WEATHER FORECAST:
Fair tonight and Friday.
(Full Report on Page Two.)

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KAISER REFUSES REQUEST OF U.S. IN FRYE CASE; REPLY ON LUSITANIA IN BERLIN

Germany Freely Admits Her Liability for Damages, but Insists That Under Her Law Matter Must Go Before Prize Court.

REPLY IS SUBMITTED TO WILSON

Rejoinder to Berlin's Answer to Note in Lusitania Case Expected to Reach Berlin Not Later Than Six o'Clock This Evening.

Prepared to accept full responsibility for the consequences of his rejoinder to Germany's reply on the sinking of the Lusitania, President Wilson received at the White House shortly after noon today a copy of the second reply from Germany on the sinking of the American schooner William P. Frye by the German raider Prinz Eitel Friederich.

This second reply, responding to a request of the United States Government that the amount of compensation to the Frye owners be adjusted through the German embassy here and not submitted to a prize court, is a friendly but firm refusal.

Admitting freely her liability for damages, Germany insists that under a German law enacted at the outset of the war, all such cases must of necessity go through the courts.

At the same time the German government reiterates its entire willingness to make proper compensation, and, going further, declares that in the event of an unsatisfactory adjustment by the prize court, the government will, if necessary, overrule the court and seek to satisfy the United States.

On the principle involved in the Frye case, the German government takes issue with the United States to the extent of claiming that under her treaties with this Government, Germany had the right to sink the Frye for the purpose of preventing the foodstuffs aboard her from reaching England, provided, however, she accepted responsibility for damages.

The Wilson rejoinder on the sinking of the Lusitania is expected to reach Berlin not later than 6 o'clock this evening, which would be noon Washington time. It will be made public in this country tomorrow morning, as, it is assumed, it will be in Berlin.

Pending the publication, neither the White House nor the State Department would comment on the statement of former Secretary of State Bryan, setting forth the grounds upon which he differed with President Wilson, and by reason of which he resigned.

HONOR SYSTEM DOESN'T EXIST AT ANNAPOLIS, SAYS WITNESS

Commander F. A. Traut's Admission Before Naval Court of Inquiry Causes Much Surprise Among Spectators.

Woman, Whose Name Is Not Mentioned, Said to Have Had Part in Scandal Over Examinations.

ANNAPOLIS, June 10.—That there is no "honor system" among students at the Naval Academy was the startling revelation made by Commander F. A. Traut, when he resumed the witness stand today.

With the scope of the investigation greatly broadened by the order issued by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Commander Traut resumed the stand today for the purpose of giving his views of a better system for protecting examination papers to prohibit leaks.

"I believe the best system of protecting examination papers at the Naval Academy would be to establish an honor system," the commander said.

SURPRISE TO NAVY.

The statement caused much surprise among the spectators who crowded the hearing room. It was generally understood that midshipmen understood themselves honor-bound to maintain the highest standards of conduct and principle. It developed, however, during Commander Traut's statement that no honor system was in vogue so far as the receiving of unfair assistance in an examination is concerned.

"I understand," continued Commander Traut, "that such a system was in force at the Naval Academy at one time, but was withdrawn, for what reason I do not know."

Witness stated that the honor of officers and instructors was taken for granted and their integrity was not questioned. He said it would be better to close up the academy if the officers and instructors could not be trusted.

Questioned At Length.

The judge advocate and Congressman Hay, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, questioned the witness at length along this line.

Commander De Stiegeur, of the court, asked whether it would not be better for one instructor to prepare all questions, and take no further part in the instruction of midshipmen until after the examination. Commander Traut said this probably would be a wise precaution.

Judge Advocate Watts asked if there would be any change among the instructors of the modern language department after this year. Commander Traut said that two would not return, but their departure had nothing to do with the illegitimate release of examination papers. Captain Long brought out the statement that the room containing the examination papers might have been entered through a window, or that the door may have been left open, though he did not think the latter likely.

Traced It To Woman.

Women appeared in the case otherwise than listeners, for the first time during the testimony of Prof. C. V. Cusachs today. Prof. Cusachs, professor of Spanish, stated that he had heard rumors that he had been named as having given out advance information as to the examination.

"I heard this in three different forms," he said, "and was never able to find the source. In each case I finally traced it to a woman."

Asked about some testimony connecting him in an indirect way with information given to Midshipmen (now Ensigns) Kriner and Overesch, Prof. Cusachs stated that he had indicated to these midshipmen portions of the text that it was advisable for them to study, and had given them only the information that he had given his own section and which he considered perfectly proper. Asked about reports that he had given out definite questions in advance, he answered: "They are all lies!"

Prof. Cusachs testified that he had lost a key to one of the drawers where papers were ordinarily kept about May 18, last, and that it had never been found.

Former Less Guilty.

Asked if he considered midshipmen who received information not knowing it to be advance copies of questions were as guilty as those who saw examination papers previous to the examination and used them, he answered that he considered the former less guilty because of less deliberation.

The most important line of questioning by counsel for the defendants while Prof. Cusachs was on the stand, related to the testimony in which Midshipmen Kriner and Overesch were reported to have obtained certain information from him. Prof. Cusachs stated with great emphasis that he had given these, or any other midship-

(Continued on Second Page.)

Reverses Decision On Eight-Hour Law

Court of Appeals Rules on Question of Home Dressmaking as Business.

The District Court of Appeals today reversed the decision of a jury in the Police Court in the case against Susan H. Hotchkiss, found guilty May 25 on four counts out of six alleging violation of the District eight-hour law.

The granting of the appeal by Associate Justice Van Orsdel was based on the question of the lower court's ruling that the Hotchkiss dressmaking business in her home at 1606 Nineteenth street northwest constituted both a manufacturing and mercantile establishment.

VANDERBILT'S BODY FOUND, IS REPORT

Corpse, Washed Ashore on West Coast of Ireland, Is Partially Identified.

LONDON, June 10.—Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's body has been found, according to dispatches from several towns on the west coast of Ireland.

A body, badly decomposed, but bearing marks which were accepted as proof that it was that of the American magnate, who was lost in the Lusitania disaster on May 7, was washed ashore last night off the County Clare coast.

The body was recovered near Fisherstreet, a fishing village along the south sound, near Doolin Point, by an old woman collecting seaweed. In the pockets were found a gold watch, bearing Vanderbilt's initials, and papers which, though practically destroyed by the action of the water, still are said to strengthen the theory that the body really is Vanderbilt's.

A report from Queenstown, to Vanderbilt's secretary here, scouts the report that it is the American's corpse, saying that the body probably is that of a third-class passenger. It fails to explain the presence of Vanderbilt's watch and papers, however.

Reports from Fisherstreet are not absolutely definite, as the correspondent declared that the body was so decomposed as to make identification by photographs impossible.

The Cunard company has wired its agents at several Irish ports to investigate the reports.

Fisherstreet is on the west coast of Ireland, more than 200 miles from the spot where the Lusitania was torpedoed. To have reached the County Claire coast the body must have been carried by currents around the southwestern point of Ireland and then swept northward.

GIRL BREAKS ANKLE TRYING TO ESCAPE

Grace Bowles Falls From Window in House of Detention After Struggle With Matron.

After a struggle on the sill of a second-story window at the House of Detention today, Grace Bowles, sixteen, who eloped to New York with her boy sweetheart, three months ago, dropped to the pavement below and sustained a broken right ankle.

She was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where the broken bone was set, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Flavius J. Bowles, who live at 78 V street northwest, were notified.

The girl was reported to the Juvenile Court last week, and was taken to the House of Detention last Friday, where she was being held until her case was called. Today the matron, Mrs. Ida D. Briscoe, took the girl out of her ward to allow the janitor to clean it, and the two were in the matron's office when the attempt to escape was made.

They were sitting opposite each other when the girl pointed to a newspaper on the table just behind Mrs. Briscoe and asked the latter to get it for her. As the matron turned the girl ran to the open window and sprang to the sill. Mrs. Briscoe ran to her, and catching hold of the girl called for aid.

Attendants on the first floor thought the noise came from the outside, and running outdoors saw the woman and girl struggling above. Before they could get upstairs the girl had fallen. Until today the girl had given the House of Detention authorities no trouble.

Miss Bowles eloped on March 19 with Alston Curtain, of 162 Bryant street northwest, starting for Rochester, N. Y. They got as far as New York city when their money gace out and they were picked up by the police at the Grand Central Station.

They were brought back to Washington, but no attempt was made to take either of them into court at that time. That was the second time the young couple had attempted to run away to get married.

Arrest of Captain of Interned Ship Denied

NORFOLK, June 10.The report that Captain Thierichens of the German criuser Eitel Friederich had been arrested at Gecirns for violating his internment patrol was denied today by the Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The Captain was on his ship, so it was stated. The Commandant thought the rumor could have related only to the disappearance of a member of the ship's medical corps about a month ago. The State Department is still trying to locate this man.

Blockade Runner Fails.

ROME, June 10.—A Greek steamship laden with foodstuffs was captured by Italian warships while attempting to run the blockade in the Adriatic. Her cargo was consigned to Trieste.

FRANCE CALLS ARMS MAKERS FROM FRONT

Releases Workmen to Re-enter Factories to Manufacture Munitions For Armies.

ADMITS LACK OF SHELLS

Entire Country's Metal Works To Be Turned to Supplying Nation's Need.

PARIS, June 10.—The French government admitted for the first time today that the French armies lack an adequate supply of ammunition. An official order was posted, calling back from the trenches all French soldiers capable of turning out shells.

The decision was arrived at a conference of the war office.

"The government, in accord with parliament, agrees that it is necessary for French industries to turn out more war material than ever before," said an official note.

"To accomplish this, workmen, whatever their grade in the army, will be released from service at the front so that they may re-enter the factories. This process will continue until the entire metallurgic works of the country is able to turn out for the war what it did in times of peace."

Allies Meet Handicap.

The confession from the French war office that France is unable with present arrangements to maintain itself in ample supplies of ammunition, makes this attitude almost unaninious among the allies. Belgium is frankly dependent on France and England for ammunition; England has found her inability in this direction so serious a handicap that the government has been reconstituted in order to meet the emergency. Russia has been largely dependent on munitions brought in by the over-long trans-Siberian railroad and the port of Archangel, but recently opened.

Without much doubt, the French war office's confession accounts largely for the failure of the western allies to make more decided advances in the last two months. For it has been known that Germany withdrew a great force from the western front to make the drive against Russia. German espionage efficiency doubtless made it possible for Berlin to know that the French and British could not undertake a long and determined assault on the German lines in France and Belgium, because their ammunition would not hold out. Whence the feeling of confidence at Berlin that it was safe enough to take away a large share of the western forces.

Italy Has No Shortage.

Italy, of all the allies, is the only one that has not been forced to confess shortage of ammunition. Italy took time by the forelock; waited nearly a year, and with feverish energy manufactured the things war demands. She plunges into the conflict against the weaker half of the central federation, and the half that has shown most signs of economic distress. Austria has at times reported need of ammunition; but re-

(Continued on Second Page.)

RUSSIANS FALL BACK UPON THE DNIESTER

Czar's Army in Bukowina Said To Have Been Trapped By Austro-Germans.

LONDON, June 10.—The capture by the Austro-Germans of Stanislau shows that the offensive against the Russian left has been successful and that the Russians have been compelled to fall back to their defenses on the Dniester. In Eastern Galicia along the rest of the line, which follows the Upper Dniester and thence eastward from Przemysl to the lower San, they appear to be holding their own and are counter-attacking.

Stanislau is seventy-five miles southeast of Lemberg, the Galician capital.

A dispatch from the Austrian press headquarters on the eastern front states that the Russian army in Bukowina, which had been strengthened by portions of the detachments already defeated at Kalusz, Eastern Galicia, has been fully cut off from the middle Galician forces of the Russians and is being driven back eastward.

General Baltin's left wing is prosecuting a violent offensive movement. The advance of the armies of Generals Linsingen, Szurmay and Hoffman is proceeding by forced marches.

Held For Grand Jury Upon Larceny Charge

Pleading guilty to the charge of grand larceny, Benjamin Rubin was bound over to the grand jury today in the United States branch of the Police Court. He was accused of stealing a quantity of merchandise from the Adams Express Company.

Butter Dealer Files Bankruptcy Petition

Unsecured claims amounting to $1,185.13, with assets of $1,118.19 subject to exemptions of $535 are listed in the petition in bankruptcy filed today in the District Supreme Court by Ernest H. Augusterfer, a dealer in butter and eggs at 50 Adams street northwest.

RUSS, REENFORCED, CHECK AUSTRO-GERMAN DRIVE

BERLIN (via wireless to London), June 10.—Russian armies, both in Galicia and farther north along the Baltic, have been heavily re-enforced and are checking the Austro-German advance.

An official statement this afternoon admitted the Germans had been forced to withdraw toward Betigola and elsewhere in the Russian court and the province of Kovno.

South and southeast of Lemberg, the arrival of strong bodies of Russian troops has halted General von. Linsingen's advance. At certain sectors the Slavs have taken the offensive, launching violent attacks against von Linsingen's positions. Around Szawle, the Russians are stubbornly resisting German attempts to force their lines.

Bryan To Begin Work Against War At Once; Won't Go On Platform

Former Secretary Announces His Only Medium, For The Present, Will Be the Press—First Step in Campaign to Begin Tomorrow With Note's Publication.

Former Secretary of State Bryan today made the first definite statements regarding his future activities. With little trace of the reticence that marked his conversations with newspaper men while he was in the Cabinet he chatted freely with them this morning, and made clear three points about which there has been wide speculation. These are:

Mr. Bryan will start immediately upon a campaign of "education of the American people" in the exact status of the relations of this country with the warring nations, especially with Germany.

The first step in the propaganda campaign was the issuance of his statement yesterday afternoon; the second will come tomorrow morning with another statement simultaneous with the publication of the President's note to Germany. That statement will take up phases of the note which he did not feel at liberty to discuss before it was made public.

WILL NOT GO ON PLATFORM.

The former Secretary will continue his efforts exclusively through newspapers, for the present, and has not accepted, nor will he accept, "in the near future," any Chautauqua engagements, neither will he affiliate himself with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, as was reported this morning, nor with any similar organization.

"I do not wish to say that the people of this country do not know the issues involved in our relations with Germany," he said. "But I do think a wider discussion would help in crystallizing sentiment and in making clear just what the position of the American people is in this crisis."

Mr. Bryan made it clear that he would make every effort to present to the country his conception of the "method" referred to in his note of yesterday afternoon for keeping this county out of war. He will not hesitate to take issue with the Administration on this point.

"Remember, though," he continued, "that the President and I are in hearty agreement in matters of principle. We differ in questions of method, and what our personal differences are do not matter, but the issues involved in the German note do matter."

Mr. Bryan was asked to define what he meant by the "difference of method," the phrase used in his not of yesterday, and frequently repeated in his talk this morning.

"I refer to the two points I broght out in that note, and I shall touch upon another in a statement that will be released for the morning papers.

(Continued on Second Page.)

TORPEDOES SINK SIX BRITISH SHIPS

Grimsby Trawlers Victims of German Submarines in the North Sea.

LONDON, June 10.—Six British vessels have been torpedoed and sunk by German subarmines in the last twenty-four hours.

Dispatches this afternoon aded the Grimsby trawlers Tunisian, Castor, and Persimmon to the list of U boat victims.

The other torpedoed vessels were the trawlers Velocity and Nottingham and the British collier Erna Boldt.

BERLIN (via Wireless to London), June 10.—The admiralty today admitted that a German collier was sunk and a marines in the Baltic.

A Petrograd report that three German ships were torpedoed and sunk is officially denied.

LONDON, June 10.—The small Grimstorpedo boat damaged by Russian subby trawler Velocity has been torpedoed and sunk by a German subamrine.

PHTHISIS KILLS 10,000 EVERY YEAR

Public Health Service Publishes Statement Showing Ravages in Disease in West.

Ten thousand consumptives go West to die each year.

Western Texas and New Mexico have a tuberculous population of 50,000 or more.

Migration of tuberculous patients is increasing.

Western cities are beginning to resent this influx of invalids, and many, even with means, are made uncomfortable.

The Mexican population of the southwest is being rapidly decimated by tuberculosis. The percentage of infection is high, and recovery almost unknown, because of low racial immunity and insanitary living conditions.

These are some of the statements contained in a report by the Public Health Service upon extensive investigations of tuberculosis just completed.

The report states that from 20 to 60 per cent of all families in western Texas and New Mexico have some member who is or was infected. The consumptive population, which has migrated from other States, is more than 2,000 at Albuquerque, above 3,000 at El Paso, and 3,500 at San Antonio.

The effects of the transportation of thousands of consumptives to and from the resort cities upon the health of fellow-travelers, the dangers arising to the communities themselves from the influx of invalids, and the social and economic results, are the subject of a broad study of the situation just completed by experts in the service.

Teacher, 53, Pensioned.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 10.—Miss Harriet A. Graham has been retired on a pension by the board of education after fifty-three years' service in the local schools. It is estimated that nearly 3,000 children have been under her tutelage.

PRIZE COURT MUST RULE ON FRYE CASE, GERMAN NOTE HOLDS

The text of the reply of the German government in the case of the sunken American schooner, William P. Frye, was given out today by the State Department.

The reply, in acordance with recent cables from abroad, is a refusal to accede to the American contention that the case of the Frye should not be submitted to the prize court because of the delay involved.

It is insisted by the German foreign office that the case should go to the prize court. Furthermore, the German government says it cannot admit that the destruction of the Frye was a violation of the treaty between Prussia and the United States.

These treaties, says the German government, do not intend to deprive one of the contracting powers in war of the right to stop contraband to his enemy when detrimental to his military interests. Under the treaty of 1799, the German government holds it is justified, if it cannot in any other way stop the contraband, in destroying the contraband and the ship. But the obligation to pay the neutral for the loss, the Berline government admits, remains.

The German government makes it clear that it proposes to pay equitable indemnity, but holds the case must

(Continued on Second Page.)

INSISTS AMERICAN LIVES MUST BE SAFE FROM SUBMARINES

President Wilson, convinced that his course is the right one, is standing pat.

He has put it squarely up to Germany that she must respect American lives and property, and insists that her submarine warfare, which resulted in the loss of 115 American lives on board the Lusitania, is contrary to all dictates of international law and humanity.

Although certain changes are known to have been made in the note at the last moment, on this proposition the rejoinder is said to stand firm.

It developed today that before the note was sent yesterday, and while Mr. Bryan still held the post of Secretary of State, the President, as a matter of courtesy, directed that it be shown Mr. Bryan before it was signed.

There is a strong impression that while the rejoinder stands squarely on the demand for assurances against a repetition of the Lusitania affair and for a cessation of submarine warfare against unarmed merchant vessels, it does not curtly reject any further evidence which Germany may have to offer as to the status of the Lusitania.

At both the White House and State Department, officials claim to know nothing about the contemplated note to Great Britain, although it is known