

Wilson Hears Cabinet on Lusitania Outrage, but Remains Silent

February 10 last to the German Foreign Office said:

The government of the United States views these possibilities (the possibility of attack suggested in the German Admiralty proclamation) with such grave concern that it feels it to be its privilege and, indeed, its duty in the circumstances to request the German government to take the necessary steps before action is taken to consider the situation in respect of the relations between this country and Germany which might arise were the German naval forces, in carrying out the policy foreshadowed in the Admiralty's proclamation, to destroy any merchant vessel of the United States or cause the death of American citizens.

If such a deplorable situation should arise the imperial German government can readily appreciate that the government of the United States would be constrained to secure the American people to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps necessary to safeguard American lives and property and to secure the American citizens the full enjoyment of their rights on the high seas.

At Philadelphia last night the President said:

Examples of America must be a special example. The example must be the example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world, and strife is not.

There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a man being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right.

How far does the expression by the President of what he desires as the national thought extend and annul the earlier expression of the government's official thought? Is the phrase "strict accountability" in the note of February 10 to be redefined in the statement which he believes that "there is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others that it is right?"

Those who found encouragement in the clarity and firmness of the State Department's letter of February 10 are now cast down by the emergence of a new point of view, in President Wilson's speech, which has exaggerated and distorted the earlier statement and has denuded that hope. It has retracted a false note only too familiar in the conduct of our foreign relations since March 4, 1913.

His glowing idealism, his recall of Independence Day last year, in which the President pictured the mission of the United States in Mexico—a mission of moral and social reconstruction never destined to be realized—and now happily forgotten.

Mr. Wilson did not take Secretary Bryan with him to Philadelphia. But he took with him Mr. Bryan's counsel and unrepresented point of view. The Secretary of State was dressed in smiles to-day. Yesterday he looked dejected, almost suppressed. He was anxious, subdued, unresponsive. To-day many persons commented on the change which had come over his spirit. Mr. Wilson was more than admirable. Mr. Bryan might have said that it was Chaulligan.

WELDS ENDLESS CHAIN BOYCOTT ON GERMANS

An evidence of the boycotting of Germans resulting from the sinking of the Lusitania came to The Tribune last night in the form of an "endless chain" from Robertson Browne, 307 West 117th Street. The boycott appeal read:

As an effective weapon to protest against, and summary rebuke to, the hyphenated traitors and their allies in this country who are here-by asked to refuse to have dealings of any nature whatsoever with those who stand for cowardly assassination and who aporously seek to glorify the murderers of our women and children.

Make an "endless chain" of the above and pass it along to your American friends.

LINK NO. 70.

BRITAIN REPLIES, BLAMING GERMAN SUBMARINE WAR

Says Food Blockade Was Adopted as Measure of Reprisal.

ASSERTS LUSITANIA WAS NOT ARMED

"Even if She Carried Ammunition, She Was Liable to Capture, but Not Destruction."

tribution to the ethical view of international problems. It is evident that the President will carry on his communications with the Germans who have in Pestilent Valley from the mountain peaks of philosophy and morality. His speech means that America is not going to war. It was not thought that she could do so effectively. The President's statement was received with a tumult of applause made among the survivors. It is being flooded with letters telling what America ought to do in this crisis. Most of them urge immediate war, and some are very critical of the Washington government. They are written by Englishmen for the most part, who are anxious for America to join the Allies immediately. The clerical staff of the embassy is also overworked with messages of inquiry from all quarters of the globe concerning Lusitania passengers. These are being answered as rapidly as investigations can be made. "Mattie" believes the British American asked the embassy to-day if in the event of war Americans could enlist with the British army.

Paris, May 11. While the press continues to display intense interest in the sinking of the Lusitania, the discussion in its editorial columns is now turning more toward the political side of the tragedy and the probable attitude of President Wilson. Much curiosity is displayed regarding the decision of the Washington government. "Mattie" believes the United States could do well to expel the German Ambassador.

\$1,051,800 IN RISKS ON VESSEL'S DEAD

Equitable Must Pay \$211,300 and Aetna \$200,000—Total Will Go Up.

Life and accident insurance companies in this country will be called upon to pay \$1,051,800 to beneficiaries of their policyholders who went down with the Lusitania, according to estimates from the companies which will appear in to-day's "Insurance Press." This figure will probably be greatly increased when further returns are received from other companies in the United States, as well as reports from Canada, British and Continental corporations.

Accident underwriters will experience a high liability under special travel policies, which the companies have been discontinuing. To date only five corporations have reported such losses, ten others announcing that theirs will be almost negligible. The Aetna of Hartford estimates its figure at \$200,000; Pacific Mutual, \$45,000; Traveler's, \$40,000; Royal Indemnity, \$15,000; and Fidelity and Casualty, \$10,000. The total of the five companies is \$310,000.

Life insurance concerns have reported \$96,800, the Equitable leading the list with \$211,300. Nineteen companies announce that they have received no claims as yet, but will probably have some presented soon.

The other reports are: New York Life, \$73,000; Prudential, \$45,000; Bore's Life and Massachusetts Mutual, \$21,000; Pacific Mutual, \$10,000; National Life, U. S. A., and Provident Life & Trust, \$5,000 each; Mutual Benefit, \$3,000; and Penn. Mutual Life, \$2,000. The Metropolitan expects many claims to be filed, but up to yesterday noon had received only one. This was for \$500.

WILSON'S SPEECH AMAZES LONDON

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where is. What will the United States do? The British public, at any rate, had better be prepared for the probable answer. There has been nothing in the policy of the United States government for organized, wholesale murder. "The Evening Standard," in an editorial paragraph, remarks:

"President Wilson is a high-minded man, and we can understand what he meant by this rather unpolitical remark. Unfortunately Germany does not understand this kind of righteousness. If America could only, as President says, convince Germany of her injustice to mankind, how dignified and useful would be her position as a neutral."

"The Evening News," under the heading, "Mr. Wilson's Deathless Phrase," says:

"President Wilson, though he did not mention the Lusitania by name in his Philadelphia speech, was obviously referring to the murder of American passengers when he implied that America might be 'too proud to fight.' That phrase will live forever as a con-

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It should be noted that since the employment of submarines contrary to international law the Germans also have been guilty of the use of asphyxiating gas. The vessel was not armed on her last voyage and had not been armed during the whole war.

No Excuse for Destruction.

"The Germans attempt to justify the sinking of the Lusitania by the fact that she had arms and ammunition on board. The presence of contraband on board a neutral vessel does not make her liable to capture, but certainly not to destruction, with the loss of a large portion of her crew and passengers. Every enemy vessel is a fair prize, but there is no legal provision, no precedent, which justifies the use of asphyxiating gas. The vessel was not armed on her last voyage and had not been armed during the whole war. The reply thereto is:

"First. His majesty's government never declared the boat ran no risk.

"Second. The fact that the Germans issued the warning shows that the crime was premeditated. They had no more right to murder passengers after warning them than before.

"Third. In spite of their attempts to put the blame on Great Britain, it will tax the ingenuity even of the Germans to explain away the fact that it was a German torpedo, fired by a German seaman from a German submarine, that sank the vessel and caused over one thousand deaths."

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GERMANS WILD BEASTS OF SEA, BRYCE INSISTS

Diplomat Condemns Piratical Methods Which Sank Lusitania.

OPEN CHALLENGE TO LAW OF NATIONS

Says Britain Must Fight Until Safety of Innocent Voyagers Is Assured.

SCRIBNER BOOKSTORE
Fifth Avenue at 48th Street

It seems almost unbelievable that way back in the days of Robert Fulton the submarine was a live project. Yet we have at the Scribner Bookstore an autograph letter from Mr. Fulton on this very subject, planning the use of a "Bomb Submarine." This is only one of the many wonderfully interesting and valuable autographs at the

DERNBURG MUST GO, IS BELIEF

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though on more than one occasion he stated that he spoke with authority. His chief business, apparently, has been openly to carry on a propaganda to cause American citizens to violate the neutrality proclamation of President Wilson. It is pointed out here that Dr. Dornburg, not being a citizen of the United States, is here as a guest of the country, and that he has abused and grossly violated the hospitality of this country by his obnoxious conduct.

It has been suggested here that if the State Department politely requested the German Ambassador to send Dr. Dornburg on a vacation to South America or Mexico, for that matter, it would meet with the approval of every one who comes within the interpretation of an American citizen, as given by President Wilson in Philadelphia last night.

It is believed here that President Wilson's last night had in mind the propaganda instituted by Dr. Dornburg, when he declared that America was not created by the passions of the sea, but by the passions of the land. There is no doubt that President Wilson and high officials of the administration would welcome Dornburg's departure from this country, and according to reports now in circulation they are seeking a way to bring this about.

Dr. Dornburg Dornburg, personal envoy of the Kaiser, and head of the German propaganda in this country, personally denied in his apartments at the Ritz-Carlton last night, that he had received any intimation from Washington of his recent utterances and propaganda activities had incurred the displeasure of the administration, and made his departure advisable.

It is believed here that the source of the rumor, which emanated from Washington, is a German agent.

It would be discourteous for me to discuss such a rumor, but I have a foundation in fact. The former German Colonial Secretary said: "All I will say at this time is that, as far as I know, it is baseless, and that neither my secretary nor anybody else has authority to speak for me."

Dr. Dornburg Annoyed.

Dr. Dornburg seemed quite concerned, however, over the sudden turn of affairs, which may force him to leave this country and run the gauntlet of British blockaders, who have repeatedly declared their intentions of what disposition they will make if he falls into their hands.

The management of the Ritz-Carlton, anxious and under instructions from him, refused to permit interviewers to communicate with him by telephone last night. To every question asked about Dr. Dornburg it was stated that he had left for his country home. His secretary corroborated this. When he was finally seen by a reporter for The Tribune he admitted that he had been considerably annoyed by reporters seeking to interview him, but that he had become persona non grata to the Washington government.

The former German Colonial Secretary came to New York shortly after the outbreak of the war. He is ostensibly head of the German Red Cross in this country. In reality he is the originator and director of the extensive German propaganda in the United States. He has been a continuous writer upon questions dealing with the German aspect and cause of the war, and has lectured in many American cities. The government, it is said, is now investigating whether or not he has been receiving money from the Berlin government.

Had Friction with Bernstorff.

It has been no secret in official German circles here that Dr. Dornburg is in reality the head of the Kaiser's government in this country. When he first came here there was considerable friction between him and Count von Bernstorff over expressions of opinion contrary to those expounded by the regularly accredited members of the German Embassy staff. Even in America the crimes of the Kaiser's government have been regarded as the guiding spirit of Germany's diplomatic representatives in this country.

Members of the German Embassy have long had cognizance of the fact that the relations between Dr. Dornburg and Count von Bernstorff, while scrupulously polite, are not cordial, and that both men, although staying in the same hotel in New York, rarely meet. Dr. Dornburg has frequently emphasized that he has no official connection with the German government, and the German Embassy has stated from time to time that he was not attached to its staff.

Dr. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn, scathingly denounced Dr. Dornburg in a sermon last night, and in an address last night at the Central Presbyterian Church, in Newark.

"There is one way for German-American friendship," he said, "and that is the Americanism, a way that belongs distinctly to the German-American, and I believe they will do it—repudiate Dr. Dornburg and all his work."

Dr. Young told his hearers, "In defiance of the attitude of President Wilson, Dr. Dornburg has shown by his public statement that he was necessary to and chief defender of the Lusitania crime. Right in our faces he, a foreigner, has violated our neutrality and sought to thwart the action of our government. His conduct, if not rebuked by them, will put all German-born people here under suspicion."

GERMANS WILD BEASTS OF SEA, BRYCE INSISTS

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SCRIBNER BOOKSTORE
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London, May 12. Lord Bryce, speaking at the Institute of Journalists on the principles of international law, said:

"In the last ten months' international law has been completely discredited. It has been trodden and trodden under foot that it ever has been in the last three or four centuries. I can hardly remember a time when so many of the established usages and many of the established usages between nations have been violated. In fact, in Belgium, greater ferocity has been shown to non-combatants than to combatants during the wars of the last two or three centuries non-combatants were spared, but that state of things in our time has undergone a complete change. At sea, too, ships full of innocent persons, trade ships not engaged in any warfare operations, have been suddenly sunk and their crews drowned. International law allows the capture of enemy merchant ships, and the commander of a prize court and must be adjudicated upon, and if that could not be done it was," he understood, "permitted under circumstances of great necessity to destroy the ship, but that must be understood that notice should be given to the ship to stop and submit and ample provision made for saving the lives of those on board. In many cases that rule has been absolutely disregarded."

"In the latest case a vessel with 2,000 people on board was sunk so suddenly that it was impossible to save many, and the commander of the hostile vessel knew it to be impossible to save them. That sort of thing has sometimes been done before. But by whom? By pirates. And the legal description of pirates is that they are enemies of the human race (hostes humani generis) and are, so to speak, wild beasts of the sea, whom everybody is at liberty to seize and kill, or, if possible, to bring home to be tried and duly executed for offences committed against mankind as a whole."

"This is a danger not to any particular nation, but to all mankind, if the habit of destroying innocent lives against whom there can be no cause of complaint should become common."

The principle now avowed and practiced, Lord Bryce said, was that there was nothing not permitted to a power at war. All restrictions upon the progress of mankind had vanished. Even neutral ships had been sunk on the chance that they might contain the property of the enemy.

"Such conduct as this," Lord Bryce continued, "is a challenge to international law itself, and war takes on an importance greater than anything we thought of in the Lusitania case. The only thing which stands between us and primitive savagery. The only reason for these acts is that they are likely to terrify the nations. What an extraordinary mistake that is!"

"To suppose that a great nation can possibly be terrified or driven into abandoning its purpose by conduct like this is the grossest misconception of the enemy. So far from frightening us, these successive violations of international law and the sentiment of humanity make us more clearly our duty to persevere in the war we have undertaken, and to go on until we have vindicated the faith of treaties, restored to international law its position and satisfied outraged humanity for us thought, the Lusitania is one. We must do what we can, and we must do it by the exercise of that perseverance and resolution which, we are happy to think, our country has shown with a unanimity never paralleled in history, until we have proclaimed and re-established the absolute immunity and safety of innocent people by land and by sea, and until we have set the solemn condemnation of mankind upon practices which would bring us back to savage times and which must be expunged by all who have at heart the welfare and progress of mankind."

CHURCHILL DIFFERS WITH CAPT. TURNER

Conflict in Statements About Warning Will Be Pivotal Point of Inquiry.

DELEGATES BITTER AT GERMAN BLOW

U. S. Alone Able to Prevent World Reverting to Barbarism, Says Schurman.

Albany, May 11. Delicacy alone prevents the delegates to the Constitutional Convention from expressing their real feelings and views over the torpedoing of the Lusitania. They are waiting until President Wilson has come an official reply to Germany. Among themselves and to those who have their confidence some of the leaders of the convention well acquainted with international law declare that the sinking of the Lusitania was unjustifiable as an occasion for the United States severing domestic relations with Germany.

It is understood here that when the President makes a formal reply to Germany Elhu Root, ex-United States Senator and president of the convention, will issue a formal statement on the Lusitania episode. Mr. Root is not only a recognized expert on international law, but he has been the guiding mind for the government in many of its trying international problems in recent years. Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, will also issue a statement.

Of the delegates who would speak for publication to-day, Edward N. Smith, of Watertown, a close friend of Robert Lansing of the State Department, used bitter terms in discussing the affair.

"The Germans," said Mr. Smith, "ought to be treated as outlaws. They have proved themselves to be no better than savages. When you insult you in your own house, you order him out. That is what we should do with the Germans. There are some things worse than war. The time comes when words cease to accomplish anything."

Jacob Gould Schurman, president of the convention, ex-United States Minister to Greece and Montenegro and a delegate-at-large, declared it was the duty of the United States not only to assert its rights as a neutral nation, but to protect them.

"American citizens have the right to sail on the ships of neutrals or belligerents without having their lives endangered. These ships may be seized and destroyed, but not until an opportunity has been given to save all lives. This much for our rights as American citizens. There is still another consideration of the importance. The greatest progress has been made in the last few centuries toward humanizing war. This has chiefly been along the lines of restricting hostilities to actual combatants. Centuries ago it was common to slay helpless non-combatants, even women and children. That was barbarism. Unless the United States can maintain international law in all its integrity, there is danger of the modern world reverting to barbarism."

Edgar Truman Brackett, another delegate-at-large, and one of the foremost members of the Senate, said he did not want to discuss it just now.

"It is too delicate and too dangerous a subject," said Senator Brackett. "Robert Lansing, let the President act without embarrassment."

Louis Marshall, when asked for his views, replied:

"I lost several dear friends on the Lusitania, and I do not want to trust myself to discuss it."

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LONDON MOBS RAID GERMAN SHOPS

Continued from page 1

even if naturalized, will please abstain from being present at meetings held on "Change Tuesdays and Thursdays." To-night about two hundred members of the Stock Exchange formed up in a procession in front of the Royal Exchange and marched via King William Street, London Bridge and the south side of the Thames to the Houses of Parliament to demand the internment of all Germans. A second procession was piloted by way of the Thames Embankment. There were scenes of great enthusiasm when the object of the procession became known, and all the way to Westminster vast numbers joined in the march, women as well as men taking a prominent part in the ranks.

The deputation also saw Sir John Simon, the Attorney General, in his private room and made similar representations to him. It was stated that those who had taken a prominent part in the movement were representatives of the Stock Exchange metal, rubber and timber industries.

MAURETANIA STAYS AT HOME

London, May 11. The sailing of the Cunard Line steamer Mauretania, sister ship of the Lusitania, advertised for May 29 from Liverpool, has been cancelled.

The steamship Mauretania has recently been doing duty as an auxiliary cruiser in the British navy, and it is understood that she has been used as a transport for troops. It had been the intention of the Cunard Line to have the vessel resume her regular passenger service between New York and Liverpool at the end of the present month, when she was to begin fortnightly service across the Atlantic, alternating with the Lusitania.

NOORDAM CAPTAIN HID LINER'S LOSS

Passengers on the Noordam, of the Holland-American Line, were shocked last night, when the vessel arrived at quarantine, to learn the fate of the Lusitania. News of the disaster had been received by wireless, but Captain Van Walraven withheld it. News-papers brought on the Noordam when she

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