

President Wilson Plainly Chagrined At German Reply To His Lusitania Note

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Profound disappointment and deep dissatisfaction are the sentiments with which the administration received yesterday the German reply to the American Lusitania note. There is dissatisfaction with the failure of the note to take up seriously any of the demands made by the

American note, and there is disappointment at the temporizing, dialectical and argumentative tone of the whole document. President Wilson will give today (Decoration Day) to a careful second reading of the text, and Tuesday will discuss it with his cabinet.

Within twenty-four, or at the most, forty-eight hours, it is predicted that he will send his reply. There was no disposition at the White House last night to conceal the fact that the character and tone of the German reply has aggravated a situation already grave.

In view of Germany's silence on all the major issues of general policy, international law and the rights of humanity raised by America, it is not felt that German expressions of regret and offers of reparation for so-called unintentional attacks on American ships and lives will carry much weight.

Berlin Makes Random Statements Regarding Case of Big Cunarder

Kaiser's Government Is Willing To Make Amends For Torpedoing Gulfight and Dropping Bombs Upon Cushing, But Blames British For American Lives Lost

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's Lusitania note, received here yesterday, refrains from dealing directly with the demands made by the United States and recommends instead "an attentive examination of the facts," before entering upon any discussion of the issues they may raise when determined. It is no part of the German program, the reply declares, to submit neutral ships which have entered the war zone around the British Isles to any attack by submarines or air craft, provided that they have been guilty of no hostile acts; and in the spirit of this declaration the facts surrounding the torpedoing of the Gulfight and the dropping of bombs on the decks of the Cushing are now being thoroughly investigated.

CASE OF LUSITANIA IS DIFFERENT

In case it shall be shown that these vessels were damaged through no fault of their own, and in all similar cases, Germany stands ready to pay indemnities. The case of the Lusitania, however, is on a different footing. "Germany entertains a keen wish," reads the reply, "to cooperate with the government of the United States in a frank and friendly way, in clearing up any possible misunderstandings that may have arisen from the events mentioned."

"Regarding the sinking of the Lusitania, Germany already has expressed deep regret for the loss of neutral lives on that occasion, so that Germany cannot escape the impression that important facts have escaped the attention of the United States."

BASIS OF "PROFITABLE DISCUSSION"

"For the purposes of profitable discussion, it is first necessary that Germany should be convinced that the United States is in complete accord with her as to the information which is accessible to both alike."

"The United States seems to assume that the Lusitania was an ordinary unarmed merchantman. Yet it must be known to the Government of the United States that the Lusitania was built as an auxiliary cruiser and that she was carried as such on the British navy list."

"Furthermore it is known to Germany that the Lusitania was equipped with cannon, and ammunition and mounted concealed guns."

BRITISH POLICY HELD RESPONSIBLE

"The British admiralty had confidentially recommended to its mercantile shipping to seek the disguise of neutral flags and to ram any German submarine it could strike."

"Inasmuch as the Lusitania carried Canadian troops and 5400 cases of ammunition intended for the destruction of brave German soldiers, the German government is unable to regard her as an undefended vessel."

"On the contrary, the German government believes it was acting in justified self-defense in seeking to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying this ammunition."

"Doubtless the rapidity with which the vessel went down is attributable to the presence of this ammunition on board. Otherwise, the passengers might have been saved."

OWNERS OF LUSITANIA KNEW DANGER

"The British company which owned the Lusitania knew the danger to which it was exposing passengers when it allowed them to take passage, and attempted to use the presence of Americans on board to protect this ammunition, contrary to American law."

"The Cunard steamship company was wantonly guilty of the deaths of all the passengers it booked on the Lusitania. The German government recommends to the United States an attentive examination of these facts."

Continuing, the note declares that the proposals of the United States to Berlin and London for ending submarine warfare against merchant shipping and terminating the embargo on foodstuffs consigned to Germany failed because of the British refusal to lift the embargo.

NO ARMS AND NO TROOPS WERE ABOARD

NEW YORK, May 31.—It is recalled here that, before there had been any time for an investigation of the facts surrounding the destruction of the Lusitania, the bare official announcement made in Berlin contained this assumption: "Naturally, the Lusitania was armed with guns."

The Berlin Tageblatt of the same date printed the assertion that the Lusitania carried twelve strongly mounted guns and that she was "more strongly mounted with guns than any German armored cruiser."

NO GUNS AND NO TROOPS

This assertion the British admiralty promptly denied, and on the Monday following the sinking of the Lusitania, Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York, made the following official statement: "The Lusitania was inspected in the customary manner and no guns were found on her. Any report that she was armed is incorrect."

"Beyond the goods mentioned in the manifest, which has been made public, nothing was carried on the ship." There were no Canadian troops on board the Lusitania. Canada has not no time sent troops to England from American ports and such violation of neutrality in favor of any of the belligerents would not be for a moment tolerated.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ISSUES STATEMENT

BERLIN, May 31.—Supplementing the German reply to President Wilson's Lusitania note, Herr von Jagow, the imperial foreign secretary, issued a statement here last night, in which he said: "The German note might be called a preliminary move toward a better understanding. The views of the United States and Germany are so at variance that Germany has believed it essential that an attempt be made to establish a common basis of fact, before entering upon any discussion of the facts involved."

LEGAL TO CARRY AMMUNITION

As for the ammunition carried on the Lusitania, it was pointed out again here last night by customs officers that it did not constitute explosive within the meaning of the American law relating to their transportation, and that its presence on the Lusitania, or any other vessel, American or foreign, was perfectly legal.

TONS OF DYNAMITE EXPLODE AT SEATTLE

SEATTLE, May 31.—Fifteen tons of dynamite, in transit for Russia, exploded here yesterday while being towed across the harbor in a scow for shipment. Every building in the city was shaken and forty thousand dollars' worth of window glass was broken, but although many persons on the waterfront were knocked flat by the concussion and several dazed, none was seriously injured or killed.

GERMANS EXPLODE DYNAMITE

LONDON, May 31.—Through secret service agents, the Russian consul general here had information of a German plot to explode the shipment of dynamite consigned to Russia, which was detonated yesterday in Seattle. Although all precautions were taken, it is believed that a German agent found means to conceal an infernal machine on board the scow in which the dynamite was being ferried across the harbor.

SOLDIERS IN TRENCHES ALSO MAINTAIN GARDENS

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, May 31.—Among the many incongruities of the present campaign, none the least strange contrast is that between the waging of trench warfare and the gardening which is carried on in many places by the British soldiers. The gardens, which are mostly near the dug-outs, are not of a very ambitious order, but when circumstances permit, considerable care is devoted to their cultivation. In some cases the small plots of growing primroses and daffodils are not more than 200 yards from the enemy, close behind the breastworks protecting their owners from the bullets which whistle overhead and bury themselves with a vicious thud in the mudbags a few feet away.

QUEEN OF BELGIANS WEIGHED WITH GRIEF

LONDON, May 31.—"I saw the Queen of the Belgians today," writes a Scotch soldier from the front to relatives in London. "I had gone up to the ruined cathedral with one of my officers for the afternoon service. While we were there the Queen arrived. She came unexpectedly. No one, so far as I know, dreamed of her coming. She was dressed with what I can only describe as religious simplicity—a severely plain costume and a tourist cap. Her companions were a Belgian officer and her physician. So far as I could hear, no word was spoken. Her Majesty fascinated me. She was as one who is weighed down with grief; her eyes were the eyes of one who has cried long, and could cry no more. She stood looking at the burnt and battered walls of the sacred building, awe-inspired, broken, crushed. She acknowledged our salute with a melancholy smile."

RUSSIAN COUNT PRISONERS

PETROGRAD, May 31.—In an official statement issued today, the Russian war department gives the total number of German and Austrian prisoners taken since the beginning of the war as 10,734 officers and 605,378 men.

HUNT WOULD AVOID HANGINGS

PHOENIX, Arizona, May 31.—Capital punishment will be the chief topic to be considered by the State legislature, called to a special session by proclamation today of Governor Hunt. The Governor favors abolishment of the death penalty. Five Mexicans are under sentence to be hanged within nine weeks.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. S. W. Grove's signature is on each box. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U.S.A.

Germany Keeps Up Submarine Raid On Ships

Four Vessels Are Sunk and One Great Passenger Steamer Escapes Attack

LONDON, May 31.—The text of Germany's reply to President Wilson's note was received here today from New York too late for publication in the morning papers, so that at this hour there is as yet no editorial comment on it; but if, as the proverb says, acid do indeed speak louder than words, Germany has no intention of altering her submarine warfare on merchant and passenger ships. Four ships were sunk yesterday by submarines and one big passenger ship attacked. The White Star liner Megantic, a fifteen thousand ton passenger ship, was sunk in St. George's channel, not far from where the Lusitania was sunk, but outdistanced the under sea hunter and got safely into Queenstown. On the coast of Wales, the British merchantman Tullochmore, in ballast, was sunk by gunfire from a submarine. Ten minutes allowed crew.

After landing at Barry, Captain Holford said: "We were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the ship. The Germans did not inquire our nationality, but as soon as we had taken to our small boats, shelled the ship until she sank." In addition the British steamer Glenlee, the Portuguese steamer Cygne and the Russian ship Mars were sent to the bottom by submarines yesterday, with what loss of life is not yet known.

SHOP GIRLS PROTECTED FROM DISCRIMINATION

BERLIN, May 31.—A large number of Berlin shop girls have brought actions against firms, which, after industries closed at the beginning of the war to accept a reduction of salary, have dismissed them. There have been more than seventy prosecutions of one firm. A special court at Charlottenburg has now given judgment that such dismissals are illegal, holding that the reduction in salary was arranged and accepted in the understanding that it would prevent the employees suffering from unemployment during the war, and that employees cannot give notices of dismissal until normal conditions are restored in the labor market. If, therefore, a shop girl is dismissed, she is entitled to all sums deducted from her wages since the beginning of the war.

HERO OF BALACLAVA IS DEAD IN ENGLAND

LONDON, May 31.—Major Phillips, late of the Eighth Hussars and one of the last two surviving officers of the famous charge of the six hundred at Balaklava, has died at Reading in his eighty-fifth year. Phillips obtained his commission in 1851 and served through the Crimean War. In 1857 he went to India, where his regiment helped to subdue the mutiny. He retired from the regular army in 1860.

WOMAN HAD NARROW ESCAPE FROM INJURY

Minnie Tavares had a narrow escape from being badly injured Saturday afternoon opposite the fish market. She was watching a car coming from the hospital and when she intended to board it and in doing so ran in front of automobile No. 530, coming from the direction of Kalbi. The machine was driven by I. Sato. The woman was knocked down by the car, but apparently was uninjured, as she boarded the car and proceeded on her way.

WOMAN SHIES PLATE: HUSBAND IN HOSPITAL

George Makin was sent to the hospital yesterday because his wife threw a plate at him with too good aim. He received a cut two inches long above the left temple and also was cut above the left ear. Policeman J. R. Townsend reported that his wife, Julia, was sober and that George was intoxicated. The plate-throwing occurred at King and South streets.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT BEFALLS WORKMAN IN F-4 SALVAGING

Wrist of Electrician, Carson Is Broken Between Cable and Dredge Deck

Sunken submarine will be brought directly into dry-dock when raised. (From Monday Advertiser.) One cable was put in position under the F-4 yesterday morning, when the sea became too rough for further work, and the men were given liberty until Tuesday morning. There will be no work today. Yesterday saw the first serious accident to a man since the work began. H. L. Carson, electrician on the F-1, broke his wrist between the cable and dredge deck. Sprained ankles and minor injuries of that nature had been the extent of injuries prior to this mishap. Fred Nielsen and Drellishak descended to the submarine to put a light line through the hole in the hull. One passed the line to the other, and the end was drawn up, to be succeeded by heavier and heavier lines, until the big cable and chain for hoisting were placed. The hole in the submarine offers a good hold for lines. The chains, wearing on the superstructure, cut it away and penetrated into the hull. The divers passed a line through this opening. It was after the hoisting line had been drawn to the surface that Carson's wrist was injured. He was attempting to get a rope in the chain holding the line when his wrist was caught by the heavy wire rope. He will be given an X-ray examination this morning to determine his exact injury. It has been a cause for congratulation that no serious accident has occurred in the salvage work. Many men, working with intricate gear, among many lines and usually in rough seas, are particularly liable to accident. One man sprained his ankle in jumping from one scow to another, another fell overboard, to be fished up by his mates, and one was struck by the flying end of a Manila line that had parted; with those exceptions there had been no injury and none of note until Carson was hurt yesterday. Nielsen and Drellishak made quick work of putting their light line through the hole in the F-4. When they were through, the line was used to reeve a heavier through, until the hoisting chain and cable were in place. Success demonstrated the practicability of the plan, which was substituted for dragging by the tug. Three More Lines Needed. The next work will be putting another cable through the same place, and then to get two under the stern. The dredge Gaylord will hold the lines until the scows are brought out to reeve them and to begin lifting again. Best today will be when, among the men, who have kept steadily at it for several weeks, although two shifts have been worked of thirty men working and thirty men resting each day. It is planned to bring the submarine directly in the harbor when she is raised, and to place her on the dry-dock. This will be possible because of the shorter lengths of chain, fifty feet, placed in the center of each line. She lies in forty-five feet of water now, and as the shafts will hold fifty-four feet of line, she can be lifted and towed in without further change when three lines more have been got about her. With no work today and the possibility of continued rough seas tomorrow, it is uncertain when lifting can begin and the submarine actually brought to the surface. It hardly will be before Thursday or Friday.

STEPS TO PREVENT SPREAD OF DISEASE

One Hundred Thousand Corpses Lie Under Flood of Yser To Pollute Air. (Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, May 31.—The British health authorities are preparing for elaborate measures to prevent any widespread epidemics of diseases like cholera, typhus, scurvy, dysentery or typhoid, either in this country or among the British soldiers abroad. There is widespread anxiety that some disease of this character will make their appearance in force in the western part of the Continent during the next few months. Professor Simpson of King's College, London, points out that the armies of Germany and Austria will be in a very different physical, mental and material condition in August and the autumn of 1915 or 1916 from what they were in 1914. Should epidemics then arise, they are not likely to be confined to the particular armies first stricken, nor will the civil population in the devastated areas escape. Scarcity of food, it is further indicated, will play its part in reducing the disease resisting power of the population. The combination of war, flood and famine will favor the spread of epidemics. "Indeed," says Professor Simpson, "the terrible taint in the air that already characterizes the inundated areas on the Yser tells its own tale. Under this flood lie a hundred thousand corpses." The Yser is not much farther from London than New York is from Philadelphia. London, therefore, must take strict measures to protect herself. "At a moment when health is of such vital importance," comments Professor Simpson, "we cannot afford to overlook any precaution. The effect upon hours of labor alone would be immense if an epidemic should arise; the effect of alcoholic excess would be quite insignificant in comparison."

TITANIC BATTLE IS BEING WAGED ABOUT PRZEMYSL FOR SUPREMACY

Teutonic Allies Are Making Desperate Effort To Isolate Russian Garrison and Free Armies For Campaign Against Italy

LONDON, May 31.—A mighty battle is being waged around Przemysl. The Teutonic Allies are making a supreme effort to isolate the Russian garrison and free their armies in Galicia for a campaign against Italy in the south, and for reinforcement of the western line against the increasing armies of the French and British. So long as Przemysl remains in Russian hands, it will be a menace in the rear of the Teutonic lines, just as Antwerp, in the rear of the German lines through Belgium, proved a threat which it finally became necessary to abate. Russians Holding Their Own. North of the fortress, the Russians have brought up large reinforcements and are holding their own against the furious offensive of the Austro-Germans, but southwest of the fortress, where they have fewer troops and there is more difficulty in keeping them well supplied with ammunition and guns, they have been forced back farther and farther. As yet, the outcome of the battle remains in doubt, but one way or the other it must be decided soon, for the menace of the Italian invasion is becoming so serious that neither Germany nor Austria can neglect it longer. Italian Advance a Menace. Should the Italian advance progress much farther, it would compel a general withdrawal of the Teutonic forces from Galicia. That is what the Allies are hoping for. Should the Italians then defeat the combined German-Austrian armies and advance toward Munich, menacing the German lines in France from the rear, Germany would be compelled to take up new positions on that front, within her own borders.

FRENCH CLAIM BIG GAIN

LONDON, May 31.—Brisk fighting has been renewed along the banks of the Yser canal. South of Ypres the French assert that they stormed several hundred meters of German trenches yesterday, and advanced a quarter of a mile. The German version of the engagement is that, after ten hours of pounding by the German artillery, the French offensive broke down.

LASSEN CELEBRATES FIRST BIRTHDAY WITH ERUPTION

REDDING, California, May 31.—Punctual to the day, Lassen Peak broke forth yesterday in a big eruption just one year from the date on which the extinct volcano first woke to new life. Yesterday's eruption was so violent that many fled for their lives from the danger zone.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years, and is just what its name implies. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.