

YOUTH IN AEROPLANE SENDS ZEPPELIN TO EARTH, KILLING CREW AND ORPHANAGE TOTS

POSSIBILITY OF PEACE SEEMS TO BE LOOMING UP

Son of Religious Advisor to Queen Wilhelmina Says Large Part of German Populace Not in Sympathy with Militarism.

WOULD PROMOTE FRIENDLY RELATION

Sees German Ambassador and Then Starts on Tour of United States to See Editors and Secure Aid to Peace Movement.

(Associated Press Dispatch)

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Van Ghel Geldemeister, son of the religious advisor to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, has by a brief visit to Washington, after conferences at Berlin with high German officials, set in motion much speculation in official and diplomatic quarters about the possibility of peace in Europe. Geldemeister, it became known, saw Sir, Von Jagow, the German foreign secretary, and other members of the imperial ministry shortly after the Lusitania was sunk, and received certain impressions concerning the German attitude toward war and the ultimate making of peace. With this knowledge, though not with the authority of German officials, he started for Washington in the hope that informally he could portray German feelings in official quarters.

Geldemeister left Washington on Saturday without seeing any prominent officials of the American government. He started on a trip to New York, Chicago, and other cities with an idea of convincing the editors of German-American newspapers of the help they can render in promoting more friendly relations between Germany and the United States. The most significant of the impressions Geldemeister brought, it is said, was that a large section of the populace and an important element of the German government itself is not in sympathy with the extreme militarists and believe a discussion of peace terms would not be undesirable.

On his arrival here last week he visited Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. The latter, hearing that Geldemeister had been at Berlin and at the German foreign office, gave the visitor a letter of introduction setting these facts forth.

The ambassador asked the Associated Press tonight to emphasize that Geldemeister carried no credentials from Germany and had absolutely no official connection with his government.

While in Washington the visitor from the Netherlands gave the impression to those with whom he talked that there was a peace party of some importance in Great Britain, as well as in Germany, and that what was most needed at present was continued pressure by neutrals for mediation. He intimated to some of his friends that he feared his own country, Holland, might even be drawn into the conflict if it continued, but was hopeful that efforts by neutrals to mediate, if begun now, would be successful.

Just how far Mr. Geldemeister may have been encouraged in Berlin to present these views to people in the United States is not definitely known. Jane Addams and others interested in peace, who recently visited Berlin, have been cordially received by high German officials, and in German quarters here lately there has been constant reference to the likelihood of peace growing out of the present correspondence, concerning neutral rights.

In allied quarters here any talk of peace emanating from Germany is looked upon with circumspection and

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Referendum Petitions Are Scarce---Time Is Short

Although tomorrow is the last day for the filing of referendum petitions against measures enacted by the second state legislature, but four have been filed at the office of Secretary of State Sidney P. Osborn. Three of these hearings in all only fifty-eight signatures, are aimed at Senate Bill No. 2, providing for the assessment of jury fees as a part of the costs. Two of the petitions against the bill were filed yesterday. They were signed by residents of Yavapai county.

One petition aimed at the law providing for the semi-annual payment of

REPORT GERMAN STEAMER DESTROYED

LONDON, June 7.—The German armed steamer Hermann von Wissmann was destroyed near Sphinx Haven, according to a statement of the British official press bureau. The statement says the Hermann von Wissmann was destroyed by shell fire of the British naval force. The steamer had been lying at Lake Nyassa, southeast Africa, since her disablement by Nyassa land forces and the steamer Gwendolyn last August. Sphinx Haven is in German territory on the eastern shore of Lake Nyassa.

VILLA TO ASK CARRANZA FOR PEACE PARLEY

Has Decided to Suggest Neutral Territory for Conference to Consider Suggestions Contained in Wilson's Note.

(Associated Press Dispatch)

EL PASO, June 7.—General Villa has decided to ask General Carranza to agree neutral territory for a conference to consider the suggestions contained in the president's note, according to a telegram received tonight from Colonel Ruiz, private secretary to Villa. The telegram was dated at Aguas Calientes. It is said that Villa decided to invite Carranza to agree to a truce to prevent further sacrifice of the republic which might produce intervention.

The Ruiz statement also said that when Villa, in keeping with this suggestion, ordered his troops to retire, Oregon started in pursuit.

"General Villa ordered his secretaries to come from Chihuahua to Aguas Calientes to draft a note to Carranza," says Ruiz, "and also the reply he will send to the president. Villa's ministers reached Aguas Calientes today."

Mexicans captured last week near Aldama, Nuevo Leon, it is said, were promptly executed. The generals executed were, according to statements, Eugenio Aguirre, Julian Delgado and Guillermo Moran.

Thirty-two additional cases of dynamite were found late today in a deserted adobe house near the spot where two Mexicans earlier attempted to transport twenty cases of explosives.

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WEATHER TODAY



(Associated Press Dispatch)
WASHINGTON, June 7.—For Arizona: Fair.

GERMANS HOLD PRZEMYSL AND CONTINUE ON THE OFFENSIVE

(Associated Press Dispatch)

LONDON, June 7.—If the Germans transferred troops from the east to the west as reported they held sufficient on the east front to continue without relaxation the offensive that carried them and the Austrians across Galicia. The forces which compelled Przemyśl to surrender are battering their way eastward, according to both German and Austrian official statements and at one point in the south-east are hardly more than sixty miles from the Russian frontier.

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taxes and signed by twelve voters of Santa Cruz county was filed last week. In view of the fact that the necessary number of signatures to refer a measure is 254 it is not considered probable that many measures will be referred at the next election. Opponents of the semi-annual tax law are said to have secured a large number of signatures, but whether they have enough to invoke the referendum has not been announced.

The office of the secretary of state will probably be kept open tomorrow evening for the filing of petitions.

For First Time on Record Big Dirigible in Air Is Destroyed by Aviator, Who Gives Chase in an Aeroplane.

DARING AVIATOR REACHES SAFETY

Falling a Blazing Mass After Being Struck by Bombs, Crew of Zeppelin Perish, as Do Occupants of Orphanage at Home.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, June 7.—For the first time on record, a Zeppelin in the air has been destroyed by an aviator in an aeroplane. Reginald Warneford, a young Canadian sub-lieutenant in the royal navy, who mastered aeroplaning only this summer, performed this feat and tonight is somewhere within the British lines, while the Zeppelin lies in ruins, sprawled on the roof and ground of an orphanage near Ghent.

Falling, a blazing mass, after being struck by the young aviator's bombs, its crew of twenty-eight was killed, as were also several children in the orphanage buildings.

The theory is advanced that the Zeppelin was the craft that raided the east coast of England last night. The fact that it was in the air over Belgium at three o'clock this morning leads to the belief it was returning from an expedition and not starting. The Zeppelin flying comparatively low, began to mount as soon as the aeroplane was sighted. But the British airship was speedier and dived into the air in long spirals, reaching a position at length over the German's vast bulk.

From this point of vantage Warneford burst the Zeppelin's shell repeatedly with incendiary bombs. The explosions caused an air vacuum and the monoplane turned completely over and also began to fall. Warneford succeeded in righting the smaller craft and landed safely.

It is presumed the Zeppelin was headed for the home hanger when Warneford came winging swiftly under the gray skies. Without a parallel in this or any other war is the story the young aviator will have to relate of the battle in the air with the huge Zeppelin. While details of the flight have not been learned, it is known that there was at first a long pursuit. According to the admiralty report the aeroplane was six thousand feet up. To reach this altitude would require nearly twenty minutes. The Zeppelin in the mean-

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NOTE TO GERMAN GOVERNMENT IS NEARLY READY

President Lets It Be Known That Message Has Been Prepared with Utmost Expedition and Not Hour Unnecessary Delay.

IS MAKING IT MOST EXPLICIT

Desires to Have Document State Exactly Position of United States So It Cannot Be Misunderstood Abroad.

(Associated Press Dispatch)

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The president let it be known that the note the United States is to send to Germany with respect to submarine warfare has been prepared with the utmost expedition and has not been subjected to an hour's unnecessary delay since it was first drafted. The president's desire to have the document state explicitly the position of the United States so it cannot be misunderstood abroad or invite protracted discussion on fundamental issues involved is chiefly responsible for the fact that the note has not yet been forwarded.

Legal officers of the government examined the note with minute care and sent it back to the president with some changes. It may require consideration by the president and his cabinet tomorrow, and high officials did not know tonight just when it would be called. On the highest authority, however, it was stated that as soon as the president regarded the communication satisfactory in phraseology it will be transmitted to Ambassador Gerard. Questions of such serious moment are involved that in the wording of the new note the president is anxious the communication will not only meet his own wishes but that it should be unimpeachable from the point of view of experts in international law.

While the president has been at work on the document, special agents of the government by investigation have corroborated in every detail the statement made in the first note, that the Lusitania was unarmed. At the same time Meyer Gerhardt, personal envoy of the German ambassador, is voyaging near Germany carrying important messages from the German embassy concerning the American point of view on submarine warfare. The latter circumstance is declared in high official quarters to be merely a coincidence, and in no way to have an influence on presenting the note.

To what extent the German viewpoint here regarding the situation between the United States and Germany is the same that is held in Berlin is not clear yet. But certainly the general view in the German quarters at the capital is that the recent trend of events gives hopes of a friendly adjustment. This is based not alone on the probable course of the German side of the negotiations, but also on the American course, which is regarded as developing along lines which will permit of a satisfactory conclusion. The most promising formula for the solution, according to the German viewpoint, is one which will combine on an agreement on the status of the Lusitania as an armed or unarmed ship, and also a general agreement guaranteeing immunity from attack hereafter of all unarmed ships carrying passengers.

As to the Lusitania, the German position thus far has been that she was an armed ship, according to information in her possession. But when the United States government states definitely that its official information shows the ship was unarmed, it was then suggested that the Berlin authorities would be in a position to accept this as a possibility.

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Runaway Cars Crash At Foot Of Frisco Hill

(Associated Press Dispatch)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Two coupled runaway cars with nearly one hundred passengers speeded two blocks down the steep grade of the Fillmore street hill and plunged into two other cars, injuring ten. John O'Neil, chief of the concessions at the exposition was dangerously hurt.

Physicians thought O'Neil's skull was fractured and both legs broken. Internal injuries may also have been sustained. Passengers on the two cars at the base of the grade were hurled out by the car crew before the collision. Motorman Rushing, of the runaway cars, said he received a signal to release the brakes before the cable, which operates two sets of cars on the balance system, were attached to the upcoming cars. Rushing and another jumped.

PROJECT COST CUT OUTLINED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF BOARD

Professor Taylor Reports Items Amounting to Three-Quarters of Million May Be Lopped Off Cost of Roosevelt Dam.

MONTHLY MEETING BOARD GOVERNORS

New Treasurer and Legal Advisors Chosen—Kibbey Gets Original Billet with W. U. A.—Wilson Handles Money.

In Chairman T. U. Taylor's announcement that the cost review board had practically agreed at least three quarters of a million dollars ought to be cut from the cost of Feature 1, the Roosevelt dam, yesterday, there is found by irrigationists a strong hope that the final report of the local board will recommend deep washes in the book-cost of the Salt River project.

Professor Taylor, speaking before the board of governors of the water users association at its monthly meeting yesterday morning outlined the findings of the board's date-being certain investigations into the charges for the construction of the dam. In these two items, both concurred in by the reclamation service member, Frank W. Hanna, are to be found material reductions in cost.

Shulce gates, total loss through failure to do what they were planned to do, \$450,000.

Overhead costs in Washington office on work for construction of the Roosevelt dam, \$300,000.

The total, \$750,000 is but part of the deduction that may be recommended on this one feature. And there are fifteen or more features.

Taylor for Reduction

From Taylor's talk, it was inferred that he will be strong for reducing the ultimate cost to the farmers of the Salt River project. He described the work of the board of review—of which he is a member—on the Carlsbad project in New Mexico. There the book cost was halved. He appreciated the work done along preliminary lines by the reclamation service and by his associate, P. A. Jones. The reclamation service had made no preliminary statement on the Carlsbad project, and that fact delayed the work of investigating the costs. Here, however, the U. S. R. S. had supplied the figures in easy accessible form, and Mr. Jones had made great headway in his preliminary analyses of these figures.

Following Mr. Taylor's talk, Mr. Jones addressed the board, going even more closely into detail about the costs. He told how the work had been organized, book-costs having been supplied by the reclamation service, and actual costs (in the judgment of the board) being figured in parallel columns.

According to the government statement, the construction work is divided into certain units. An illustration will show how:

"The dam, for instance, comprises 'Feature No. 1.'"

Power equipment, Feature 2.

Diversion dam, Feature 3.

North side canal system, Feature 4.

South side canal system, Feature 5.

In all, there are fifteen features with many minor subdivisions.

The manner of bringing out facts concerning the costs is simple. Hanna, representing the reclamation service and Jones for the water users,

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NO REPORT ON TORPEDOING NEBRASKA

BERLIN, June 7.—No report has been received from the submarine flotilla covering the torpedoing recently off the coast of Ireland of the American steamer Nebraska. It is believed that all submarines out at the time have returned to their bases. Several underwater boats were in the general vicinity where the explosion damaged the Nebraska, but none of them reported any attack made on a steamer in the place or at the time when the Nebraska was damaged.

BRITISH POLICY OF CENSORSHIP IS EXPLAINED

Criticism That Press Censors Are Withholding Information That Should Be Made Public Is Declared Unsound.

LONDON, June 7.—Particulars of the British government's methods of censorship over newspaper messages and over commercial cablegrams and postal correspondence, are given in two White Papers which bear the titles "Memorandum on the Censorship" and "Memorandum on the Press Bureau."

In the matter of the press censorship it is stated that the methods used in conducting this are based on a voluntary agreement between the newspapers and the admiralty and war office. The work of the press bureau as defined, "is to censor all press cables, and inland press telegrams." The submission of other press matter is voluntary, but those editors who publish without submission to the censor do so on their own responsibility and subject to the penalties provided under the Defense of the Realm act.

"The staff of the press bureau,"

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SIR STANLEY O. BUCKMASTER Formerly British Censor, Now Lord High Chancellor

SAY EXAM PAPERS WERE STOLEN TO AID ANNAPOLIS STUDENTS

(Associated Press Dispatch)

ANNAPOLIS, June 7.—That there is reason to believe that attempts were made to enter desks of the heads of at least four naval academy departments to secure examination papers in advance was the testimony of Rear Admiral Fullam, superintendent of the academy before a naval court of inquiry to investigate charges of irregularities in the examinations.

It is the belief of the authorities, however, that only one attempt had been successful. This was a case in the department of modern languages. Admiral Fullam occupied the witness stand from ten o'clock in the morning. He did not finish his direct testimony and will resume tomorrow. The testimony was to the effect that examination papers for the first, second and fourth classes in Spanish to all appearances had been stolen and following this was a general dissemination from the hands of friends of one midshipman of "good name" for all these classes. It is explained the custom has grown up in the academy of receiving from professors advance concerning the most important portions of the term's work. This is called "dope."

Many midshipmen testified they thought the information so generally disseminated was this so-called dope.

LAND POLICY IS IN PROCESS OF FORMATION

House in Committee of Whole Takes Up Substitute Bill, Which Has Endorsement of Majority of Land Committee.

FAIR PROGRESS MADE THUS FAR

Hope of Leaders That House Will Have Little Difficulty Agreeing Upon a Measure—Senate in Attitude of Waiting.

According to program, the house in the committee of the whole yesterday afternoon took up the subject of land legislation, the committee on public lands having reported out all the measures before it, including those that had been referred to it and a substitute upon which there had been an agreement by the committee. That agreement, however, did not commit all the members to the bill in its present form and the right to offer amendments on the floor was reserved by a minority of the committee.

But it was understood that it should be the basis of the bill on which the house should stand.

When the reading of the bill was begun, with Mr. Graham in the chair, there was an understanding that amendments might be offered to the sections as read or that after the conclusion of the reading or during that process, members might revert to any section that had been passed over for the purpose of offering amendments. At the close of the day thirty-seven of the 119 sections of the bill had been gone over.

So far no serious objections to the bill have been offered. Two or three amendments that were calculated to alter materially the structure of the measure were voted down by majorities that appeared to be decisive; at any rate, they appeared so decisive that divisions were not demanded.

The first section of the bill is devoted to a meaning of the terms used in the bill. The second section provides for the creation of a state land department which shall consist of the governor, the attorney general and the state engineer. This department shall appoint a state land commissioner who is to be clothed with the powers of surveyor general and that "subject to the control and direction of the state land department, the commissioner shall have charge of and administer the state lands and shall, exercise the powers and perform the duties" subsequently described in the bill. A single change of verbiage not affecting the purpose of this section was unanimously agreed to.

The next section gives the commissioner power to appoint a deputy who shall act as secretary of the department; a chief clerk; a chief draughtsman and such other clerical help as may be needed. Originally the bill provided that no one connected with the department might be interested in any state lands or their products. That provision was changed to prevent the subsequent acquisition of any interest in the state lands. An attempt was made in vain to strike out the clause providing for a deputy commissioner.

The salaries fixed by the next section are as follows: Commissioner, \$3600 a year; deputy commissioner, \$2700; chief clerk, \$2400; chief draughtsman, \$1800; stenographers and clerks, \$1200. It should be stated that the salaries mentioned for all officials or employees other than commissioner and deputy are maximum salaries. They may be less. The commissioner shall require the deputy and all other employees to give bond. Here there was a slight change in the bill which left that discretionary with the commissioner. The traveling expenses of the commissioner and deputy are limited to \$5,000 a year.

The next section provides for semi-annual reports by the commissioner to the department and the four ensuing sections relate to the seal, the powers of the commissioner; his authority to

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Cry Of Steam Roller Marks Woman Suffrage Meeting

(Associated Press Dispatch)

CHICAGO, June 7.—The midyear conference of the National American Woman Suffrage association was only half an hour old when verbal sparks began to fly. Mrs. Thomas W. Youmans, president of the Wisconsin state organization, accused Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the president, of flouting her out with a steam roller. The trouble arose over the Congressional Union, an organization said to advocate militant methods, including attacks on parties and individuals opposed to the woman movement.

Mrs. Youmans' resolution for fair representation of this organization on the arbitration committee was