GERMAN NOTE IS DUE JULY 8, WILSON TOLD

President Will Consider It With Cabinet July 13—Tone Is Conciliatory.

ARMENIAN NOT BIG ISSUE

Reply May Propose Solution of Submarine Problem—Executive Studies the War.

WINDSOR, Vt., July 2.—Germany's second note in response to this Government's protest against her submarine warfare operations, culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania, will reach Washington about July 8. It will be given to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin a day or two earlier and is now practically completed.

This information was received by President Wilson from official sources late this afternoon. As a result it was announced to-night from Harlakenden House that the President will leave here for Washington about July 9 or 10. It will be taken up in a Cabinet meeting for the first time July 13.

Ambassador Gerard, it is understood, has already transmitted to the State Department and the President complete and frequent reports of the progress of Germany's note.

While the President maintained to-night his attitude of refusing to make any comment, it is known that Ambassador Gerard's reports have given the President ground for confident belief that Germany will make material concessions and possibly propose a solution which can be accepted by this Government.

The confidential reports reaching the President, including that regarding the date the German note would be received, which came late this afternoon, are all to the effect that the German reply will be conciliatory, if not actually offering a final basis for satisfactory settlement.

No Trouble Over Armenian.

The President has also been advised, it was learned upon excellent authority to-night, that officials in Washington believe the sinking of the Armenian will not complicate the German negotiations. With incomplete reports and investigations in progress it was said that the President has not arrived at any conclusion regarding the Armenian. He is not precluding action by this Government if any rights of the United States were violated in the death of the Americans on board the Canadian vessel.

The President's information is to the effect that his official family and other officials in Washington are not disposed to regard the Armenian's sinking, at least upon information so far received, as presenting as serious a situation as that of the Lusitania.

To-day the President spent several hours in deep study of the general European situation, both as regards the submarine warfare negotiations and various angles of efforts previously made and under way for peace. He had before him confidential reports handed and transmitted to him by Col. E. M. House, Ambassador Gerard and Secretary of State Lansing.

It was authoritatively stated that there was no definite peace movement under consideration now by the President and that he still maintains that now is not the time to talk of or make any move toward peace, but that the President was merely studying the various papers at his command in a general survey of the whole European field.

The peace situation was further brought to the President's attention to-day by receipt of a letter from Mrs. Amos Pinchot asking him to grant an interview at Washington next week to Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, returning from Europe as an American delegate to the Women's International Peace Conference, recently held at The Hague. Miss Addams has interviewed many prominent European officials, including Pope Benedict. The President will receive Miss Addams after his return to Washington.

No confirmation could be secured to-night of a report that former Governor Simeon Baldwin of Connecticut is being considered for appointment as counsellor of the State Department to succeed Secretary Lansing. The President let it be known, however, that he will soon begin active consideration of many persons suggested, but will not announce a decision until after he reaches Washington and confers with Secretary Lansing. It is known that Judge A. Mitchell Palmer of the Court of Claims has been strongly urged upon the President for the place.

With a great mass of work facing him the President almost welcomes the third consecutive rainy day of his vacation, which he experienced to-day. He was unable to play golf this morning because of continued showers, but instead took a short walk with Dr. Grayson about Harlakenden House.

Enjoys Auto Ride.

When the weather cleared late this afternoon the President, accompanied by Mrs. Sayre, Miss Bones and Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington and New York, the latter a guest of Miss Bones, took an automobile ride over the Cornish hills to Meriden, Claremont and Cornish Flat, N. H., and then into Vermont.

They literally "chased" rainbows and sunshine. Seeing a sunshiny stretch in Vermont they rode across the Connecticut River from New Hampshire. Reaching the sunshiny area, they had their automobile curtains put down, only to have them replaced a few miles further when they ran into another mountain rain cloud.

On the return trip the President's party stopped and had tea at the quaint Corner Cupboard Inn at Ascutneyville, Vt. They were recognized by several guests. While enjoying the refreshments Mrs. Anna Newell, past 70 years, was presented to the President. She was so "flustered" over the event that she asked him, "Is this our President?" Then she leaned over and whispered, confidentially, "Say, tell me, are we going to have war with America?"

The President appeared not to notice her error, but gave a vague noncommittal reply.

The President to-day declined an invitation from the Rev. F. J. Franklin, a Baptist minister of Cornish Flat, to speak here to-morrow at a Fourth of July celebration, explaining that while on his vacation he would make no addresses.

To-morrow morning if the weather clears the President will golf on the private links of F. A. Kennedy, a retired merchant, near here.

DERNBURG SEES CHANCELLOR.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, via London, July 2.—The correspondent of THE SUN is informed that Dr. Bernhard Dernburg had his first meeting with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, on the afternoon of June 30. Dr. Dernburg made his report on the results of his mission to America.

OKUMA, CALLING CHINA DUPE OF "GOLDEN AGE," SAYS THAT SHE HAS ONLY HERSELF TO BLAME

Japanese Statesman Advises People of Republic to Awaken From 3,000 Year Old Dream.

Says Japan Was Guided in Recent Negotiations Only by Friendship.

By COUNT OKUMA.

(*Translated for* THE SUN *from the Tokio "Shin Nippon."*)

I. Hereditary Transmission of National Evils.

Chinese civilization, three thousand years old, with all its evils and corruptions, has at last degenerated to its present morbid condition. Now it is of urgent necessity to China to improve her wretched conditions by replacing her old traditions with the best products of Western civilization, or otherwise her sufferings will go on increasing, causing unceasing trouble in the Far East. The ultimate aim of our China policy has been no other than to awaken her from this morbid torpor in order to insure her future prosperity and avoid conflicts with the Western nations. Unfortunately China refused to acknowledge this well meant intention of ours, forcing us in the end to go a step further beyond our warning.

China ought to learn from Japan in the assimilation of Occidental civilization. There are very valuable lessons for her in studying how Japan successfully fought the difficulties confronting her on awakening from her slumber of 300 years. As a rule China wakes up after heavy shocks, but goes to sleep again as soon as the trouble is over. Indeed, the inertia of long traditions cannot be easily eradicated.

II. Modern History and Its Lessons

The opium war of 1840, the Anglo-French attack on China combined with a series of internal disturbances of which the civil war of Hung-Hsiu-Chuan was the most conspicuous, had once brought the Ching dynasty to the brink of ruin. The distinguished services of Tseng-Kuo-Fan and other heroes could only avert the final collapse. Tseng-Kuo-Fan, a man of eminent talent both in politics and military tactics, recognizing the absolute necessity of introducing radical innovations, had contributed greatly toward the improvement of the army and the national defences. That horrible examination in prose and poetry to which candidates for public office had to submit, the stumbling block to the promotion of talented youth, was then expected to be abolished.

At this period China became embroiled in Mahometan troubles with Russia. The Mahometan chiefs in northern China headed a civil war against the Pekin Government with the secret support of the Russian Government, which had obtained the good will of the Mahometans by her lenient treatment of followers of Islam living in her territory. The religious tolerance of the Russian Government must be one of the chief causes of her territorial expansion. And it was quite natural for those Mahometan chiefs to rebel against the authority of the Pekin Government, relying on the assistance of religiously sympathetic Russia. Over this difficulty China and Russia were on the point of fighting. But the fear entertained by Russia of the real power of the "lion asleep," then gradually awakening from her long slumber, prevented her from taking any bold measures against China.

III. Chinese Insult to Japan.

From about this time dates Chinese activities in Corea. In 1882 there arose a political commotion in Corea, when our legation was attacked by insurrectionary mobs. Japan and China each despatched a troop of soldiers to provide against further emergencies. Two years later Japanese and Chinese garrisons came into collision, an occurrence known as the "Revolt of Chin-Yu-Chun." The latter fled to Japan, following the flight of the Japanese Minister, Takesoe.

This period marks the culminating point of Chinese influence in the Corean Peninsula, compelling the Japanese to withdraw. In 1885 Prince Ito was despatched to Tientsin to conclude a treaty with China by which each Government promised to evacuate the peninsula and in future to give notification to the other party before sending troops when emergency required. The violation of this treaty by China on the occasion of the Tung-Hsueh-Tang disturbance led to the outbreak of the Chino-Japanese war.

President Yuan Shih-k'ai, then a young officer about 26 or 27 years of age, was in Seoul as the Chinese Minister. At the time of Chin-Yu-Chun's revolt in 1884 Li-Hung-Chang singled him out for this important post, recognizing his distinguished talents as a diplomatist. For ten years since his appointment he wielded great influence. His military and political talents were acknowledged by Japanese as well as by Coreans. Corea then became a virtual dependency of China, whose contempt of Japan increased in consequence. China had accomplished a great deal toward the improvement of her armaments. English officers were engaged in her navy. Her army was under the training of German military officers. She had two battleships, each of 7,500 tons, while Japan had only cruisers, the largest of which was not more than 4,000 tons. Admiral Ting-You-Chang visited Yokahama harbor with his fleet, which China thought invincible, and before which our Ministers and diplomatists had not felt very safe. Japan endured while China blustered. From the time of the disturbance of Tung-Hsueh-Tang the situation was fast assuming a serious aspect, until it led to war in 1894. China presumed too far on our patience.

IV. It Was "a Dead Lion."

Up to this time China was looked upon by the Powers as a strong nation. England relied on China to check the southern aggression of Russia. England was ignorant of Japan's potentiality. England put boundless hope in the future of China—the "lion asleep," which, on awakening, would be the terror of the world. She seemed to have been prejudiced a little in favor of China at the time of the Chino-Japanese war, of which she disapproved as detrimental to the maintenance of general peace of the Far East. America warmly sympathized with Japan without knowing Japanese strength any better than England. Japan herself was also not quite confident of ultimate victory. She was driven to arms by Chinese insults. British and American offers of mediation came too late. The result of the war is well known. The mystery of China was disclosed to the world. The lion was not sleeping. It was an old lion, dead long since, whose limbs were already cold.

This was indeed a good chance for China to become frankly conscious of her real weakness, which did not lie so much in the material as in the spiritual side. The improvements made previous to the war were limited to the material side, especially to the military institutions. China had not digested Occidental civilization. She took the external form without imbibing the spirit. Her shortsightedness brought her permanent humiliation. From this time European nations changed their attitude toward China. The trend of their Oriental policies appeared for a time to progress toward the partition of China. This was indeed the last chance for her to awaken. And she did really awaken, but only for the time being.

V. Prayer in Distress Only.

After the war China began to respect and learn from Japan. Chinese students poured into Japan in large numbers. It was the Chinese Emperor himself who took the lead in the reformation. He singled out Kang-Yu-Wei for his bright talent, disregarding the traditional system of appointment by examination. He introduced many other important innovations to improve the condition and solidify the foundation of the declining empire. He visited our late Emperor Meiji and asked him for advice on the measures to be adopted for the renovation of his empire. China became really conscious of the true causes of her defeat, of the vital weakness of the State structure. If she had only continued in her new resolution to-day we should see a great and enlightened empire, with imposing dignity to command the respect of the nations of the world. But China's destiny seems to have been decreed. The Empress Dowager was deadly against reforms. Incarcerating the Emperor, she took the helm of politics. Anti-Japanese sentiment was fanned. All innovations were abolished. China was eternally doomed.

VI. The Effect of the Russo-Japanese War.

For the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war China was partly responsible. Since 200 years ago China and Russia have been negotiating on frontier questions. At the time of Peter the Great Russian influence was already extended to the Amur River. Cossacks were seen prowling along the valleys of far eastern Siberia. A great tract of land extending to the northern coast line of China was annexed by Russia through her ingenious diplomacy after a series of negotiations which culminated in the treaties of Ai-Hun and Nertchinsk. The Boxer trouble gave Russia a reason to occupy by arms the whole area of Tun Shan province, which she refused to evacuate in defiance of the combined protest of Japan, England and the United States, until at last this led to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, as the result of which Russia was forced to retire from southern Manchuria.

The war called forth the reliance of the Chinese people. There was again a sudden increase in the number of Chinese students taught in our schools, public and private. A special Chinese class was provided in the Waseda University. On the other hand several Japanese scholars were employed by the central and local government of China as political advisers and professors. Numerous Chinese of high distinction came over to inspect various institutions of our country. On going home they framed their laws and decrees on the Japanese pattern. They imitated in a great hurry without understanding the fundamental theories.

China differed from Japan in her adoption of Western civilization. Japan assimilated, while China imitated. We imported English, French and German laws; studied, digested and skilfully adapted them to Japanese manners and customs. We have studied the theoretical side without losing sight of the practical application. To the Chinese students I always emphasized the necessity of reconciling Oriental and Occidental civilization. I preached the wisdom of harmony as well as the folly of imitation. My opinion was earnestly approved by them, and the students sent abroad from Chih-Li province alone numbered more than several thousand. President Yuan Shih-k'ai's son, who had been in Japan, also went abroad to finish his study, with the letter of recommendation which I gave him.

In the course of two or three years Chinese fervor cooled for the third time. Anti-Japanese sentiment again made its appearance. In the textbooks written by those who studied by thousands in our normal schools the anti-Japanese idea was advocated. In fact Japan taught and China abused.

VII. Details of Negotiations.

For the expulsion of the Japanese weak China appealed to tactful Germany, who in turn did her best to encourage the agitation. In the present negotiations German support behind the curtain has been quite visible. I found it difficult to eradicate the German influences deeply rooted in the Chinese soil, even now when Tsing-tao, once the foothold of German influence in the East, surrendered to the assault of the combined armies of Japan and Great Britain. At the beginning they tried to mitigate our demands by the assistance of foreign Powers. For this purpose they not only disregarded the promise to keep strict secrecy about the contents of the demands, but disclosed them with a large premium of exaggeration, so as to arouse uneasiness in the interested nations.

They were very conciliatory at the beginning. They changed gradually. At times the tables appeared to have been turned upon us. They went as far as to upset the points already agreed upon between the two. We received something like an ultimatum. Concessions after blusters, blusters after concessions. Really within the short three months the national character of the Chinese has been revealed to its full extent. China now seemingly follows the maxim of her statesmen of 2,000 years ago, "Control the near by the distant."

It is at the same time greatly to be regretted that some of our reliable newspapers, blinded by political strife, have voiced opinions quite misleading to the general public. Their cool judgment seems to have been overpowered by momentary sentiment. Fortunately the Japanese public, well acquainted with the general trend of home politics, were too wise to consider in any serious light those articles tainted with factional prejudice. The case is, however, different with the Chinese. Confiding in those groundless assertions of our press they have waited impatiently for the Ministerial collapse. They interpreted our condescension as humiliation caused by the instability of the Ministerial position at home. For the speedy solution of the problem we were compelled to resort to the ultimatum of which we did not have the fairness even at the outset.

VIII. Revolution No Revolution.

When we look back upon the history of China we find innumerable revolutions. Chinese revolutions are, however, peculiar in their fundamental nature. They are not the outcome of a change in political ideas. They are not the collapse of old institutions before new ones. They change nothing except the dynasty. The noble counsel of her ancient sages to "renew the spirit of the people till it reaches the highest perfection" is totally disregarded. With a revolution a dynasty changes, while the people remain as ever with their perennial tradition, full of defects, shortcomings and corruption. For all its revolutions the ideas of the Chinese are as old as the world!

IX. Respect for Antiquity.

The ancient civilization of China reached its highest prosperity during the Chou dynasty 2,000 years ago, when philosophy, politics, literature, the fine arts and other branches of human culture were cultivated to a degree hitherto unknown. And it is wonderful to relate her present civilization is for the greater part the remnant of those prosperous ages. Indeed, nothing has proved so fatal to the progress of Chinese civilization as the habit of yearning after the "Golden Age" of Yao, Shun, Yu, three kings belonging to the remotest antiquity of 3,000 years ago. The Chinese believe the world degenerates with time. The Chinese look back upon the past with profound veneration. They have their ideal in the past, while most people have it in the future. They lament over the degeneration of the present, while others laugh at the crudity of the old.

The Chinese again have missed the spirit in outward formalities to which they have attached extravagant importance. "Three hundred etiquettes and 3,000 dignities," is their common phrase. Flowery, but spiritless, expression of thought (or no thought) is the necessary outcome of this tendency. The diplomatic language used by Machiavellian politicians of her anarchical periods of 2,000 years ago commands admiration even in these days.

The great Emperor Shih of the Chin dynasty, who rose on the debris of the Chou dynasty, wisely discerned the intrinsic worthlessness of the Chu-Tzu school, which expounded the doctrine of formalities. He detested the hollow dream of the Golden Age. To clear the country of those vexatious scholars he buried alive several thousands of them. He destroyed all their books and documents. Then he promulgated "the regime of the criminal law," noted for its unrelenting stringency. He believed in the omnipotence of jurisprudence. Instead of the troublesome doctrine of formalities he adopted the teaching of Lao-tsu, who recognized nothing but the essential substance. Lao-tsu was the great philosopher who advised Confucius to abandon his meaningless formalities and silly ambitions.

If only the Chinese had continually observed the directions given by this shrewd tyrant they might present a very different aspect now. Unfortunately, they chose the other way. When, at later times, the political foundation of the Han dynasty, which replaced the Chin dynasty, became firm and unshaken Emperor Wu could not remain satisfied with the simplicity of the "essence doctrine of Lao-tsu." In order to add to the dignities of the crown he introduced many vexatious rules and prolific forms. For this end he considered the "form doctrine" of Chu-Tzu quite convenient. After experiencing great difficulties in collecting the necessary materials, most of which could hardly escape the wholesale destruction of Emperor Shih, he succeeded in reviving the school of Chu-Tzu, once almost annihilated by the merciless persecution of the Chin dynasty. A little later, however, at an official meeting of scholars, the inefficiency for political purposes of the doctrine of formalities was publicly recognized. After that it was abolished in the narrow circle of state politics, but has not ceased to diffuse widespread influence over the characters of private individuals in the way of worshipping spiritless formalities and ostentatious etiquette.

X. Lack of Religious Originality.

The Chinese call their own country "the centre of civilization." They entertain an extremely arrogant idea of their fatherland, giving the title of the "Surrounding barbarians" to all foreign countries. And in this centre of civilization there is no national religion worthy of the name. This is a fine contrast to ancient Greece, where the progress of material civilization and the incomparable development of sciences did not hinder the growth of a polytheistic religion which worshipped a number of strange dieties. The Greeks were so arduous in their faith that they went so far as to massacre those who refused to follow their national religion. The case is different with China. The Chinese were completely satisfied with the ethical teachings of their sages, whose conception of heaven was not much more than the blue skies vague and infinite.

Buddhism was heartily welcomed by the Chinese. The desperate attempts of the Chu-Tzu school to expel the faith which they denounced as heresy were futile. The prosperity of Buddhism continued for more than one thousand years. This attests to the fact that the Chinese were passively susceptible of religious faith, although they did not positively create their own. After the lapse of a thousand years Buddhism gradually commenced to decline. There now remains the old teachings of vexatious formalities devoid of vital spirit.

XI. The Chinese Hieroglyphics.

The Chinese inclination for formalities has led to the extraordinary development of hieroglyphic characters, which in the course of time, owing to China's immense territories being divided by rivers and mountains and to the great variety of races, multiplied to more than 600,000. They came to judge of the ability of a statesman by his mastery of these complicated characters. Even those savage tribes who overthrew Chinese dynasties one after another could not suppress the use of these horrible symbols. Traditional hieroglyphics are adopted by the conquerors. They are now 3,000 years old! After such a long tradition it is now absolutely impossible to dissuade the Chinese from the use of those symbolic characters, souvenirs of the golden age, which some of the later historians call an idealized state of society that did not really exist.

XII. Chinese Follow a Sort of Demonism.

Human nature changes only through a species of evolution to which the Chinese is inaccessible. Adaptability to surroundings, the survival of the fittest, these fundamental principles find among the Chinese no sanction. The successful competition of the Greeks with the Assyrians, the Babylonians, Egyptians, Carthaginians and Phœnicians, the decline of the old Greek prosperity and the rise of the Roman Empire, the growth of the Teutons on the ruins of Roman civilization, all these were the necessary steps in human evolution leading to the enlightened European civilization of to-day. To the Chinese several thousand years have been as a single day. Year in and year out they stay in one spot. Etiquettes and ceremonies, sophistry and deception, dilatoriness and procrastination, these are their fondest weapons. Instead of wisely providing for the future, they are satisfied with averting the present danger. When the situation becomes too serious, when their artful diplomacy becomes no longer available, they rely for assistance upon those who cannot really be relied upon, just like those savages who resort to "demons" in the face of dangers that could be easily removed by cool judgment. I advise the Chinese to follow the example set by the Japanese—to adapt themselves to the eternal progress of human society.

XIII. Do Not Rely on Others.

Great adversities often call forth the power of judgment which remained latent in ordinary times. In the recent Chino-Japanese negotiations, which at one time appeared to have come to a complete deadlock, we had a hairbreadth escape from a fratricidal war by the splendid judgment displayed at the last extremity by the Chinese authorities, and I cannot be but highly pleased to find both countries brought to an amicable understanding after three months of difficult negotiations. Further, it is quite desirable that the Chinese, taking warning by the series of national disasters that have befallen her in the past, should endeavor to maintain and develop the good judgment displayed on this occasion, with a broad view to harmonizing her own civilization with the general trend of the world situation.

Calamities arise more often from within than from without. A healthy body repulses epidemics by its own strength. The best medicine would not avail when the constitution is frail. So is it with a nation. China should strive to strengthen herself through her own best judgment without relying on the assistance of foreign Powers. Her own history supplies innumerable examples of the weak being sacrificed to the territorial ambition of the strong to whom they applied for assistance. I advise the Chinese to get rid of this deplorable custom of counting on the unreliable assistance of the ambitious outsiders. On the self-consciousness of the Chinese depends in great part the futre welfare of the Far East. China appeared to have given a wrong interpretation to our peaceful and moderate demands, misled by the heedless words of some of our countrymen who blindly advocated the annexation of China, which if not impossible would be fatal to the existence of Japan herself. The very idea is to be condemned.

XIV. Ruin Comes When Courted.

The annexation of China would drag Japan to ruin. Strife only profits the third parties. The Japanese public are not so blind as to overlook this truism. However powerful European nations are, however energetic the Japanese people are, the government of the immense territories of China with her great population would require enormous labor and expense that would be totally beyond the reach of one single nation of the world. The abandoning of an aggressive policy toward China is not without proper reason. The incapability of a single nation to have monopolistic control of China leads it to prevent others from venturing similar attempts.

The upholding of the open door and equal opportunity policy is the necessary conclusion. China herself may complain of the needlessness of this uncalled for assistance, which, however, is in my idea inevitable, in view of her defenceless condition due to the want of national vitality. The open door and equal opportunity policy for the maintenance of which the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the Russo-Japanese Entente were concluded will surely be guarded for an indefinite period of time. Japan opened negotiation with China only for the purpose of protecting her paramount interest therein. The open door and equal opportunity policy remains absolutely intact. Foreign Powers as well as China need entertain no uneasiness in this respect.

XV. Mutual Help Is Needed.

"The same scripts and the same race," is the habitual complimentary phrase quoted by the Chinese to please us Japanese. Very good! But it is meaningless as long as Chinese utter it without sincerely abiding by it. China and Japan should, eliminating every possible cause of future misunderstandings, get united as one man to stand the pressure of the violent competition rife among the various nations of the world. And for this purpose it is necessary for China to display greater adaptability to the rapid progress of human society. Adaptability, the motor of evolution, the child of the progressive spirit, that is the only safeguard against fatal retrogression.

In conclusion, I express my hearty desire that China, by freeing herself of all suspicions, considering the seriousness of the world situation, fully understanding the sincerity of the Japanese and awakening to the futility of a struggle, will, in combination with us Japanese, strive for the permanent peace of the Far East and the general welfare of mankind.

YUAN ASHAMED.

Chinese President Confesses Humiliation of the Republic.

PEKIN, May 27.—President Yuan Shih-k'ai makes frank confession of China's humiliation in a proclamation issued after the signing of the new treaties with Japan. He says:

"Although there is hope for the restoration of Kiao-chow Bay, our rights and privileges in southern Manchuria have suffered enormously. We are ashamed of the humiliation, but why should we blame others while we ourselves are at fault?

"Our own weakness has invited the insult, and I feel that I am a man of little virture and ability. However, we have no right to stake the existence of the nation; therefore we have to work out her salvation with care.

"If we can remember our past mistakes and be warned and resolve to leave the pernicious rut of languishing, then we can still hope for a strong China. The people should absolutely refrain from letting loose their passions and acting like madmen. Remember the mistakes of 1894 and 1900."

BRIBE FOR LICENSE CHARGED.

Employee in State Office Arrested on Chauffeur's Complaint.

Samuel Lefkowitz, 33 years old, of 96 Goerck street, a Hungarian, employed as a handy man in the branch office of Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo at 227 West Seventy-fourth street, was arrested on a charge of bribery yesterday afternoon in connection with the application of Paul Laser of 1009 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, for a chauffeur's license. Lefkowitz was taken into custody by Detectives Quinn and Stepat of the Fourth Branch in the presence of State Senator Robert R. Lawson of Brooklyn, to whom Laser had appealed for help.

According to Laser's complaint, after he had been turned down twice in his application for a chauffeur's license, Lefkowitz offered to see that he got it in consideration of $5. Laser consulted Senator Lawson and he and the Senator went to the Fourth Branch. The detectives gave Laser two marked $2 bills and a $1 bill and then all four went to 227 West Seventy-fourth street. Laser and the detectives allege that Lefkowitz accepted the money when offered.

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$724,000,000 IN FOOD TAKEN BY EUROPE

249,576,000 Bushels of Wheat Exported in Past Eleven Months.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Foodstuffs valued at $724,000,000 were exported from the United States during the eleven months ended June 1, according to statistics published to-day by the Department of Commerce.

The effect of the war is seen in the enormous increase in the value of foodstuff exports compared with the figures for the same eleven months a year ago, when the total was $443,000,000.

Wheat formed the biggest item in foodstuffs sent abroad, 249,576,000 bushels; oats, 428,000 bushels; flour, 15,077,000 barrels; corn, 43,718,000 bushels; bacon, 305,000,000 pounds; fresh beef, 121,487,000 pounds; canned beef, 65,359,000 pounds; pickled beef, 28,622,000 pounds; ham and shoulders, 162,233,000 pounds; lard, 441,702,000 pounds; cottonseed oil, $19,903,000; cotton, 8,103,097 bales.

A statement on the meat and dairy products trade said:

"Imports of meat and dairy products into the United States in the ten months preceding May 1 last aggregated $38,000,000 in value and were three times the value of those for a like period two years ago and seven times those of the entire fiscal year 1905. This movement first assumed large proportions in the fiscal year 1914, following the transfer of meats to the free list.

"Our imports of meats are mainly supplied by Argentina. Ten months of the fiscal year just closed brought 112,000,000 pounds of fresh beef and veal from Argentina and from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds each from Canada, Uruguay, Australia and the United Kingdom.

"The United States still exports far more meats than it imports, for although there have been record breaking arrivals in the last two years, exports have been even larger. Returns for ten months indicate that the value of meat and dairy products exported this year will once more attain the $200,000,000 level that marked the decade prior to 1909.

"It is also apparent that the United States pays less for the meats it buys than it receives for those it sells.

"In April we imported 8,500,000 pounds of fresh beef valued at 9¾ cents per pound f. o. b. countries of origin. In the same month we exported 25,500,000 pounds valued at 14 cents per pound at the domestic ports of shipment.

"For the ten months ending with April, 1915, the imports and exports were 165,000,000 and 102,000,000 pounds respectively, valued at 9¼ cents per pound for the imports and 12½ cents per pound for the exports."

EDITOR'S HOME ROBBED.

Negro Hallboy Held in $1,000 Bail for Examination.

The apartment of Robert H. Lymar at 204 West Seventieth street was robbed of jewelry worth $500 on June 16. Mr. Lyman is an editor of the *World*. Immediately after the robbery William Mosely, 25, a negro, of 1839 Third avenue, who was employed as hallboy in the apartment house, left and was not heard from until yesterday, when he came back and asked the manager for the wages due him.

The manager turned him over to the police. Mosely was held under $1,000 bail for examination July 6 by Magistrate Corrigan of the West Side court. The police say two others acted in conjunction with Mosely.

DOUBT LONG ISLAND STRIKE.

Trainmen Say There'll Be No Trouble During Holidays.

No one need be deterred from patronizing the Long Island Railroad to-day, to-morrow or Monday because of fear he may be left stranded in far away Southampton or Montauk Point by a sudden strike of railroad trainmen and conductors.

Representatives of the employees said yesterday at Jamaica that they did not think a strike was probable and that it could not occur, if called, for more than a month, because necessary action would consume a month before a strike order could be issued.

The men have two causes of complaint. One is that some of the runs have been made so long that employees seldom get home and have to provide homes for themselves at both ends of the line. Another is that some of the best runs have been divided and made too short, so that the men making them cannot earn as much pay as formerly.

Benjamin L. Pulick and F. C. Newton are at the head of a committee of trainmen that has asked General Manager McCrea to readjust the runs.

B. Altman & Co.

The Store will be closed all day to-day (Saturday) and will remain closed until Tuesday, July 6th.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

BLAME LAID ON THE ARMENIAN

Majority Official Opinion Is That She Should Have Stopped.

PAGE DELAYS HIS REPORT

WASHINGTON, July 2.—While the State Department is still waiting the receipt of complete official reports on the sinking of the British ship Armenian it was indicated to-day that the case is regarded as much less serious from the American point of view than early indications made it.

The majority opinion in official quarters is inclined to the view that the action of the Armenian in trying to escape the fire of the submarine for an hour may be accepted as partial if not complete justification for the action of the German war vessel. The captain of the Armenian, it is said, should have stopped his vessel after she was fired at. The captain, it is contended, showed poor judgment in subjecting his vessel and crew to the German shell fire.

Two views are held here among international lawyers on the question of the justification of the German commander's action in persistently shelling the Armenian. One view holds that as German submarines have not been in the habit of visiting merchantmen the Armenian's captain had the right to assume that the submarine was intending to act illegally and that he therefore could disregard the law requiring his vessel to heave to when fired at by a vessel of war on the high seas.

The other view and the one which now seems to have the preponderance of support in official quarters is that the intentions of the submarine, one way or the other, did not absolve the Armenian from the requirement of either stopping when fired at or else taking the consequences.

In the absence of complete reports from Ambassador Page officials are still keeping their minds open on the subject. The alleged facts regarding the conduct of the Armenian after sighting the submarine have not yet been confirmed officially. There was some surprise expressed to-day that Ambassador Page has not yet submitted a complete report.

Consul Armstrong at Bristol, who made the first report on the case, sent another message to-day, but errors in transmission clouded its meaning and the Department has asked to have it repeated. He did, however, get through clearly the following information regarding the Americans on board:

"Surviving—White foremen, Har. Cox, Osborne, Taylor, Cline, Driver, McCool and Baer.

"In the hospital—Pond and Brennick.

"Wounded by shells—Williamson, Granberry, Stone. These three were taken into the lifeboats, but Stone succumbed and was buried at sea. A white American named Brooks was killed outright by a shell while coming from the cabin of the Armenian."

'NEGROES KICKED AWAY.'

Germans Accused of Refusing to Save Muleteers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 2.—The survivors of the steamship Armenian, who have landed at Cardiff, say that the crew of the submarine saved three white men from the Armenian's crew, but that the Germans kicked away the colored muleteers as they were swimming alongside the submarine.

Ambassador Page has communicated the following particulars of the sinking of the Armenian to Washington:

"The Leyland Line steamship Armenian was torpedoed and sunk at 8.06 o'clock in the evening of June 28 by a German submarine. The vessel carried 1,414 mules consigned to Port Avonmouth. Twenty-nine men are missing, among whom the following:

WILLIAMSON, address care of J. M. Munroe, New Orleans.
F. R. SETTON, Catersville, Va.
B. N. GRANBERRY, 4115 Washington street, Montgomery, Ala.
HARRY STONE, New York city.
CARPENTER BROWN, Harrisburg, Pa.
R. H. BROOKS, a naturalized American of London.

"Dr. Viso and three negroes are reported to have been picked up by the submarine. Twelve negro muleteers are missing.

"The men were for twelve hours in the lifeboat and on the raft before they were picked up by the President Stevens, a Belgian trawler. They were transferred to two torpedo boat destroyers at noon and brought to Bristol on the 29th. Eight negroes and two white men are in the British infirmary, slightly wounded.

"A Central News despatch reports that the men who are at Bristol are Americans."

PRESS VIEWS IN LONDON.

Newspapers Say the German Course Was Not Justified.

LONDON, July 2.—Few of the London morning papers discuss the question of the status of the steamship Armenian and the only information published on the subject is contained in New York despatches which describe her as a transport.

The newspapers, however, agree that whatever the nature of her cargo, the Germans were not justified in their action, and that the sinking of the vessel, with the loss of Americans, complicates the questions at issue between the United States and Germany.

Paris "Matin" Expects an American Ultimatum.

PARIS, July 2.—The Paris press lays stress on the fact that the sinking of the Armenian occurred before Germany had replied to the latest American note. The *Matin* says that the destruction of the vessel is certain to increase greatly the indignation of Americans and that perhaps it will inspire a real ultimatum from Washington.

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U-BOAT SINKS SHIP, THEN DONS DISGUISE

British Skipper Says German Submarine Rigged Up Like Freighter.

FIVE VESSELS DESTROYED

LONDON, July 2.—German submarines destroyed to-day three British steamships, one British schooner and a bark the nationality of which has not yet been determined.

The schooner sunk was the L. C. Tower, which sailed from Parrsboro, N. S., on June 1 for Newport, England. She was destroyed off Fastnet and her crew of nine men was landed at Queenstown.

The skipper of the L. C. Tower said that the submarine which sank his vessel sank a bark about six miles away from the L. C. Tower and that the submarine's crew then set about disguising their underwater craft. They rigged up a dummy funnel of canvas, set up two masts and the usual rigging and then rigged a false bow and stern. When completed the disguise gave the submarine the appearance at a little distance of a deeply laden freighter.

Crews Reported Safe.

The steamships lost were the Caucasian, a tanker of 4,656 tons gross; the Inglemoor, of 4,441 tons gross, and the Welbury, of 3,591 tons gross.

The place of their sinking has not been definitely announced, but it is asserted officially that the crews of the Inglemoor and Caucasian have been landed at Falmouth, so it is presumed that the two vessels were sunk off that port. The announcement regarding the Welbury says merely that the crew of that vessel is safe.

The Welbury, which sailed from Matanzas, Cuba, on June 8 with a cargo of sugar for England, appears to have been marked for destruction even before she cleared. Members of the crew discovered this legend painted in the forehold soon after leaving Matanzas:

"You have a cargo of sugar for England, but you will never get there."

Members of the crew of the Welbury said that the commander of the submarine which sank the vessel expressed his joy at finding that the Welbury carried sugar.

The Welbury was built at West Hartlepool in 1907 and was owned by the Burg Shipping Company, Ltd., of Hartlepool.

The Caucasian, the largest of the three ships, sailed from London on June 28 for Jacksonville, Fla. She was built at Sunderland in 1899 and was owned by the Petroleum Steamship Company of London.

The Inglemoor was built at Blyth in 1912 and was owned by W. Runciman & Co. of London. She sailed from Bahia Blanca, Argentina, on March 31.

Sunk While at Rescue Work.

The Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent at Plymouth says that the Inglemoor was sunk while rescuing the crew of the Caucasian from their lifeboats.

The Norwegian bark Kotka, which was fired on by a German submarine off Fastnet on June 30 and was reported to have been sunk, was found floating to-day and will be towed into Cork. She carries a cargo of lumber. The crew of twelve of the Kotka was landed at Queenstown six hours after the attack on the bark. The Kotka sailed from Stockton, Me., for England on May 5.

Announcement was made to-day that ninety-eight British vessels were torpedoed or sunk by mines in the month of June. The vessels had an aggregate tonnage of something over 39,000, and 111 lives were lost in their destruction.

15 LOST, 1 SAVED.

Sole Survivor From Torpedoed Vessel Found in Boat With Corpse.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 2.—The sole survivor of the crew of sixteen of the Scotch Monarch, which was sunk by a German submarine yesterday, has been landed at St. Ives by a trawler. He was found in a boat containing the corpse of another member of the crew. The other fourteen had been washed overboard.

Spain Bars Talk on Neutrality.

MADRID, via Paris, July 2.—In order the better to maintain Spanish neutrality the Government has issued an order forbidding the discussion of the subject in public.

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