

Decoration Day--Here We Strew the Earth With Flowers; and There With Blood and Torn Bodies



PRESIDENT PLANS FIRM REPLY TO GERMANY'S NOTE REITERATING DEMANDS OF PREVIOUS PAPER

Cabinet Meeting Called for Tomorrow to Consider Situation—Kaiser's Answer Regarding as Evading Essentials and Hiding Behind Technicalities—President in Seclusion Ponders on Crisis—Note to Be Sent Mexico Warning Factions to Restore Order and Cease Fighting.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Two international problems—the one a crisis in the relations between the United States and Germany and the other the determination of the administration to bring about an early cessation of internal warfare in Mexico—developed for President Wilson today a combination of circumstances hardly paralleled in American history.

endeavored to obscure and evade the main issue—the questions of humanity involved and sought to interpose a technical argument on matters of law hitherto undisputed under the universally accepted laws of nations.

There was a confidence in executive quarters that the warning would suffice to set in motion definite plans for peace in Mexico, but in respect of the relations with Germany, made increasingly grave by the reply from Berlin to the American note sent as a consequence of the Lusitania disaster, pessimism and high tension were apparent.

The course of the United States ordered shaped by the president will be discussed at tomorrow's cabinet meeting. Through Ambassador Gerard, the president has known for several days the disappointing character of the note. While his action is unknown to anyone but himself—if, indeed, he has formed definite conclusions.

The official text of the note from Germany had arrived. Officials generally read it with profound disappointment, for, they pointed out, it

From a previous knowledge of the president's feeling over the Lusitania disaster in which more than 100 Americans lost their lives, it is confidently believed in many quarters that he will order the dispatch of a second note to Berlin within twenty-four or forty-eight hours, answering Germany's request for the facts of the Lusitania's cargo and equipment with a re-statement of the circumstances as made in the first American note and an intimation that a prompt reply is expected.

DE PALMA WINS RESTA IS SECOND ANDERSON THIRD

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—Ralph de Palma, driving a Mercedes, won the fifth annual 500-mile automobile race here today, breaking all records for the distance.

De Palma's time for the 500 miles was 5:33:55.50, an average speed of 89.84 miles an hour.

Dario Resta, in a Peugeot, finished second and Gil Anderson in a Stutz was third. Resta's time was 5:37:24.94, his average being 89.28 miles an hour.

Joe Cooper hit a retaining wall and was forced out soon after Resta finished. Anderson's time was 5:42:27.57, an average of 87.60 miles an hour.

Earl Cooper, Anderson's teammate, was fourth. Cooper made the distance in 5:48:03.60. Wilcox and O'Donnell were fighting for fifth place, with a few laps to go.

O'Donnell came in fifth in 6:08:13.27, the first to require more time than the winner of last year's race. Bob Burman was sixth in 6:13:10.61, and Alley finished seventh.

In an atmosphere of holiday calm, President Wilson studied today the international problems confronting him with respect to conditions in Mexico and the German submarine warfare. The president motored most of the morning, riding on the front seat of his car, apparently in deep thought.

The reply of the German government to the American note protesting against the sinking of the Lusitania and other violations of American rights in the war zone brought disappointment here and a revival of the tension which preceded the dispatch of the first communication to Berlin. At the White House it was stated the administration's plan in the Mexican situation would not be interfered with by the new developments with respect to Germany, except that the president's warning to the Mexican factions might not be issued on the same day as the second note to Germany is made public. The Mexican statement had been expected tomorrow.

LAST OF GERMAN RESERVES SUMMONED

AMSTERDAM, May 31.—The Reichsanzeiger of Berlin has published an order calling to the colors all first class members of the landsturm, or the final reserve forces not previously summoned. This order does not apply to Bavaria. Germans in Germany must report between June 8 and June 10. Germans outside of Germany as soon as possible.

WILSON APPLIES LESSONS OF CIVIL WAR TO PROBLEMS

Nation Should Not Walk Looking Backward, as Its Business Lies in the Years Ahead—Must See That Unity of Nation Is Realized.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—President Wilson roused a large audience at Memorial Day exercises at Arlington National cemetery to a high pitch of enthusiasm today by applying lessons of the civil war to present day problems. He declared that the solemn lesson of the war was that the unity of the United States be exemplified in the actions of its people.

"Let us think of our duty and the actions that lie before us," declared the president.

The president avoided any direct reference to the present international crisis. When he arose to speak the entire crowd stood up and clapped for several minutes. Just before the president's address, Bishop Cranston of Washington prayed that the president be given divine guidance in the "most delicate crisis in the history of the world," and John McElroy of the department of the Potomac G. A. R., said the president could be trusted to guide the country at the present time.

"It does not behoove a nation to walk with its eyes over its shoulders," declared the president in his address, "its business is constantly in the years that are ahead of it and in the present that challenged it to the display of its power. But there are reminiscences which are stimulating and wholesome and among those reminiscences are confidently to be ranked the recollections of days of heroism, days when great nations found it possible to express the best that was in them by the ardent exercise of every power that was in them."

"The solemn lesson of those memories for us is not that we must be ready to save the union again," he

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UNITED PRESBYTERIANS REFUSE TO UNITE

LOVELAND, Colo., May 31.—The possibility of uniting at this time with other churches of the Presbyterian doctrine was definitely eliminated today by the general assembly of the United Presbyterian church when the report on bills and overtures was adopted.

GULFLIGHT TORPEDOED THROUGH MISTAKE IS GERMAN EXCUSE

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has been formally notified that the American steamer Gulflight was sunk through mistake. The German submarine commander reported that he failed to notice the Gulflight's American flag and took her for a British vessel, the state department announced today.

The American ambassador at Berlin reports that the chief of the admiralty staff, Admiral Behlke, has informed him that the commander of the submarine which sank the Gulflight did so through mistake because two boats, similar to trawlers, one carrying wireless apparatus, were apparently conveying the Gulflight. The commander therefore thought it a British boat and did not notice the American flag on the stern until just after giving the order to fire.

BERNSTORFF CALLS UPON PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, May 31.—President Wilson has granted a request of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, for an interview at the white house Wednesday afternoon. It is understood that the ambassador desires to discuss questions pending between his country and the United States.

DANISH STEAMER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

LONDON, May 31, 8:12 p. m.—The Danish steamer Soborg has been sunk in the English channel by a German submarine, according to an announcement made by Lloyd's Agency. The members of her crew were saved.

LONDON, May 31.—The British steamer Dixiana was torpedoed off Ushant Saturday last, while on her way from Savannah, Ga., to Swansea, Wales.

UNVEIL MEMORIAL TO MAINE DEAD AT WASHINGTON

Dedication of Monument to Those Who Lost Lives Aboard Battleship in Havana Harbor by President—Secretary Bryan Orator of the Day—Daniels Also a Speaker.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Unveiling and dedication of the Maine memorial monument, erected by the government to the dead of the battleship destroyed seventeen years ago in Havana harbor, was the principal feature, aside from President Wilson's address, of the Memorial day exercises in Arlington cemetery.

The Maine monument is the mainmast and fighting top of the battleship which long lay in the bottom of Havana harbor. Restored and rigged as it was on the deck of the Maine, it now rises from a granite and marble base chiseled in the form of a gun turret with the names of the Maine's 264 victims carved on its curved exterior.

Fifty white uniformed marines manned the rigging, designed after the old ratlines of the destroyed ship, as the veil fell. This exercise followed an invocation by Rev. Father Chidwick, chaplain of the Maine.

As part of the ceremony, Frank Bagley Daniels and Jonathan Worth Daniels, sons of the secretary of the navy and nephews of Ensign Worth Bagley, the first American officer killed in the war with Spain, raised an ensign to the top of the mast, signal flags flaring the words, "Maine, 1915." The youths, clad in sailor suits, were attended by Mrs. Adelaide Worth Bagley and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, mother and sister of Ensign Bagley.

Memorial services of the day were in four sections, beginning with exercises at the graves of the unknown

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LUSITANIA'S DEAD ARRIVE, NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 31.—Five of the Lusitania's dead, three men and two women, were brought to New York today by the steamer Lapland from Liverpool. The bodies were those of Mrs. Catherine E. Willey of Lake Forest, Ill.; Miss Elizabeth Secombe of Boston, George R. Copping of Toronto; W. H. Brown and a man, Lindsay, address not given.

GERMAN REPLY HELD AS MOST UNSATISFACTORY AND EVASIVE BY THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

Kaiser's Note Declared Insincere and Pettifogging—Essential Facts Ignored—Based on "Probable Misapprehension as to Real Character of Lusitania"—Ignore Demands to Cease Submarine Warfare—Most Remarkable Thing About Document is Extent of Things Left Out.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Comment by leading papers of the United States on the German note is as follows:

New York (N. Y.) Times—The German reply is not responsive to our demand. It does not promote that clear and full understanding as to a grave situation which President Wilson in his note declared to be desirable. * * * The manner in which Berlin receives our representations in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania could not fail to create a most disagreeable impression in this country, which the note's outward form of courtesy will not remove.

New York (N. Y.) World—The German note in response to the American protest against submarine attacks upon merchantmen does not meet the issue. It is worse than evasive. It is insincere, even pettifogging. Regret will be felt everywhere in the United States the affair of a great people believed to be friendly have fallen into the hands of men capable of such desperate trifling.

New York (N. Y.) Tribune—Germany's answer to our government's protest against the slaughter of its citizens peacefully lawfully going about their business on the high seas, will not satisfy American opinion. Courteous on the surface as Herr von Jagow's communication is, it does not strike the note which the people of this country hoped that it would strike.

New York (N. Y.) Press—Berlin's answer to President Wilson's note is friendly, gracious and unsatisfactory. * * * The point is made unmistakable in Mr. Wilson's note that the von Tirpitz admiralty must stop slaughtering American citizens, whether in the case of a Gulflight or a Lusitania, whether by pairs or by scores. The Berlin foreign office speaks of a probable misapprehension on the part of our government as to the real character of the Lusitania. There is none; there could be none.

New York (N. Y.) Herald—Germany has ignored the real issue presented by the American note of May 13. As it was clearly set forth in that historic document, the attitude of the United States is not based upon any one of the series of events cited, but upon the principle involved in the method of warfare in which they were incidents. The United States today the champion of neutral rights and non-combatant humanity. In the case of Germany versus civilization, the United States holds a brief for civilization—and will to the end. Germany must respect the rights of non-combatants traveling upon the high seas.

Louisville Courier-Journal—The German answer to the American note is a quibble. The time is at hand when the president must meet the demands of his countrymen that nothing must happen to trail our majesty before any other majesty, and that the United States shall lay down to belligerents certain rights and laws of neutrality which they shall be required to obey, if need be, by all the force we are able to put in

the field. Less than this the country will not support.

Chicago Journal—The claim that the Lusitania was an armed vessel to the United States which cleared the ship as a merchant man but the request for an investigation of circumstances already known to the civilized world is as shifty as it is insincere.

Chicago Tribune—Even though, as Washington is confident it can be shown that the Lusitania was not armed with guns or conveying soldiers Germany has succeeded in raising points which in consideration of the very advanced position taken by our government with the respect for arbitration—we should find some embarrassment in refusing to dispatch and perhaps even referring to the Hague.

Chicago Herald—The American people regret that Germany's answer fails wholly to meet the main point at issue, both the specific point of the slaughter of American citizens on the Lusitania and the general point of the "impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity" the established principles of international law.

St. Louis (Mo.) Republic—The most remarkable thing about this document is the area and extent of its silence. Its chief significance is not in the things put in, but in the things left out. It ignores the whole fabric of international law and the rights under it of Americans on the high seas.

TURKISH ROUTE AT GALLIPOLI BY ALLIES REPORTED

LONDON, May 31.—Heavy fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula resulting in the rout of the attacking Turkish forces, is announced in an official statement given out here today. The casualties of the Turks are said to have amounted to at least 20,000. The British losses are given as 3,000.

The hull along the western front has been broken by the French who claim to have taken a group of German trenches in the Pihelm region and to have made good progress north of Arras. With British cooperation they appear to have made slight gains in the neighborhood of this salient.

Except for the news of the movements of warships, which appear to be searching for German submarine bases, little definite information becomes to hand from the Dardanelles. Certain dispatches by way of Athens claim that many lines of Turkish trenches on the Gallipoli peninsula have been taken during the last week. The situation along the river Sava in the vicinity of Premysl, appears for the moment to be unchanged.