

WEATHER.

Increasing cloudiness tonight. Tuesday, showers and cooler; variable winds, becoming northwest.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 14.

Evening Star.

"From Press to Home Within the Hour"

Last Week's Sworn Net Circulation—Daily Average, 69,743; Sunday, 53,764.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1915—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT.

No. 19,976.

HAGUE SUGGESTION REJECTED BY U. S. REJOINDER

Germany Told to Obey Sea Law of That Tribunal First.

PRESENT CONTROVERSIES WILL NOT BE ARBITRATED

Every Contention of Berlin That Might Lead to Prolonged Negotiations Denied.

NOTE READY TO GO FORWARD

Should Be in Kaiser's Capital Within 36 Hours—Secretary Bryan Sees President—Warning to Allies in Document.

An important feature of President Wilson's rejoinder to Germany, which will reach Berlin in thirty-six hours, is to be a rejection by the United States that there is any feature of the controversy with Germany that this country would submit to The Hague or any other tribunal.

It is possible that such declaration will not be prominent in the American rejoinder, but though subordinated it is considered by government officials to be a very important phrase of the document.

The statement follows: "Reports from observation posts and from our submarines watching the coast reveal that the Russian transport Yenisei has been sunk in the Baltic sea by a German submarine, while Russian mines and submarines have sunk three German steamers."

Through exceedingly polite in tone, the President will inferentially indicate, it is claimed, that until Germany complies with the terms of existing Hague agreements, particularly relating to restrictions of marine warfare intended to prevent the useless sacrifice of human life, it would seem idle to go to another Hague tribunal.

The President stands upon the facts which he had investigated prior to sending the first note to Germany, and maintains that the facts are not as supposed by this country are not accepted.

Other Governments Involved. A phase of the note that will be most satisfactory to Germany, however, and which many sincerely hope will be the ground upon which Germany will accept the contentions of the United States, is the alleged direct assurance to the imperial German government that it is having settled the differences with that government, the United States will seek to maintain its rights and its honor in the future.

The attempt to have Great Britain and France yield to Germany in the matter would also give protection to neutral vessels destined to neutral countries against seizure by German submarines.

The President's note, therefore, will lay the foundation for an agreement between Germany and Great Britain, even if tacit only, which will be a compromise on the part of Germany.

Warning to Allies. The note, if today's information is correct, will be much broader than a firm notice to Germany to respect the rights of the United States and other neutrals. It will be a warning to Great Britain and the allies, probably not in the sense of being named directly, that the United States will hereafter guard most carefully all marine rights and insist most strongly against interference with trade that is so often a legal and improper under all present flags of warfare.

It would be proper, according to the view today, for the President to assure Germany that he bears the most serious of those now before the government and that it is proposed to settle one case at a time, despite the earnest purpose to take up the others as they are reached.

Secretary Bryan, in his note to Ambassador von Bernstorff at Berlin, notified the ambassador that Germany had nothing to do with our program of neutrality, and that Germany should insist upon all belligerents respecting these rights.

The sending of the note has been delayed because the President might rewrite the portions of it bearing upon the rejection of arbitration and the purpose of the United States to cause each and every belligerent to remain neutral.

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

BOTH LOSE SHIPS IN BALTIC BATTLE

Berlin Reports Russian Cruiser Amur Sunk by German Submarine.

PETROGRAD SAYS ENEMY LOST SEVERAL VESSELS

Battle Squadrons Apparently Not Engaged in Fight at Entrance to Gulf of Riga.

BERLIN, June 7, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—The following statement was given out here officially today: "A German submarine June 4 sank the Russian cruiser Amur, of the second class, near a Baltic port."

Other Vessels Reported Lost. LONDON, June 7.—The naval engagement at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga resulted in the sinking of several German transports and one large vessel not named, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Times. The Russians lost one auxiliary ship.

It is surmised, the correspondent says that a majority of the German ships hitherto concentrated at Kiel came out into the Baltic, but the battle squadrons apparently were not engaged. It is believed in Petrograd that the Germans will repeat their attempt to land troops on the Russian coast.

Loss of Transport Admitted. A semi-official statement issued at Petrograd, according to a Reuter dispatch, says that the Russian transport Yenisei has been sunk in the Baltic sea by a German submarine, while Russian mines and submarines have sunk three German steamers.

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Air Attack Is Made. "Shortly afterward the enemy sent out hydroaeroplanes, which attacked our ships. These hydroaeroplanes attacks were without result. Their projectiles missed our vessels and they intended to prevent the useless sacrifice of human life, it would seem idle to go to another Hague tribunal."

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(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

SAYS PENSION PLAN IS NOT TO CONGRESS

John Skelton Williams Urges Serious Consideration of Civil Service Retirement.

FAVORS SOME PROJECT TO MEET PROPER DEMAND

Further Discussion by Government Employees of Questions Propounded in Star Coupon.

"The matter of civil service pension is one of the serious consideration and attention by Congress." The controller of the currency, John Skelton Williams, who so expresses himself on the subject of pensions for superannuated government employees, is in favor of some project which will satisfy the proper demand for a competency in old age for government employees who have given a life service to the public, and to improve the public service by the retirement of men no longer fit for arduous work.

While assistant secretary of the Treasury in charge of finances Mr. Williams made an investigation of the subject. He gathered statistics regarding the ages and capabilities of clerks in the service of the Department of Justice, and proposed a bill which would then proceed to kill the re-election of every congressman who had contributed to the passage of such a bill.

One of the government employees who wrote to the civil service editor during the poll taken by The Star on the question of a retirement system for the civil service employees discussed the matter from the standpoint of the employees who receive the lowest salaries.

The situation in the government service from the standpoint of watchman, skilled laborer, fireman and laborer, who receive low wages than all classified clerks, indicates that this class of government employees are a little better than paupers.

"The illustration of the same is as follows: These employees receive monthly salaries ranging from \$100 to \$150 with no prospect of promotion. They generally have families to support, and are unable to save money for the necessities of life as the high-salaried clerks do."

One of the employees frankly stated his own case as an argument against the contributory plan, saying: "I am a law examiner at \$1,000, upon which I am supporting a wife and four children. In addition, I am purchasing a home, upon which I am paying taxes in addition to my installment payments, amounting to more than 3 per cent of my salary. I am, therefore, opposed to any system of compulsory payments from my salary of from 2 to 5 per cent or more, which the advocate of a contributory pension scheme will be required to keep it up. I cannot afford to have such amounts taken from my salary and thus diminish the fund left to me to support my family."

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ZEPPELIN BOMBS KILL 5, INJURE 40

British Admiralty Reports Another Raid on East Coast of England.

DIRIGIBLE IS DESTROYED BY BRITISH IN BELGIUM

Bombs Set Fire to German Aerodrome at Evre.

LONDON, June 7, 2:34 p.m.—It was announced at the admiralty this afternoon that a Zeppelin visited the east coast of England last night, dropping incendiary and explosive bombs.

Five persons were killed and forty were injured. Two fires were caused by the incendiary bombs.

The admiralty also announced today that a Zeppelin had been blown to pieces over Belgium by British airmen.

Statement by Admiralty. The statement follows: "This morning, at 2:30 o'clock, an attack was made on the airship shed at Evre, north of Brussels, by Flight Lieuts. J. P. Wilson, S. R. N., and J. S. Mills, R. N. Bombs were dropped and the shed was observed to be in flames."

"It is not known whether a Zeppelin was inside, but the flames reached a great height, coming out from both sides of the shed. Both pilots returned safely."

"At 3 a.m. this morning Flight Sub-Lieuts. R. A. J. Warnford, R. N., attacked a Zeppelin in the air between Ghent and Brussels. At 5,000 feet he dropped six bombs and the airship dropped, fell to the ground and burned for a considerable time."

"The force of the explosion caused the Morane monoplane to turn upside down. The pilot succeeded in righting the machine, but had to make a forced landing in the enemy's country. However, he was able to restart his machine and returned safely to the aerodrome."

German Report on Raid. BERLIN, June 7, by wireless telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.—An official statement issued today gives the following account of last Friday night's airship raid on the British coast:

"On the night of June 4, German naval dirigibles attacked the fortified mouth of the Humber (on the east coast of England), the naval port of Harwich (in Essex), England, and the harbor establishment at Harwich. They were conspicuously successful. Many bombs were dropped, and there was a large number of explosions. One particularly violent explosion was that of a gas tank or oil tank which was hit. Bombs were dropped on the railroad depot. German airships were shot at vigorously by guns on land and on ships. They were not hit, and returned safely."

OREGON GERMAN PROTEST. Resolve President Is Wrong in Allowing Munition Exports.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 7.—The Confederated German-Speaking Societies of Oregon, comprising forty-eight organizations, last night adopted the following resolution which was made public today:

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LAUDS U. S., CHINA'S FRIEND.

Cheng Huan Chang Tells Oriental Society of Need of Co-Operation.

NEW YORK, June 7.—At a dinner given yesterday in his honor by the Four Brothers, an ancient oriental society, Cheng Huan Chang, chairman of the honorary Chinese commercial commission, now in this country, praised the American government and urged the Chinese to avail themselves of the opportunities that the friendship of this country offered them.

"We have never been treated better anywhere in my life. We must develop the commercial industries that are so indispensable to our national life."

"In our efforts the friendship of the American people is a most valuable asset to us. China is rich in natural resources and our work is to develop them. Co-operation with the United States will unite with one heart to help China."

JAPAN-CHINA TREATIES GET APPROVAL IN TOKIO

Emperor and Privy Council Indorse Them, and Ratification Tomorrow Is Expected.

TOKIO, June 7.—The emperor and the privy council gave approval today to the new treaties with China, negotiated as a result of the concessions made by China in accepting Japan's ultimatum. The treaties will be ratified tomorrow.

The house of representatives rejected today, by a vote of 130 to 232, the resolution introduced by the opposition Saturday, expressing lack of confidence in Viscount Kanetake Maura, minister of the interior. Maura denied the charge that he corruptly received a present of 1,000 yen (\$200), at the time of the March election, and a candidate for membership in the house. The opposition then introduced another resolution against the cabinet, alleging interference in the general election.

INVITATION FOR PRESIDENT. Asked to Attend Colored Industrial Exposition in Richmond.

Gov. Stuart of Virginia and a committee including Representative Flood and John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency, called on President Wilson today to invite him to attend a colored industrial exposition in Richmond from July 5 to 27, in observance of the semi-centennial of the emancipation of the slaves. The committee led the President believing he would accept the invitation.

Another committee from Virginia invited Robert H. Gray of Leesburg, former position of assistant register of the Treasury, which recently became vacant through the death of Gen. Floyd King.

TO VISIT GAME PRESERVES.

Col. Roosevelt and Party Start Tomorrow on Yachting Trip. PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., June 7.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived here today for a brief visit with John M. Parker. Tomorrow the colonel and a party of men will board the Louisiana conservation commission's yacht Daisy for a trip along the federal and state game preserves on the lower coast, which comprises about 30,000 acres.

It is said that it was at Col. Roosevelt's suggestion that the first federal preserve was established in Louisiana, but he never has seen it.

ITALIANS PRESSING ON AUSTRIAN FOE

General Advance Undertaken Today Along a Front of Forty Miles.

HARD FIGHTING EXPECTED AS OPPOSITION INCREASES

King Victor Emmanuel Expresses Appreciation of Bravery Displayed by Troops.

UDINE, Italy, June 7, via Chiasso and Paris, 1:40 p.m.—A general Italian advance is taking place today across the Isonzo river from Caporetto to the sea, a distance of about forty miles.

The movement is one of importance and hard fighting is taking place at Gradisca and in the vicinity of this town.

Austrian Resistance Strong.

The Italian authorities are drawing tighter the screen of secrecy as to the Italian operations. Nevertheless it may be said that masses of Italian troops have been concentrated on the roads from Corrons, Palmanova and Cervignano.

The resistance of the Austrians is becoming stronger. This Italian staff officers declare, has had the effect of making their men more determined. Tolmino, on the east side of the Isonzo, is one of the Italian objectives.

Praise for Italian Troops.

ROME, June 6, via Paris, June 7.—An official note was issued tonight commending the Italian troops for the spirit they are displaying in the campaign. The text of the note follows: "Along the whole vast front the fighting qualities of our troops show themselves more strongly each day. There are no difficulties, whether of terrain or climate, military or tactical, which they are not bent on surmounting."

"The classes which had formerly seen war service in Libya, as well as those who are now under fire for the first time, are in the hands of steady, disciplined, sturdy and absolutely reliable. The king ceaselessly stimulates his words of consolation; our brave men most difficult positions, and the sovereign's approval is never lacking where deeds of bravery are done, or risks are cheerfully taken."

King Expresses Appreciation.

Recently one of the principal generals brought to the attention of the king in his orders, the king's praises saying: "The king desires to express his high appreciation of the exemplary high appreciation of the exemplary perseverance shown by his troops, notwithstanding the continual bad weather on an exceptionally difficult and dangerous terrain against an enemy long prepared and strongly entrenched, in this first difficult test, with all the hardships of the front the sacred and revered person of the king; our wounded but brave men now receive his praises. Let us all answer 'Long live the king!'"

Kaiser's Visit to Vienna.

LONDON, June 7.—The real object of the German emperor's visit to Vienna Friday, according to the Daily Express Geneva correspondent, was to arrange a better plan of campaign against Italy as the German emperor's complaints of the lack of success on the part of the Austrians.

In the east the Austro-German advance in eastern Galicia, with the objective of capturing Przemyśl, has been broken down.

The military expert of the Neue Freie Presse, Vienna, says: "The losses the Russians have sustained during the war are enormous, but their reserves are enormous." He recalls how, after previous defeats, the Russians resumed the offensive.

ILLINOIS VOTES FOR JUDGES.

WOMEN TAKE ACTIVE INTEREST, ALTHOUGH BARRED FROM BALLOT. CHICAGO, June 7.—Voters of Illinois balloted today for five of the seven judges of the state supreme court and seventy-two judges of the circuit court.

Women were not eligible to vote, the partial enfranchisement law enacted by the 1913 session of the legislature not giving them the privilege of the ballot in judicial elections.

Political headquarters reported, however, that the women displayed an interest in the judicial contest little less marked than that of the recent city election, when they were permitted to vote for mayor and other officers.

Prof. Sackett Leaves Purdue.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—President Sparks of Pennsylvania State College announced today the appointment of Prof. Robert L. Sackett, formerly of Purdue University, to the faculty of the engineering school of Pennsylvania state. Prof. Sackett has been at the head of the department of sanitary engineering at Purdue for eight years.

Missionaries' Congress in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Every Protestant denomination is represented in the Woman's Congress of Missions which began business sessions here today. Missionaries from all parts of the world, prominent church workers and presidents of various organizations having to do with mission work, are among the delegates attending.

Outmaneuvering Rumlans.

BERLIN, via London, June 7.—Advices from the Gallician front continue to be extremely favorable to the Austro-Germans. According to a dispatch from the Austrian headquarters, the Russians are being manuevered out of one position after another and are already in full retreat from Medyka, east of Przemyśl, and it is considered doubtful if they will be able to make a stand at Moeckisch.

The Russian army is running north and south through Grodek, which would

GERMANS SENDING ARMY FROM EAST TO WESTERN LINE

London Believes Enemy in France and Belgium Is Being Reinforced.

OFFENSIVE IS EXPECTED TO BE TAKEN BY INVADER

Gains Claimed for French, But Berlin Says Attacks Have Broken Down.

HARD FIGHTING IN GALICIA

According to German Reports, Russians Are in Retreat and Are Being Hard Pressed.

Lemberg Is in Danger of Capture by Teutons, Is Report From Vienna

LONDON, June 7, 3:54 p.m.—Telegrams from Vienna say that Lemberg, capital of the Austrian crown land of Galicia, now in the hands of the Russians, may be taken at any moment by the Austro-German forces, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

One message from the Austrian capital says that Austrians are twenty-five miles from the town and other advices estimate the distance at only ten miles.

LONDON, June 7, 12 noon.—

Following the capture of the Russian position at Przemysl, the Germans apparently have sent heavy reinforcements to the western line, where there are distinct signs of a resumption of the offensive on the part of the invaders.

Nevertheless, the French report a slow and uninterrupted advance in the section north of Arras, and important gains north of the Aisne.

Trenches Taken by French.

According to a French official report, French troops, after a very effective bombardment, at a point east of Traric-Mont and north of the river Aisne, carried two successive lines of trenches on a front of one kilometer, together with several German works. Berlin, on the other hand, claims French attacks have broken down.

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