

SAYS THE U. S. NOTE IS BRUSQUE DEMAND

Berlin Paper Claims German War Zone Declaration Is Treated With Disdain.

THIS GOVERNMENT TOLD TO FIND NEW OCEAN PATHS

Petrograd Journal Says U. S. Should Refuse Further to Represent Kaiser in Diplomatic Dealings.

BERLIN, May 18, via London, 5:45 p.m.—The official text of the American note to Germany was published here today.

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asserts, that Germany will decline to modify its methods of submarine warfare.

Petrograd View of Situation.

PETROGRAD, May 16, 1 p.m., via London, May 18, 5:55 a.m. (delayed in transmission).—That the United States should refuse further to represent Germany in diplomatic dealings with her adversaries because of the Lusitania tragedy, is the editorial opinion expressed by the Ouzro Rossie of Moscow, a daily paper widely read by business men and bankers. It is pointed out that while hundreds of the Lusitania's passengers, including many Americans, were lying at the bottom of the Irish sea, United States diplomatic representatives were investigating the condition of German prisoners in Russia. The paper closes its editorial by saying:

"Elemental sentiment, which is part of international relations, demands an immediate refusal by the government of the United States further to represent Germany before European countries warring with her. Friendly services hardly are suitable for the United States to give in face of the cry ascending to heaven for the victims of the Lusitania."

U. S. Defends All Neutrals.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 18.—Commenting on the American note to Germany, the local papers in editorial articles express the view that this communication makes it incumbent upon Germany either to make herself hated in North America or cease her "piratical and infamous acts." In defending its interests, the papers say, the United States is defending the interests of all America and of all neutral countries. Commenting upon the already taken action along these lines:

"The United States makes the brusque demand that Germany abandon submarine war against Great Britain. The United States disregards with complete disdain the German war zone declaration communicated to Washington February 4, and later in the course of the exchange of notes, disappears as 'surprising irregularity' the German embassy's warning in the press, and permits itself to impute to the German government as an excuse the probability that German submarine commanders acted contrary to orders."

"Whoever reads this note without prejudice can scarcely escape the impression that the British ambassador at Washington was not far away when it was framed. One could equally as well imagine its contents being uttered by Premier Asquith in the house of commons."

Count von Reventlow, the naval critic, declares that the German war zone declaration followed the British declaration, against which America failed to protest.

The present note, so far as concerns torpedoed steamers, makes English conclusions and untrue statements its own," he writes.

"Germany knew what she was doing when she made her decision, and had considered all possible consequences. 'Germany must and will go her way, and leave it to the United States to choose other ocean paths than those through the English Channel and the American waters, and observe how American war materials are prolonging the bloody war.'"

The Vossische Zeitung merely remarks incidentally that the German translation of the American note shows "the same sharp form" as the version received from the Havas Agency.

Puts Limit on Reprisals.

BERLIN, May 18, via London, 4:16 p.m.—In an article in the Vorwaerts headed "A Warning Word to All Whom Concerns the European Situation," socialist and former member of the Reichstag, protests against reprisals which go beyond the conduct of warfare in the usual sense of the word.

"The sinking of the Lusitania, coming as a climax to former incidents of a similar nature, has created a situation which advised comments on these incidents in German newspapers, resulted in excesses against Germans in England and the colonies, as well as in the United States," Herr Bernstein writes. "These excesses are regrettable because they form another step on the ominous path which leads to a world war."

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SAYS PUNISHMENT MEANS BARBARISM

Clarence S. Darrow Believes Day Is Coming When Prisons Will Be Abolished.

RESUMES HIS STATEMENT TO FEDERAL COMMISSION

Interest Today Centers in Expected Additional Testimony by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Clarence S. Darrow told the industrial relations commission today that he believed the day was not far distant when jails and prisons would be abolished and hospitals substituted therefor.

"I don't mean that some people won't be confined," he said, "but they will be treated for their social ills and not punished. Punishment is barbarism, and the people generally are beginning to realize this. Some day we will wipe out the cause of crime and doctor criminals instead of abusing and misjudging them."

Most people believed themselves innocent no matter what they did, Darrow argued.

"I believe Rockefeller and Standard Oil have a most evil social influence," Mr. Rockefeller thinks is an innocent as any one, and justifies himself into himself. Everybody thinks himself innocent."

Resistance Sometimes Justifiable.

Resistance of military and other constituted authority if that authority was abusive, Mr. Darrow urged, as justifiable, arguing that liberty always had been maintained by bloodshed. As one of the first steps toward an ideal social community he urged public ownership of lands, mines, forests and railroads.

He urged the industrial commission to make radical recommendations for the basis of the inquiry. The witness argued that the more radical the recommendation, the more forceful on public opinion.

"There is no final remedy for unrest, except the grave," Darrow declared.

Recall of Mr. Rockefeller.

Much interest in the hearing today centered in the scheduled reappearance of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for the examination in connection with the Colorado coal strike correspondence submitted to the commission since Mr. Rockefeller's former appearance formed the basis of the inquiry. The witness had prepared a detailed statement in connection with the Colorado labor trouble which he was to read when he resumed his testimony last today.

"All Crime Has a Cause."

"It is said today that you punish a man to keep some one else from committing a similar crime," continued Mr. Darrow. "But what justice is there in punishing you, for instance, to keep me straight? There is a cause for all crime, just as there is a cause for typhoid fever. There is a cause for burglary and for robbery just as much as there is a cause for going to church. Some time we will discover the cause of crimes and we will do better. Now we are only cruel."

He said he would wipe out all punishment, "I don't mean that I would not confine some persons," said Mr. Darrow, "but I would have them confined as the sick are placed in hospitals, and would not have them left out unless they were cured."

Mr. Weinstock suggested that courts and juries did not act in bitterness in trying criminals.

"How much did you receive for defending the McNamaras," asked Mr. Weinstock.

"For twenty-five years I have handled cases for laboring people," replied Mr. Darrow, "and I expect that one-third, or even one-half of all that time I have given free of charge for the defense of poor people. In only three big labor cases have I received anything for the work I did. Not that the labor unions would not have paid me, but I believe that in a like time the money was needed to feed the women and children."

\$93,000 For Three Cases.

"In the coal strike case I gave four months of my time, and we got for the miners about \$15,000,000. My charge in this case was \$10,000. A corporation lawyer would have charged ten times as much and would have gotten it."

would have gotten it, too, if I had asked it.

"In the Moyer-Pratt-Pettibone case I went to Idaho for a year and a half, gave up my practice, injured my health, and I got \$35,000.

"As for the McNamara case, I dissolved my firm, expecting to retire after this case. I spent six months working a year and a half. I had to defend myself, and it took all the money away from me. So I am working again."

"You must get the best lawyers in the country," Mr. Darrow, said Mr. Weinstock. "It is clear, then, that the poor men, such as you say the McNamaras were, can get good lawyers to defend them in court."

"Not as a rule," was the reply. Mr. Weinstock said that lawyers sometimes did charity work, as the physicians do.

"A lawyer will let a man die on the gallows because the man is too poor to pay him for his services," said Mr. Darrow. "but a physician will go to any lengths to save a poor man's life. The physician's profession is far ahead of the lawyers."

Public Opinion Greatest Factor.

Mr. Darrow declared that public opinion was the greatest factor in solving industrial questions. He declared that morals "cut no figure," and he cited the case of Napoleon, who killed hundreds of thousands of men in his wars and was hailed as a hero.

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"The criminals would protect their own property," replied Mr. Darrow. "The origin of punishment is vengeance. You are mad as some one and you punish him."

Equal Suffrage Panacea.

If the women of the nation were enfranchised, a remedy for industrial unrest would be found, declared Mrs. Chrysal Eastman Benedict of New York, of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, appearing before the commission yesterday afternoon. She urged the commission immediately to report to Presidents that women should be given the vote. Commission Darrow suggested that the commission could report only to Congress, and that Congress would not meet again until December.

"Make the report to Wilson," said Mrs. Benedict. "Wilson can do it. If you would make him understand that the future of the democratic party depends upon this issue, the women would get suffrage. You could let him know without making a formal report."

"Women are today on the point of rebellion," Mrs. Benedict continued, "against the slow machinery of justice. They demand federal action prohibiting the present inelastic disfranchisement on the ground of sex. If we will take down the barriers, it will be much longer, it will engender a bitterness between men and women which will take many years to overcome. It is very undesirable that this spirit among American women should be permitted to grow and spread. Injustice exists there must be resentment."

Sign of Helpfulness.

"Disfranchisement," Mrs. Benedict said, "is the sign and symbol of social helplessness; it greatly hampers women as a class in their work for a livable wage."

"This is most plainly seen in the case of government employes. Political officials are obviously more anxious to conciliate a voter than a non-voter.

"The law and legislation committee last night voted to report unfavorably on a resolution introduced at a full meeting of the chamber recently, which favors the regulation of the daily newspapers of Washington as public utilities."

Unfavorable Report Is Voted.

Other chairmen and the subcommittees over which they are to preside have been appointed as follows: John G. Capers, public utilities; A. Lefschewitz, judicial; Charles W. Clagett, taxation and assessment; and Roy C. Claffin, banking and finance.

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SUBCOMMITTEES FOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chairman Moncreux Authorized to Name Standing Bodies to Expedite Business.

COMMENCEMENT JUNE 15

Henry S. Boutell Will Deliver Baccalaureate at Georgetown.

Commencement exercises of Georgetown University are to be held June 15. The baccalaureate sermon to be delivered in conjunction with these exercises is to be given by Henry Sherman Boutell, former American minister to the Netherlands and former representative from Illinois, now occupying the chair of constitutional law at Georgetown Law School.

The committee in charge of the class day parade met at the National Press Club yesterday, the chairman being William A. Schlobohm.

Among those present were the Rev. A. J. Doulton, S. J., president of the university; T. Bryan Huyck of the class of '82; William E. Leahy, '12; Harry J. Gerrity, '12; Dr. James A. Gannon, '08; Hugh J. Peegan, secretary of Georgetown Law School; Joseph D. Sullivan, '09; Conrad Reid, '05; Dr. William J. Stanton, '11, and John M. Murphy, '14.

Advice to Donald.

From Punch. Sister (writing letter to brother at the front)—And how you anything else the matter? Father—Ay! Tell Donald that if he comes over you German waiter that had a bad saxepe for change when we had a bit dinner in London a while ago, tell him—tak—tak—steady aim.

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