete viaducts that avoid railroad grade crossings on the Siskiyou section of the Pacific Highway.

TEUTON MARCH UPON PRZEMSL IS UNCHECKED

Berlin Admits Russians Hurl Back Austro Force at Scniawa, But Claim Gains Elsewhere—French Bombard Last Obstacle in Arras—Battle Rages at St. Nazaire.

BERLIN, May 29.—The Austro-German advance on the Galician fortress of Przemyel is continuing unchecked. The official statement issued today at the war office says that further ground has been gained. It is announced also that German aviators dropped bombs on St. Omar, in northern France, 22 miles southwest of Calais. Terrific fighting is continuing along the river San in Galicia, with the Austro-German forces making progress except at Scniawa, fifty miles north of Przemyel, where, according to the claims of Petrograd, and the admissions of Vienna, an Austro-Hungarian force is being thrown back across the river to the west bank. In this action the Russians assert that they captured several thousand prisoners and a number of guns. In the Caucasus the Russians now in occupation of the city of Van, in Turkish Armenia, are steadily advancing against the Turks. The latest report given out by the French army headquarters dwell on the British advance toward La Bassée and further French progress in the most difficult sector of the Lens-Arras line. Near Ecurie, a little to the north of Arras a formidable German fortress bars the road to the eastward. The French have captured a part of this work, which is known as the Labyrinth and they are now endeavoring to totally reduce it. The Germans are fighting stoutly to prevent allied progress in this direction, and they have made no less than seven sanguinary assaults on the new French position at Angros. Berlin reports that the battle at Ablain, St. Nazaire, is still raging.

EVIDENCE SHOWS NEBRASKAN HIT BY SUBMARINE

Naval Attache Examination Shows New Detail—Name and Port of Vessel Painted Amidships—Captain and Crew Describe Attack of Sea Wolf in Testimony.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Evidence forwarded by Ambassador Page to the state department today, gathered by Lieutenant John H. Towers, naval attache at the American embassy at London, indicates that the American steamer Nebraskan was torpedoed by a submarine. Lieutenant Towers made a technical examination of the Nebraskan on her arrival at Liverpool. The chief engineer stated that he saw the wake of a torpedo just before the vessel was attacked. The American ambassador in London informed the state department that Lieutenant Towers' investigation brings out the facts as follows: "That the Nebraskan had left Liverpool bound for the Delaware breakwater on the afternoon of May 24 and was in water ballast. The words 'Nebraskan, New York,' were painted on each side amidships in letters six feet high, and she flew the American flag continuously up to approximately 8:10 p. m., May 25, at which time the ship was about forty miles southwest of Fastnet. "The flag was then holed down, because the sun had set and the ship was considered at sea. The chief engineer of the ship at 8:24 p. m. observed a white streak in the water, perpendicular to the ship on the starboard side, and a severe shock was felt almost instantly, followed by a violent explosion abreast hold No. 1. "Hatch covers No. 1 were blown off, also cargo booms above the same, and the air was filled with oil and debris, the double bottom compartments below hold No. 1 having been used for tanks for fuel oil. Bottom plating and pieces of the side were blown up through two decks. The ship settled immediately by the head and officers and crew took to the boats. After remaining off the ship about one hour, they returned and headed the ship for Liverpool. "Under orders of the British admiralty, a British naval trawler came up at midnight and remained with the Nebraskan until she reached the mouth of the Mersey. "No one was seriously injured. The ambassador is sending by mail a detailed report of Lieutenant Towers' and depositions of three of the ship's officers taken by the consul at Liverpool."

EMBARGO ON ARMS TO MEXICO PLAN PRESIDENT BELIEF

WASHINGTON, May 29.—President Wilson's forthcoming statement on the Mexican situation will contain a detailed review of conditions and serve a warning on the factional leaders that the United States will insist on an improvement of the internal situation. Officials refused today to discuss what alternative the president has in mind. The statement has been written by President Wilson himself on his typewriter in his study, and is said to contain about 1500 words. It will be forwarded to the various Mexican leaders through American agents. It is said to be based on the conclusion that conditions in Mexico have come to such a state that the United States as the southern republic's "next friend," must see to it that there is a change. An embargo on the exportation of arms from the United States is understood to have been under consideration. The report to President Wilson by Duval West, who recently returned from Mexico, is said not to have been the only factor influencing the president's determination. Much other data has been coming to him for months. American Red Cross supplies for the famine sufferers are to be concentrated in three great government warehouses at Galveston, Laredo and El Paso. Letters to the governor of each state, many prominent men and to some interested parties in Mexico asking co-operation, were sent out today by Red Cross headquarters.

JUDGE HUMPHRIES NATIONAL FIGURE OF SEATTLE DEAD

SEATTLE, Wn., May 29.—Superior Judge John E. Humphries, whose injunctions and contempt of court decisions in a street speaking controversy with the socialists of Seattle drew nation wide attention during the summer and autumn of 1913, died today of uremic poisoning, aged 63 years. He was a native of Calhoun, Ill., and had lived in Seattle 27 years. He was a candidate for supreme justice in 1908, but was defeated. Alleging that he had been counted out, he made the alleged injustice done him an issue when he ran for United States senator in 1910 and for supreme justice last year. In July, 1913, following the riots in which men from United States warships wrecked a half dozen meeting places of the socialist party and Industrial Workers of the World, Judge Humphries enjoined Mayor Cotterill from closing the saloons and censoring a daily newspaper. Judge Humphries subsequently caused the imprisonment of 100 socialists, including several women, one with a baby, for contempt of court in signing a paper denouncing him for his issuance of an injunction in a street speaking case.

URGUE LIGHTS ON NEUTRAL SHIPS IN NAVAL ZONE

WASHINGTON, May 29.—An urgent warning to American shipping against traversing the naval war zone incautiously and to have all neutral markings displayed as conspicuously as possible, including illumination at night, was communicated to the state department today by the German government through the American embassy at Berlin. The German warning was announced in the following statement made public by the state department: "The American ambassador at Berlin has been informed by the German foreign office that in view of the fact that during the last few weeks it has repeatedly occurred that neutral ships have been sunk in the waters designated as an area of maritime war by the German admiralty, on February 4, 1915, and especially in one case where it was established that the sinking was traceable to an attack by a German submarine which took the neutral ship for an English vessel in the darkness, on account of the inadequate illumination of its neutral distinctive markings, it recommended that American shipping circles again be warned against traversing the area of maritime war incautiously and also be urged to make the neutral markings as plain as possible, and especially to have them illuminated promptly and sufficiently at night."

80,000 TURKS IN GALLIPOLI SHORT OF MUNITIONS

LONDON, May 29.—The Turkish troops depending the Gallipoli peninsula against the landing force of the allies number 20,000 men, according to the correspondent at Athens of the Reuter Telegram company. The Turks are remaining on the defensive in the Caucasus and are concentrating all their efforts on the Dardanelles, whither reinforcements are being brought from Syria. The supplies of ammunition, both for the infantry and artillery, are reported to be decreasing rapidly with no prospect of being replenished. Reports reaching Athens from Sofia set forth that Bulgaria is holding to neutrality, but the leaders of the opposition party believe that if Rumania intervenes in the war, Bulgaria will follow suit.

WEATHER BUREAU CHIEF ON VISIT

C. F. Marvin, chief of the government weather bureau, arrived on No. 16 today to investigate the needs of the weather bureau service to the Rogue River valley. The preliminary work and the establishing of sub-stations has been done by Messrs. Drake and Sheldon. County Pathologist Professor M. P. Henderson, Professor F. C. Reimer and A. C. Allen will visit these substations today with Mr. Marvin and furnish him the information he requires. Should a permanent weather bureau station be established in the valley the offices will no doubt be located in the new Federal building.

RECOVERY OF NINETEEN BODIES NANAIMO, B. C., MAY 29.—Nineteen bodies of victims of last Thursday's explosion in the reserve mine of the Western Fuel company have been taken out and it is expected that the other three, which are hidden behind a fall of rock and coal, will be recovered today.

ITALY'S ENTRANCE AFFECTS CHURCH

ROME, May 28, via Paris, May 29 9 p. m.—Discussing the vexed question of the departure from Rome of representatives of belligerent countries accredited to the holy see, the Osservatore Romano, the vatican organ, says: "Admitting that the Italian government is under responsibility to the holy see, such a position did not correspond with the dignity of their office. Their departure from Rome must be attributed merely to a new situation created by the participation of Italy in the war. The position of the holy see is rendered most difficult as it cannot confer directly with representatives of the belligerents, thus restricting the internationality which is so necessary for the pope to carry out his mission to Christian society."

ITALY AND CZAR TO EXCHANGE MEN

ROME, May 29.—Negotiations have been reopened with Petrograd, according to the Tribune, regarding the transfer to Italy of prisoners of Italian nationality taken from the Austrian forces.

BIG LEAGUES HAMPERED BY WEATHER CONDITIONS

CHICAGO, May 29.—Rain and cold weather have caused 102 baseball games to be postponed in the National, American and Federal leagues, since the start of the season, according to figures compiled here today. The figures set a record for major league postponements.

KULTUR IN BRAZIL VIA LAND SEIZURE PLAN OF GERMAN

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, May 29.—The Gazette de Noticias in its issue of today, denounced what it describes as "German maneuvers" in Southern Brazil, where the Germans have established an important colony. This paper declares that the German colonists assembled a depot of munitions of war, and that it was their intention to proclaim the independence of the state of Santo Catherine. The outbreak of the war in Europe caused them to postpone carrying this project into effect. The Brazilian government is said to have communicated this information to the German minister, who promised to investigate.

CHAMPAGNE BREAKS UP

LONDON, May 29, 10:23 a. m.—A report received by Lloyd's states that the steamer Champagne of the French Trans-Atlantic line, which ran ashore near St. Nazaire, has broken in two. The 900 passengers aboard the Champagne were removed safely.

ZEPPELIN LOST OFF HELGOLAND AFTER RAID ON SOUTHEAST

GENEVA, May 29, via Paris, 2:10 p. m.—A dispatch received here this morning from Friedrichshaven on Lake Constance sets forth that one of the Zeppelin airships which three days ago raided the town of Southend at the mouth of the Thames, forty miles east of London, was struck by one of the British shells fired at it. Owing to the resultant loss of gas it was unable to reach the mainland and fell into the sea off Helgoland. Whether the crew was saved is not known.

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