United States in 1898, to submit a controversy such as the blowing up of the Maine to an international commission of inquiry."

In pro-Ally diplomatic circles the German note is regarded as not intended to be an answer to the Wilson note, but merely to provoke delay and give the German statesmen time to attend to the things which they regard as of greater importance, particularly the Balkan situation, where German diplomacy is making desperate efforts to retrieve its misfortunes in other directions.

Not an Auxiliary.

The charge that the Lusitania was an auxiliary reserve cruiser of the British navy was regarded as particularly absurd. It was pointed out that the Lusitania was subsidized by the English government, and was built so as to comply with the requirements of the British Admiralty, to no greater extent, for instance, than the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which slipped out of New York harbor and raided the commerce of the Allies for months before finally interning at Newport News.

These diplomats declare that if this contention stands the entire German fleet in American ports—that is, the merchant ships—should be interned, and not permitted to keep steam up, in readiness to leave at any favorable opportunity.

Queries by the German government as to whether the United States did not know that the Lusitania carried guns were regarded as particularly insulting, since officers of the Customs Department of this government made a search of the vessel before she sailed, and an official statement that she had no guns aboard has been issued by the Collector of the Port of New York.

Either the guns had to be carried as cargo, they pointed out, in which case they would have to show on the manifest, or they would not be included in the cargo, in which case the vessel should not have been allowed to sail. In either event, it is pointed out, that the German inquiry was an accusation against the veracity of the customs officials of New York.

Wilson Prepares for Strain.

President Wilson spent the whole afternoon automobiling in the open air and at 9:40 he retired. This is an unusually early hour for him, and it is believed that his object was to get a long night's rest, to prepare for the work on his answer to the German reply to-morrow.

The President went to the Central Presbyterian Church this morning, as is his custom, and on the way he noticed the American flag at half-mast on all of the public buildings, placed there in honor of Memorial Day. The flag on the White House, of course, was also at half-mast. After luncheon the President, accompanied by Miss Wilson and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, went for a long automobile ride. The party left the White House at 2:30 and did not return until nearly 7 o'clock. The trip of the President took him over to Baltimore.

He did not stop anywhere, but rode around the city, where he was recognized by many persons. As the President started to leave the White House, he noticed that the top of his automobile was up, and he at once insisted that it be taken down, saying he wanted to be in the open air. While this was being accomplished a crowd of tourists passed in front of the White House, and the President, putting on his best smile, bowed kindly to them. After dinner he spent an hour or so with his family.

German Note Fails to Impress British

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, May 31.—"The Daily Chronicle's" editorial on the summary of the German reply to President Wilson's note, telegraphed from Amsterdam, says:

"According to it, Germany asks for further delay to inquire into the facts, and meanwhile she alleges that the Lusitania was an armed cruiser carrying guns and gunners, that our Admiralty had instructed merchantmen to ram submarines, and this justified her submarines in torpedoing any Irish ship at sight, and that it was Great Britain's because we rejected an arrangement whereby the Germans would have given up submarining merchantmen.

"It will be noted that the points are alternatives. If the first point were true the second would be unnecessary, and if the second were true the third would be unnecessary. In point of fact, they are all easily shown to be untrue. No. 1 can be disproved at once by the New York harbor authorities, and Nos. 2 and 3 by an immediate comparison of dates and documents.

"If President Wilson accedes to the demand for more delay, we imagine it will be on condition that Germany stops submarining in the interim. The considerable time which has elapsed since his note was presented has been used by Germany to submarine a number of ships, including the Nebraskan. Manifestly, it would be giving her all she wanted to concede an indefinite further delay on the same terms."

AMERICAN PRESS CRITICISES TONE OF GERMAN NOTE

"Regrets" for Submarine Attacks Not Considered Adequate Reply.

MAIN QUESTIONS LEFT UNTOUCHED

Inquiry as to Lusitania Facts Regarded as a Subterfuge to Secure Time.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, May 30.—"The Public Ledger" will say to-morrow morning:

"The German reply to the American note, as authentically summarized from Berlin, is in effect a plea of confession and avoidance. It admits the allegation to be true, but drags in irrelevant issues to weaken the force of the admission. It practically ignores the whole point of the President's demand. It offers a lame and perfunctory apology for 'unintentional attacks' upon American ships, but ignores altogether the protest in the name of humanity against submarine warfare upon non-combatants.

"The inquiry for further facts in the Lusitania case is a mere subterfuge, a device to secure delay in meeting the real issue. The assertion that the Lusitania was an armed cruiser is so absurd that the Berlin Foreign Office must have a very poor idea of the intelligence of the State Department if it believes that long discussion can be precipitated in this way. The intimation that the Gulflight and Cushing cases might be settled by arbitration is so offensive that only the inability of German diplomacy to recognize offensiveness can explain it.

"Vague regrets that leave the main questions untouched, attempts to put the blame elsewhere, apologies that reveal a wilful misconception of the enormity of the offence, are little better than insults to the national honor.

"There is nothing in the German note to make the seas safer for non-combatants than they were on the day when the Lusitania went down.

"To say that the tone of the note is 'friendly' is to mistake the meaning of diplomatic language. It leaves the administration just where it was. If the national dignity and rights are to be vindicated the duty proclaimed by the President must be amply performed. The next step in the attempt to bring Germany to her senses must be taken. The United States cannot argue with any nation when the question involves the lives of American citizens brutally sacrificed by a government which repudiates law and humanity alike."

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, May 30.—"The Herald's" editorial on the German note says:

"The German government's answer to President Wilson's note of May 13, according to an official summary from Berlin, 'regrets' the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulflight. Its possible regrets for the Lusitania are deferred pending a discussion of its 'assumptions' in the case.

"The American people regret that the German government's answer fails wholly to meet the main points 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.

"It is not any of our business what Germany does to England or England does to Germany. What we are concerned about is what each does to American citizens lawfully traversing the public highway of the seas. We have scores to settle with both England and Germany. We will settle each on its merits. We cannot permit it either to be involved with or become dependent on the other.

"To put it plainly, Germany is trifling with the United States," says "The Inquirer's" editorial. "American ships have been torpedoed. Ships carrying American passengers have been sunk.

"What is the requirement of the United States in this respect? That the German government shall 'take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare.' What is the answer to this requirement? There is no adequate answer.

"The edict carried by the note to Germany was this: Thou shalt not, and the response is anything but satisfactory.

"It becomes the duty of the President to bring Germany up with a round turn; to recall her from the realms of disputation; to pin her down to the direct issue, which is the right of American citizens to travel on any merchant ship without fear of assassination—the right of American cargo ships to be free from molestation until an examination has first been made.

"The question is: 'Will these rights be respected in the future?' and the answer need not contain more than one word: 'Yes' or 'No.'"

"The Chicago Tribune" says in its editorial:

"The reply of the German government to the American note of May 13 is less a response than an invitation to debate. The document is in the nature of a pournarler.

"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 respect to arbitration, especially by the present administration, we should find some embarrassment in refusing to discuss and perhaps even referring to The Hague.

"It is uncomfortable to consider that, pending our consideration of this phase of the German reply and of any further discussion arising from the points urged thereon, no modification of the submarine programme is conceded.

"That there will be even wide differences among the American people is certain, but the President, whose decision will be conclusive, is fortunate in being able to consider and to act without the embarrassment of violent public opinion and in the full confidence of the support of the nation."

WORRY IN NOTE FOR GERMANS HERE

Fear Serious Results Will Follow Kaiser's Evasive Reply to U. S.

The sentiments and spirit expressed in the German reply to the American note of protest were discussed with considerable agitation in local German circles yesterday. While the rank and file of Germany's supporters and champions were emphatic in their belief that the German document was just what ought to have been expected by this government, Teutons of keener intellect and German-Americans generally expressed in many instances keen disappointment and apprehension of the possible effects of Germany's "evasive" reply.

"This, to my mind, is hardly a time to temporize or to evade vital issues affecting a nation of 90,000,000 people," said Dr. Emil Sadtler, secretary of the German Culture Association. "The German government has not met the American issue squarely. It is trying to dodge and temporize. This in itself is a great wrong inflicted upon the German people who desire a friendly understanding with the American people about the issues so vital to the mutual good feeling of the two countries. There is no telling what the effects of Germany's action will be upon American public opinion, which, owing to Germany's irresponsible and blundering diplomacy, already is biassed against the German cause.

"It seems to me that Germany ought to have met the Lusitania issue squarely and fairly, and if submarine warfare must be waged Germany ought to have assumed responsibility for all past and future actions of her submarine commanders. To suggest referring these matters to The Hague is, to my mind, equivalent to an admission of doubt as to the justification of the course which Germany has mapped out as part of her warfare."

Otto Becker, a Germany army officer associated with the War Relief Fund, pointed with satisfaction to Germany's expressions of regret for injuries sustained by Americans from German submarines and aerial attacks and her willingness to make compensation for unintentional attacks on non-contraband neutral vessels.

"It shows that the German government is quite willing to adjust the points of controversy between Germany and America in a friendly spirit," he said.

Herman Ridder's "Staats-Zeitung" made the following editorial comment upon the German note:

"Washington will be sorely disappointed if it counted upon Germany's inclination to eliminate the activities of her submarines as an effective weapon in the industrial war she is waging against Great Britain. The German reply is a fair and objective presentation of Germany's attitude and is based upon the premises of facts.

"As regards the Lusitania case, the proposition to ascertain first the military character of the ship and to fix in this way the responsibilities according to international law and the usages of humane customs will serve fundamentally as a broad basis for an amicable understanding between differences of the German and the American viewpoint. The concessions contained in the reply indicate the good will of a farreaching consideration of the American point of view."

Dr. Frederick Oechsner, former "privat dozent" of the University of Berlin, admitted that the German reply was not as thorough and to the point as might have been expected in view of the serious consequences of a possible misunderstanding between the two governments.

"This is probably due to the fact that the Amerian attitude is not fully understood," he explained.

It is the opinion of Dr. Hans Ewers, German author and reserve officer, that Germany's reply lacks the vigor of clean cut diplomatic expression. He holds that instead of volunteering to submit various points of controversy to the Hague Tribunal Germany ought to have emphasized that America did not make any efforts to compel Great Britain to modify her blockade of Germany in order to permit the importation of food for Germany's civilian population.

"That, in my estimation, is the main issue around which centres all this controversy," Dr. Ewers declared. "Germany declared her submarine warfare upon England to break the illegal blockade which the British nation is waging against German non-combatants. And because of the submarine warfare American interests were endangered and the American protest was made."

MAJESTIC LOSS 49

London, May 30.—Forty-nine men of the crew of the British battleship Majestic were lost when that vessel was torpedoed off the Gallipoli peninsula on May 27, according to the casualty list issued to-night.

The number of men lost on the Princess Irene, which was blown up in Sheerness harbor, exclusive of seventy-eight dockyard workmen, is given as 243.

GERMAN NOTE CALLED INSULT BY PAPERS HERE

"World" Sees Mockery in Reply—"Herold" Defends Germany's Attitude.

'HERALD' SAYS REPLY WILL FORCE ISSUE

Germany Impugns Our Good Faith, "Times" Asserts—Not Satisfactory, Says "Press."

The New York papers analyzed and commented on the German note in vigorous editorials to-day.

"The World" says:

"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 that the affairs of a great people believed to be friendly have fallen into the hands of men capable of such desperate trifling.

"Berlin does not answer the President's questions. It ignores his appeal for redress. It takes no account of the 'immeasurable wrong' against which he complains. On the contrary, having set international law and solemn treaties aside and taken refuge behind falsehood and subterfuge, it proposes delay and discussion on our part, while reserving to itself the right to Black Hand our people and our goods.

"If Germany does not understand the gravity of the situation in this country, we are confronted by another painful demonstration of the utter failure of its diplomacy. If it does understand and is intent upon a rupture, is its object the welfare of the Fatherland, or, at all hazards, is it seeking sympathy and support at home for the Hohenzollern dynasty?

"In either case, the issue, so far as the United States is concerned, was defined once and for all by President Wilson when he said: 'The Imperial German government will not expect the government of the United States to emit any word or any act accessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens, and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.'"

The "New Yorker Herold" says:

"The request of the German government to suspend judgment till the naval status of the Lusitania is determined is not incompatible with the supposition that Germany acts in entirely good faith. The view seems to be prevalent in Germany that the Lusitania was armed.

"The reply of the German government shows conclusively that Germany is most anxious to live at peace with America. That she desires to be shown where she is in the wrong is but natural, and we think fair-minded men will concede that with the vessel being carried on the navy list as an auxiliary cruiser the presumption is strong that German submarine officers thought her armed and ready to offer resistance. Besides, after the Falaba was warned to stop she attempted to escape. Other British merchant vessels have sought to ram submarines. While the Lusitania catastrophe has caused great sorrow here, and is certainly much to be regretted, still an investigation may uncover sufficient material to clear Germany of the charges public indignation has hurled against her since the day of the destruction of the steamer."

"The Herald" says:

"In terms, the meaning of which is not beclouded by the accompanying mass of quibble, Germany takes sharp issue with the United States and reaffirms and renews its credentials to submarine commanders to continue their ruthless slaughter of non-combatants travelling upon the high seas. The demands made by President Wilson that the German government 'disavow the acts, observed with amazement and alarm'; that it as far as possible 'make reparation for injuries that are without measure,' and that it 'take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare' are met with a defiance none the less positive because veiled in the language of diplomacy and buttressed by specious argument.

"Scarcely less thinly veiled is the insult contained in Germany's recommendation to the 'attentive examination' of the United States what it is pleased to call 'facts' in the Lusitania case facts not substantiated, and which cannot be substantiated, and which would have no real bearing on the issue if they were substantiated.

"Germany has ignored the real issue presented by the American note of May 13. As 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.

"Germany's efforts to ignore the issue can only have the effect of bringing it to a head."

"The Times" says:

"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. It tends rather to becloud understanding, for it leaves us in doubt whether the German government has been fully apprised of the deep feeling aroused among the people of the United States by the series of events which, in the President's words, have been observed 'with growing concern, distress and amazement.' The manner in which Berlin receives our representations in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania cannot fail to create a most disagreeable impression in this country, which the note's outward form of courtesy will not remove. And the reference to the German proposal that we seek immunity from slaughter for our citizens and from destruction for our ships by pleading with England to abandon her blockade is so remote from a satisfactory response to the protest and the demand of our note as to engender the suspicion that the imperial government is temporizing with a situation too grave for such unworthy dalliance.

"We regret that the German government has been so ill-advised as to renew its assertion that the Lusitania was an armored auxiliary British cruiser. She was not armed. A responsible commissioned officer of the United States government, the Collector of this port, whose duty it was to inform himself as to her true status, has certified that the Lusitania carried no armament. Germany impugns the good faith of our government when she presents as a question of fact a statement already proved false. Most amazing of all is the German suggestion that the sinking of the vessel is 'primarily attributable to the explosion of marily attributable' in her cargo. Rifle ammunition is not of that potency, but if it were the torpedo was the primary cause.

"The German note avoids the direct issues, and none possibly could be more direct, by labored irrelevancies, counter proposals of no pertinence, insomuch that were we seeking a cause of quarrel instead of endeavoring to avoid one we should find it difficult to refrain from calling in question her good faith."

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Washington, May 30.—"The Post" says in an editorial:

"Whatever the United States government may do, the American people will brush aside the technical points raised by Germany. They are in no mood to admit by inference that the victims of the Lusitania disaster were themselves to blame. They know that a passenger vessel, carrying innocent American women, children and men, was blown up on the high seas absolutely without warning.

"This is a time for moderate speech and careful action. The people will support the President in his earnest endeavor to solve existing difficulties. He can be assisted best by a policy of reserve in public speaking and in the newspapers. Bluster and brag are wholly out of place at this critical time."

KIRCHWEY DISLIKES NOTE

"Disingenuous and Evasive," His Comment on Reply.

Professor G. W. Kirchwey, of the Columbia University Law School, read the resume of the German note last night and exclaimed:

"Confound it, this is most unsatisfactory!"

Then he dictated the following for The Tribune:

"The German note will not be accepted by the American people as a satisfactory reply to the President's protest against Germany's violations of neutral rights. It is disingenuous and evasive, and fails conspicuously to meet the demand for the cessation of illegal submarine warfare on American commerce. Impliedly, it justifies everything that has been done, as in the disavowal of any intent to sink 'harmless' neutral craft and in the suggested inquiry to determine whether the Lusitania was being used for the transportation of munitions of war, etc. If this means anything, it means that Germany still asserts the right to sink neutral as well as British ships carrying contraband, without providing in either case for the safety of those on board.

"This leaves us just where we were after Dr. Dernburg and other German apologists had come out with their justification of the sinking of the Lusitania. The one redeeming feature of the note is the fact that it leaves the door open for further negotiations and the possible withdrawal of the German pretentions, which cannot be tolerated for a moment. To admit them would be to surrender all the gains of a hundred years in international law and public rights.

"We shall not permit ourselves to be drawn into the war, but neither will we betray neutral rights and interests."

POLICY JUSTIFIED, SAYS VON JAGOW

Continued from page 1

of the United States for a compromise failed.

"The question of foodstuffs and raw materials," Herr von Jagow said, "is not a question of necessity for Germany, but one of principle. Germany has shown, I think, that it cannot be starved out by Great Britain's embargo on foodstuffs. We may be a little short of some or another particular food product, but we have enough to live on and keep up the struggle.

"The same is true of raw materials, with which, according to the London declaration, belligerents have no right to interfere when they are not specifically destined for the armed forces of an enemy. Germany is able to get along, even if the imports of such materials are cut off. Germany, however, objects to the cool assumption of the British Cabinet that what it is unable to defeat the German armies legitimately on the battlefield it is entitled to try to force the nation to its knees by economic pressure, disregarding all accepted precepts and regulations of war.

"The analogy of the besieged fortress does not apply to Germany. The resident who settles in a fortress does so cognizant of the risk, and aware that he can leave before the siege begins, but there is no precedent for the siege of the civilian population of a whole nation in its own land with no possibility of escape. Germany will fight such an unjustified method of war with all the means at her disposal."

Herr von Jagow said he had absolutely no information regarding the American steamer Nebraskan, which was damaged by an explosion last week, and in the absence of any definite news as to whether the ship was torpedoed or struck a mine he declined to express any opinion as to the effect of the incident on the pending negotiations.

The Nebraskan, in any event, Herr von Jagow said, was not torpedoed with design by a German submarine. The German policy regarding neutral shipping, even in the war zone, has been enunciated clearly. There was no intention of attacking neutral ships.

"Are you an optimist or a pessimist regarding the German-American situation?" asked the correspondent as he was taking his leave of the Foreign Minister.

"How can I tell you how our note will be received?" replied Herr von Jagow. "I have no means of communicating with the ambassador in Washington or of gauging public sentiment. Wireless communication is limited and rather unsatisfactory. There are no means for cabling, and the open wireless messages we are sending are read or interfered with by British stations. We are virtually cut off from America and are working in the dark."

CLEAR VISION.

MOST of us are in the position of the man who couldn't see the woods for the trees. We can't see this war for the battles.

Perspective is a characteristic of Frank H. Simonds's Tribune editorials on this war.

He writes in 1915 as if he lived in 1950.

The Tribune

First to Last—the Truth:

News — Editorials — Advertisements

GERMANS, IN SONG, VISIT FATHERLAND

Chorus of 6,000 Lead Big Throng at Saengerfest in Brooklyn.

GADSKI THE STAR AT FIRST CONCERT

Twenty-four Hundred School Children to Sing To-night to Orchestra of 100.

Not unto vain glory do we aspire,
We seek to be free, for to unpreeded
The loss of our property sets us afire—
The loss of our home and possession.

Six thousand trained male voices thundered out the stanzas of "Love of Fatherland," the great German patriotic song, and twelve thousand men, women and children in the audience caught the spark of patriotism that smouldered in every word and burst into flame when the sonorous voices struck the last harmonious chord of the simple folksong.

The roof of the 13th Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn, shook from the thunderous applause of the music loving multitude which had come from many parts of this country to hear the songs of their childhood and their troubled Fatherland sung at the twenty-fourth national Saengerfest of the Northeastern Federation of German Singing Societies in America, which last night gave its first festival concert. There they sat, side by side, men and women of many states and of many mixtures.

Some plainly bore the stamp of the Fatherland. Others had absorbed the atmosphere of the new country in feature and speech. But underneath was the same love of music, the same admiration for German songs. It needed but little to bring back to all their fundamental ancestry. German song and German music united them all, and put them, for the time being, upon the same plane.

The main feature of yesterday's concert was Mme. Johanna Gadski, who swayed her German audience last night as she has charmed many an American audience with her masterful art. Her presentation of "Isolde's Narrative," from "Tristan and Isolde," brought her a tribute from her admiring audience which lasted until she soothed their overwrought sentimentalism by singing "Good Night," the folk song known to and cherished by every German child.

The orchestra of a hundred pieces played under the leadership of Dr. Felix Jaeger a number of selections, among which were the prelude to "Die Meistersinger" and the overture to "Der Freischütz." The mass chorus of 6,000 male voices was led by Conductor Carl Fique.

This afternoon 4,500 school children will give a recital and in the evening the Second Festival Concert will be held at the Armory. The first competitive singing for the "Kaiser Preis" will take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Broadway Theatre in Brooklyn. Two thousand five hundred men and women will participate.

Mayor James H. Preston, of Baltimore, arrived last night to try to induce the singers to hold the next national Saengerfest, in 1918, in Baltimore. Delegations from the Texas and the Pacific Saengerbund also arrived yesterday to make arrangements for a national anti-prohibition organization among the German singing societies in America.

MEGANTIC CHASED BY A SUBMARINE

Speed Enables White Star Liner to Escape—Another Boat Sunk.

London, May 30.—The White Star liner Megantic, with a large number of passengers, from Liverpool to Montreal, was chased by a submarine off the south coast of Ireland this morning, but escaped.

Considerable alarm was caused in Queenstown early this morning when an "S O S" call was received from the liner reporting that a submarine had been sighted. The first message was soon followed by another stating that the Megantic had outdistanced her pursuer and that she then was sixty miles southeast of Cork Harbor.

Later a third message was received from the steamer's captain reporting that he had evaded the undersea boat, that his ship was well to the westward and that he was proceeding on his voyage.

The British steamer Tullochmoor, 3,520 tons, was shelled and sunk by a German submarine on Friday evening. The crew escaped and has landed at Barry, Wales. The Tullochmoor was in ballast, from Genoa for South Shields.

The Tullochmoor was steaming off Ushant (westernmost of the islands off the coast of Brittany) when halted by a shot from a submarine, according to a Central News dispatch from Barry.

The submersible, Captain Holford said, was only fifteen yards distant from the steamer. The German commander gave the steamer's crew ten minutes to launch their boats, and the twenty-six men rowed away without waiting to save their personal effects.

"The crew of the submarine," said Captain Holford, "made no attempt to board the Tullochmoor, nor was I asked to show my ensign or tell my nationality. The Germans kept firing into the ship until she went down. They must have had a good deal of ammunition to spare, for the steamer was the target for nearly forty shots before she disappeared."

While the Tullochmoor was still afloat Engineer Dockeray swam back from the small boat he was in and obtained the ship's papers.

The Tullochmoor's crew was rescued by the Spanish steamer Olizzara after spending three hours in the steamer's boats.

The Tullochmoor, which was 340 feet in length, with a beam of 45.6 feet, was built in 1899. She was owned by the Moor Lane Company, Ltd., of Newcastle, England.

A dispatch to Lloyds from Ushant, Northern France, says the French vessel Dixi has passed there for Brest, having on board the crew of the British steamer Glenlee, bound from Cardiff for Aden, which was sunk by a German submarine.

The Glenlee was of 2,650 tons. She was owned by the Western Steamship Company, of Glasgow.

The crew of eight men of the Russian ship Mars have arrived at Aberdeen after a perilous voyage. Their ship was shelled and set on fire on Friday by a German submarine off Fair Island, the Shetlands. The submarine towed the crew in a small boat for forty miles and then cut them adrift without warning.

Brest, France, May 31.—French torpedo boats have brought into port the crews of the British steamer Glenlee and the Portuguese steamer Cysne, torpedoed by a German submarine between the Scilly Islands and Cape Finisterre.

The crews were picked up at sea by the French schooner Dixi, which transferred them to the torpedo boats.

EXPLOSIVES BANNED ON SHIPS IN 1892

Assertion in German Reply Is Believed To Be Based on That Clause.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 30.—The assertion in the German reply to the American note that the Lusitania was carrying explosives contrary to the law of the United States is apparently based on the act of 1892, amended in 1903 and 1905 to include foreign ships, which provides:

"It shall not be lawful to take, carry or have on board of any such steamship or other vessel any nitroglycerine, dynamite or any other explosive article or compound, nor gunpowder, except for the ship's use, nor any article or number of articles, whether as cargo or ballast, which, by reason of the nature or quantity or mode of storage thereof, shall either singly or collectively be likely to endanger the health or lives of the passengers or the safety of the vessel."

Other sections of the Revised Statutes forbid the carriage of various nitroglycerine explosive compounds.

In response to an inquiry from the steamboat inspection service, the solicitor of the Department of Commerce, on March 4, 1911, said that the law permitted the carrying of small arms and ammunition

STORE CLOSED TO-DAY

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

ANNOUNCE, FOR TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,

Important Sales

of Spring Apparel

Including *very great reductions* in many lines not heretofore offered—

The Apparel involved is of the usual luxurious **Gidding** character, designed and executed to fulfill the requirements of a critical clientele—

Smart Tailleur Suits — $35 and $45
In styles for town or country wear—
formerly selling at $55, $65, $75, $85.
Also fifty Suits—formerly $45 and $50—to close, $22

Handsome Costume Suits — $68 and $85
Including original and reproduced French models, of exquisite silk and cloth materials—
formerly $125 to $195.

Frocks and Gowns — $35 and $45
For street, afternoon and dance wear—
formerly $55 to $95.

Dinner and Evening Gowns — $65 and $85
In exquisite styles; mostly from French models—*formerly $95 to $145.*

Silk Coats and Wraps — $35 and $45
Of moire, taffeta and faille—
formerly $65 to $85.

Motor and Utility Coats — $35 to $55
Special groups from regular stocks—
formerly $45 to $75.
Misses' Coats—especially priced—at $20 and $25

Millinery
Formerly $18 to $28
$5 and $10
A clearance of *Spring* styles, for street and dress wear.
French Model Hats—formerly $45 to $75—$15 to $25

$10 to $25 Blouses—$5 and $10
A closing of many lines, in silk, linen, lingerie, net and Georgette crepe.

Smart Silk Sweater Coats—$12, $18, $25
Formerly $20 to $38—Of guernsey silk and Shantung.

Fashionable Summer Furs—
White Fox, full skin effects, $25—$35—$45.
Exquisite White Russian Fox Scarfs—$55 and $65.

LASSEN PEAK BOILS IN NEW ERUPTION

Flow of Mud Pours Down Sides—Fears Felt for Many Investigators.

Redding, Cal., May 30.—Lassen Peak burst into violent eruption again to-day.

Another flow of boiling mud is reported to be pouring down the sides of the volcano. Fears are felt for the safety of many investigators known to have been in the danger zone.

GERMANY NOTES AMERICAN EXODUS

Always Inexpedient and Sometimes Even Dangerous to Speak English in Streets.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Berne, May 30.—During the last few days a positive exodus of Americans from Germany to Switzerland has been taking place. Many have been residents in Germany for years, but they declare they were being insulted in the streets, and owing to the popular feeling against Americans it is no longer tolerable, and indeed in some cases it is positively unsafe, for any but German-Americans to remain in Germany.

One family, having lived in Munich for the last twelve years, dares not speak English one to another in the streets. One of its members said that life was impossible in Munich, except for German-Americans, who help Germans with press propaganda and who, in point of fact, are altogether more German than the Germans themselves. Americans in all the large cities of the empire are now noticeably fewer than a month ago.

Does Your Say-So Count?

Of course it does with those who know you.

But how many people know you?

How many people have taken your say-so about your goods at its full value and have tested the goods alongside the statements you have made about them.

With such people your say-so counts. How many such people are there?

Of course, Jones tells Smith that your goods are all right—but that's a slow process.

Then say so.

Say so in some place where thousands, or millions, will read, and keep it up until they believe it enough to try your goods and know what Jones knows about them.

That's making your say-so count, and that's advertising.

Don't say so in any magazine or newspaper whose publisher is careless about what his advertisers say.

The reason my say-so goes into The Tribune is because The Tribune excludes doubtful advertisers.

You see, don't you, how that gives value to my say-so? It would to yours.

But there are a hundred ways of making your say-so count.

The Advertising Agency bearing my name was founded by my father, and it has served some of the greatest advertisers in the country.

Recently the publisher of "The Saturday Evening Post" took a full page in "The Public Ledger," of Philadelphia, to tell about my work for a certain advertiser.

Write me, asking how to begin, or how to start over again, if you ever made a wrong start, because your say-so ought to count for 100 per cent of the possible usefulness of your goods.

Don't wait to write; call up 704 Murray Hill, for you are losing time.

Yours For Advertising
J. A. Richards

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