

GERMANS CLAIM RIGHT TO SINK AMERICAN SHIPS CARRYING CONTRABAND

KAISER INSISTS FRYE'S LOSS UP TO PRIZE COURT

Germany Refuses Demand of United States That Destruction of American Sailing Ship Be Adjusted by Embassy in Order to Expedite Settlement—Acknowledges Liability.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Germany's latest note to the United States on the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, received here today, makes the far-reaching claim of a right to destroy any American vessel carrying contraband, while agreeing to pay damages for the act.

Two points made by the United States are rejected by Germany. One was the statement of the American government in its note of April 28 that prize court proceedings meant unnecessary delay, all matters concerned being susceptible for prompt settlement through diplomatic channels and the other was that the destruction of the Frye was "unquestionably a violation of the obligations imposed upon the imperial government under existing treaty stipulations between the United States and Prussia."

Prussian Treaty of 1828

Under the Prussian-American treaty of 1828, the binding force of which was admitted by Germany in its note of April 5, the right of citizens of either country to ship arms and ammunition as well as all other kinds of contraband in their own vessels was granted in time of war, but each party had the right to detain such contraband and make payment for it if confiscated.

The following is the German reply: "Foreign office, Berlin, June 7.—The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to the note of His Excellency, Mr. James W. Gerard, ambassador of the United States of America, dated April 30, 1915, foreign office No. 3291, on the subject of the sinking of the American sailing vessel William P. Frye, by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

Deny Treaty Violation

"The German government cannot admit that as the American government assumed, the destruction of the sailing vessel mentioned constitutes a violation of the treaties concluded between Prussia and the United States at an earlier date and now applicable to the relations between the German empire and the United States, or of the American rights derived therefrom. For these treaties did not have the intention of depriving one of the contracting parties engaged in war of the right of stopping the ship of contraband to his enemy when he recognizes the supply of such as detrimental to his

(Continued on page six)

SECOND START BY BALLOONS TONIGHT

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The balloon "California" ripped at its moorings last night an hour before the start of the distance balloon race from the Panama Pacific Exposition prepared today to start this afternoon. Edward Unger of Los Angeles is the pilot.

No word has come from George B. Harrison in the "Jewel City," the only one of the four balloons to get away last night. It was reported as sailing down the San Joaquin valley last night. The "Queen of the Pacific" piloted by Clarence Drake of Spokane, Wash., which ripped in the wind before starting hour last night, and "The Venice," piloted by Leon Brooks of Oakland, Cal., which skimmed the ground at the start, burst and fell in the bay. Both were to make a second start early tonight.

GERMANS FORCED TO WITHDRAW FROM BALTIC

Tactical Reverse Indicated in Berlin Official Statement—Russians Halt Austrian Advance—Sporadic Engagements on Western Front—Austrians Claim Success.

LONDON, June 10.—A German tactical reverse in the Baltic provinces of Russia is indicated by the official statement today from Berlin. It is said the Russians brought up reinforcements in the district south of Shavli, and that the wing of the German forces which had been attempting an encircling movement east of the Dubysa river was withdrawn.

Careful reading between the lines of the various official announcements of the last twelve hours lead to the belief that the wearied Russians have been successful in gaining a breathing spell along the eastern front. Furthermore, evidence of the stubborn opposition which the Austro-Germans are said to be meeting near the center of the line in Galicia is declared here to exist in the statement from Petrograd that 2000 Austro-German prisoners have been taken in a series of counter-attacks near Przemysl.

On Eastern Battle Line

According to Russian reports, the Austro-German offensive in southern Galicia has not been able to cross the river Dniester at any point other than Zarnawa, forty miles from Lemberg, and which they reached last Sunday.

Berlin contradicts this with the statement that the right wing of the army under General Linsingen has advanced ten miles farther and occupied Stanislan, an important railroad center.

Uninterrupted successes for the Austrians and Germans in Galicia are claimed in Vienna, where it is said the advance south of the Dniester is continuing. In central Galicia, however, the Russians apparently were resisting the advance with more success.

War reports from Paris and Berlin respecting the situation in the west show that a series of sporadic engagements is in progress. On each side minor successes have been won. The French attack south of Arras, which won for the allies a long section of German trenches near Hohentierne, apparently is not being followed up.

French Claim Slow Progress

The French make their usual report of slow progress, accompanied by the repulse of German counter-attacks. The French claim and Berlin admits that the French now are in occupation of the entire village of Neuville St. Vaast, while only a fraction of the labyrinth is left in German hands.

BRYAN PREPARING ANOTHER STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Former Secretary Bryan is preparing another statement of his attitude on the situation between the United States and Germany, which he intends to issue for publication with the appearance of the text of the note in tomorrow's morning newspapers.

ITALY CAPTURES MONFALCONE IN SIGHT OF TRIEST

Control of Railroads Into Chief Austrian Seaport Secured—Austrians Abandon Fort Possachin—Successful Efforts to Force Passage Over Ironzo River Contested.

UNDINE, Italy, June 10.—Italian troops having occupied Monfalcone, are within sight of Triest.

The occupation of Monfalcone is regarded as of great importance. Less than a score of miles from Triest its possession gives the Italians control of the chief railway junction of that region. It prevents the Austrians from transporting troops or ammunition between Triest and Tolmino and Gradisca. Monfalcone is the center of electrical supply for Triest and has large ship building yards.

The capture of Monfalcone is being celebrated today by the Italian troops.

VERONA, Italy, June 10.—The Italian troops which are invading Austria through the Arca valley towards Rovereto, to the south of Trent, discovered that the Austrians had abandoned Fort Possachin, two miles north of Matassone, rated as one of the strongest Austrian fortifications in that region.

Forcing the Ironzo

ROME, June 10.—Efforts of Italian troops to force a passage over the Ironzo river are being stubbornly contested by the Austrians, but are meeting with success, according to a statement signed by General Cadorna, chief of the general staff, issued at the war office tonight.

The statement follows: "With the object of repulsing the enemy from dominating positions he still holds on the right bank of the Ironzo and establishing strong positions at the passages of the river, we continued our operations on June 7 and 8. The enemy offered a determined resistance favored by the lay of the ground and strong fortifications. Our passage was made difficult by numerous obstacles on the bridges and in the roads and also by the flooded ground along the lower course of the river.

Troops Fight With Ardor

"Everywhere our troops fought with ardor and tenacity and succeeded in taking important positions, which enabled us to occupy the city of Montebone. The fire of our batteries considerably damaged the enemy's artillery at a number of points.

"In the difficult region of Montebone a successful attack on our part led to the capture of positions, from which the Austrians fled, leaving 100 bodies, which we buried, and sixty wounded.

"Near Caporetto seventy Bosnian soldiers surrendered.

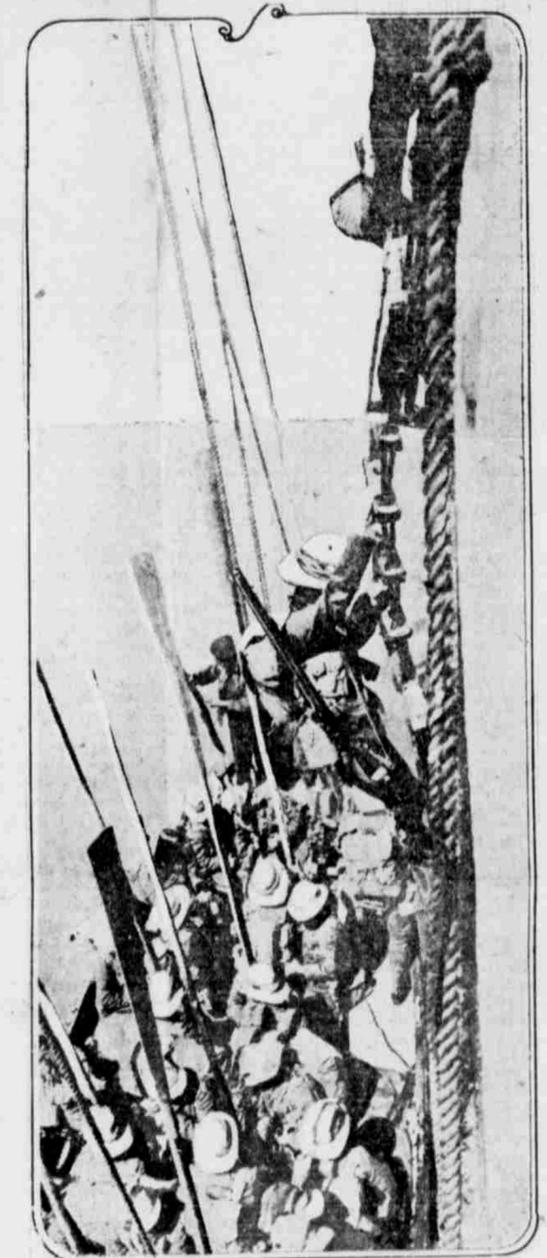
"In other regions along the Ironzo we made over 400 prisoners. Our losses were unimportant. Prisoners say the Austrian losses were considerable.

On Tyrol Frontier

"On the Tyrol Trentino frontier our forces continue in close co-operation of their action against positions which must be occupied in order to force the enemy to disclose his defensive preparations and permit the development of ulterior operations.

"Notwithstanding the resistance of the enemy, our troops have approached

CLIMBING DOWN A TRANSPORT AT DARDANELLES



Here's a photograph from the fighting away over in the southeastern part of Europe—Turkey's fighting front. It shows Australian soldiers climbing down the side of a transport into the small boats in which they are rowed ashore in the Dardanelles. The whole responsibility for landing the men rests with the navy, while the keeping up of the supplies of food and ammunition also rests with that service.

GARZA DEPOSED: CHASARO INSTALLED; OREGON LOSES ARM

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Roque Gonzales Garza, head of the Villa-Zapata government in Mexico City, was deposed on June 9 by the convention in session and Largas Chasaro, a Villa delegate from Chihuahua, was elevated to the provisional presidency. State department dispatches told of the change.

OFFICIAL FLAG FOR PANAMA CANAL ZONE

WASHINGTON, June 10.—President Wilson in an executive order today fixed the official flag of the governor of the Panama Canal zone as one with a dark blue background, having in the center a white circle with the seal of the Canal zone. It bears the words: "The land divided; the world united."

SUBMARINES SINK TWO OF BRITAIN'S TORPEDO BOATS

LONDON, June 10.—Two British torpedo boats were torpedoed this morning off the east coast of England by a German submarine.

The boats are the No. 10 and the No. 12. Both of them went to the bottom. The survivors, forty in number, have been brought ashore. The attack took place at an early hour. This information was given out by the admiralty today.

The British torpedo boats No. 10 and No. 12 had each a complement of 25 men. Number 10 had a displacement of 244 tons, a speed of 26 knots and was 186 feet long. Number 12 had a displacement of 253 tons, a speed of 26 knots and was 172 feet long.

SIX MILLION ATTENDANCE AT FRISCO EXPOSITION

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The attendance of the Panama Pacific exposition has passed the 5,000,000 mark. This is an average attendance of 35,000 daily.

GRADECROSSINGS MEAN LOSS OF RAILROAD COIN

Agreement Made With Railroad by State Railroad Commission and State Highway Commission Ratified by County, Provided for Elimination of Railroad Crossings.

When construction work was begun last year upon the Pacific highway a contract was made between the state railroad commission, state highway commission and Southern Pacific railroad, and ratified by the Jackson county court, wherein an agreement was made to construct five overhead or subway crossings to replace five railroad grade crossings, the Southern Pacific agreeing to pay half the cost of the same.

The Southern Pacific has not paid its half of the two overhead crossings at Steinman and Dollarhide and is, from a letter received from Superintendent J. W. Metcalf by Judge Tom Velle, delaying payment until the county complies with its agreement and vacates all five of the existing crossings. As the route selected by the county commissioners from Central Point to Seven Oaks, instead of eliminating crossings, adds still another grade crossing, the county's chances for securing the Southern Pacific's coin seems slim, unless the agreement made is complied with and the route of the highway changed so as to eliminate the crossings.

Mr. Metcalf's letter reads as follows:

"Dunsmuir, Cal., June 9, -1915. County Court for Jackson County, Jacksonville, Ore.

"Gentlemen: Regarding the completion of state highway through Jackson county and the opening of same for traffic:

"The railroad commission under date of May 13, 1914, assured us that in consideration of this company assuming a portion of the construction costs of the overhead crossings at Dollarhide and Steinman, five existing grade crossings would be vacated by Jackson county.

"This company is prepared to pay the portion agreed upon immediately upon settlement of this crossing question and the execution of the necessary agreements covering easements at various points.

"Will you kindly advise what action is being or will be taken in regard to these two questions?

"Yours truly, J. W. METCALF."

BRITAIN TO CONDUCT LUSITANIA PROBE

LONDON, June 10, 5:16 p. m.—Arthur Foll, liberal member for Great Yarmouth, urged in the house of commons that an inquiry into the torpedoing of the Lusitania could serve no purpose and should be abandoned, inasmuch as the coroner's inquests already had been held.

Premier Asquith, however, stated emphatically that the investigation should proceed. "That all the facts should be placed on record seems to meet with the general approval," said the premier.

Several American survivors of the Lusitania have postponed their return home to attend the inquiry. There are also a number of relatives of the victims here for the same purpose.

TRAWLER'S CREW PICKED UP AT SEA

HARTLEPOOL, June 10.—The crew of the trawler Velocity, which had been sunk at sea by a German submarine, was landed here this morning after being fifty-two hours at sea in a small boat without food or water. The men were in a terrible state of exhaustion when picked up by the vessel which brought them to port.

BRITISH WOMEN BY THOUSANDS TAKE MEN'S JOBS

Working Women Supplant Men Sent to Front and Declare for Equality of Pay and All Other Conditions—Social Revolution Being Wrought That Will Be Big Problem.

(By Charles Edward Russell.)

LONDON, England, May 25. Among the antique myths and fantasies sent flying by the whirlwind of this war, we are likely to see the departure of that favorite old whiskered superstition that woman's place in life is over the washboard and the frying pan.

That is ceasing to be her place in Great Britain, anyway, for an army of women is now invading fields of industry that women have never entered before. Apparently they have come to stay, and there is already the gravest speculation about the results of their coming.

From any point of view the thing is of singular interest. A million men having gone to the war, and other thousands having been drafted into the munition factories, the government, for the first time in history, appealed to the women of the nation to come to its assistance.

Doubtless it had more than one motive. The more men released from industry the more available recruits, and recruiting lagged. There is a story that sometimes the employment of women has been used to coerce the laggards and force enlistments. It may be true; anything is possible in such a welter of abnormal conditions. But anyway an immense amount of work was to be done, the government asked women to do some of it, and a war service bureau for women was formed as a kind of free employment agency.

Sixty Thousand Women Register for Men's Jobs

Up to May 1 about 60,000 women had responded by registering at this bureau, but many thousands of others had already secured men's places and without government's help.

Here are some of the jobs they began to fill at once:

Chauffeurs, farm hands, dairy hands, drivers, railroad ticket collectors, railroad porters, railroad clerks, railroad station agents, reporters, sub-editors, waiters, grocery store clerks, drill operators, lath operators, machinists' assistants, elevator operators, street railroad conductors, omnibus conductors, store porters, packers, garage attendants, government clerks (many kinds), telegraph operators, delivery wagon drivers, accountants, messengers, enlistment agents.

In Glasgow 400 women are engaged at street railroad conductors. The Glasgow street railroads are owned and operated by the city, and the managing committee, being in full sympathy with the government's desire, was glad to be able to shift 400 men to the munition factories.

(Continued on page six)

DIPLOMATS CALL ON NEW SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Acting Secretary Lansing began his first day at the head of the state department by receiving callers from the diplomatic corps, who came to pay their respects. He remained in the quarters he has occupied as counselor, and probably will not move at present to more spacious offices assigned to the secretary.

Some foreign diplomats have complained, Mr. Lansing said, of being interrupted by newspaper correspondents while making calls in the state department and today the acting secretary asked the newspapermen to grant an immunity from interview to the diplomats while they were in the building.