

The Washington Times

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THE NOTE TO GERMANY

The President in his note which is being handed to the German government today does more than stand by the position which he adopted for this country in earlier communications, especially the first communication on the Lusitania affair. Not only does he stand firmly by his earlier attitude; with punctilious correctness he declines to be led aside from the essentials which he then stated, into a rambling discussion of alleged facts and irrelevant principles. He makes his position stronger than ever by the emphasis of reiteration. He indicates so pointedly that there can be no mistake, that he is not able to grant patient consideration to mere parley. He wants Germany to talk about the things he is talking about, not about the things Germany would prefer to talk about, and the things its government did talk about in its note of May 28. He limits the range of consideration very definitely and clearly; and, thus sticking to his text, he informs the German foreign office that after having opportunity to consider its representations, and to shift his ground if he deemed it desirable, he has found no reason to change his position in any way.

Berlin will understand the implications of this attitude. It will know that satisfactory adjustment of the acute differences between the two countries is to be achieved only by direct attention to the proposals laid down by the United States Government. Analyzed carefully, the note will be found to narrow down the conditions on which Germany may continue submarine warfare against merchant ships, and to bring the scope of such operations within very sharp limitations. In this regard the note deserves the most careful scrutiny here, and will certainly require it in Berlin. The President declines to accept the German declaration of a war zone as limiting the rights of neutrals on the high seas. It is absolutely necessary, if submarine warfare shall continue, that the right to maintain the war zone shall be upheld. What can be left of the war zone if Germany accepts this declaration of America?

The Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as IN ANY DEGREE AN ABBREVIATION OF THE RIGHTS EITHER OF AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS OR OF AMERICAN CITIZENS BOUND ON LAWFUL ERRANDS AS PASSENGERS ON MERCHANT SHIPS OF BELLIGERENT NATIONALITY. This is the proposition which Germany must consider with utmost concern. To recognize this principle is to surrender most of the efficacy of submarine warfare. At another point, the President strengthens his hostility to the whole war-zone policy of Germany by defending the right of a vessel to attempt escape. He says:

"The Government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to capture and secure assistance from the obligation of the captor to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel has ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed."

The American government, then, cannot permit the war-zone doctrine, and cannot agree that merchantmen may be sunk, crew, passengers and all, if they try to escape. How much of efficacy will be left to German submarine warfare if these two rules be accepted?

Again, in the eloquent paragraph which states this Government's view of the Lusitania sinking, the President uses an adjective which will have significance to Herr von Jagow. He refers to "the INDISPURTABLE principle" upon which rests the responsibility of the American Government in behalf of those Americans who lost their lives on the Lusitania. This principle, now declared at Washington to be "indisputable," has been disputed in every case in which Germany has taken a life of a neutral in submarine warfare; the very taking of the life is the most absolute negating of this principle. Yet Washington declines to debate the principle; as regarded here, it is beyond dispute.

The German foreign office's efforts to maintain a statement of facts, calculated to serve Berlin's purposes in argument, concerning the character of the Lusitania, is brushed aside with what would be, save for the perfectly correct phraseology employed, very scant courtesy and almost a show of impatience. Restating the German proposition that the Lusitania was armed, carrying illegal cargo, and in effect an auxiliary cruiser, the President first announces that "for-

tunately" the United States knows the facts, and these are not the facts. Then he goes on to aver that the American Government scrupulously discharged its duty in regard to knowing the character of the Lusitania. The German government omitted its duty and obligation. Even if the German charges concerning the Lusitania were true, the President would not be moved. For he says that "the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases."

Thus the American Government has demanded from Germany the guarantee for the future of a course of naval conduct that Germany cannot grant without giving up at least much of her hope of terrorizing or starving Britain with the submarines. It is a sweeping demand that our Government makes, and it is made with a deliberation, an earnestness and solemnity—two words which in diplomatic communication are fraught with very special significance—that are strengthened by the fact that the present note declines to recede in any way from former demands.

President Wilson's note leaves very little room for further debate. It is a model in manners, and it approaches about as closely to the quality of an ultimatum as it could without taking on that character. But it is no ultimatum; it leaves the way open for further consideration; consideration, however, which will have to be directed at the real issues as this Government chooses to lay them down.

Assuredly there will be wonderment that Mr. Bryan felt his conscience forbidding him to sign this note, when he had been able to sign that of May 15. There is no word or line or suggestion of swashbuckling, threat or essential change of attitude from that which was adopted in the earlier note. It is, indeed, inconceivable how Mr. Bryan could have changed his mind between these two notes. The earlier implied and, indeed, said everything fundamental that is in the later. Did Mr. Bryan sign the first note with the understanding that it was just a bit of bluff and bluster, from which this Government would retire later to a completely changed position? If he did, he convicts himself of a disingenuousness that his present protestations of conscientious purpose cannot excuse. It would seem that Mr. Bryan was "playing to the galleries" when he signed the first note, while the President was in deadly earnest; and that when Mr. Bryan discovered that the President meant all the things he was saying, it became necessary for Bryan to listen to the dictates of a conscience that must have been very, very still when it allowed him to approve the first communication.

There can hardly be doubt, even in the most obtusely unintelligent mind, that the international situation is today such that failure to support the President verges close upon disloyalty to the country. In the face of such a condition there can and must be only absolute unity among all who are the true friends and supporters of their country. The issue has outgrown all personal, factional, or political bounds.

RUSSIA'S WEAKNESS

Grand Duke Nicholas has been helpless to arrest the onslaught of the Austro-German armies. The defensive power of the Czar has been broken, and we are promised soon to see the Muscovites driven from all enemy territory, despite the superior number of Russians and the undisputed valor and efficiency of their soldiery.

The cause is Russia's lack of munitions. The empire is not equipped with adequate facilities for the manufacture of war supplies, and lacks, too, skilled workmen in these industries. Without warm water ports, she has been as completely isolated as Austria and Germany, having about equal access with these nations to the Scandinavian countries. Vladivostok, which has been open during the winter, has been comparatively little used to her, as Japan, upon whom she depended chiefly for supplies through that port, has been husbanding her own war supplies during the China-Japanese crisis, and Archangel, Russia's other port, has been iceblocked through the winter.

It was late in May before Archangel was opened, but with preparations made for the expeditious handling there of war supplies, and with Japan at last forwarding munitions, together with a steady flow of supplies from the United States through Vladivostok and across Siberia, it is believed by military experts that the problem so fraught with peril to the Czar will soon be solved. In the meantime the Austro-Germans threaten to extend their lines into Russian territory, thus compelling Grand Duke Nicholas to attempt all over again everything that he has accomplished during the war.

There is no absolute assurance that with munitions streaming into the country through Vladivostok

and Archangel they will be sufficient to offset for many months the losses sustained by the Russians in their ill-fated effort to invade Hungary. Imagination fails to grasp the enormous demands modern warfare makes upon industry. A French engineer estimates that every soldier will require ten rifles a year. These weapons are sent back from the firing line by carloads to be repaired. The French government has completed a plant for producing two hundred thousand explosive shells a day, and this falls short of the requirements. France's 75-millimeter guns emit sixteen shells per minute, and it is related that some of these guns have records of having spat two thousand shells a day.

The Germans cannot penetrate deeply into Russia, as the attenuation of their lines would spell disaster; but besides Lemberg there are Warsaw and other great fortresses defending Poland's capital whose capture by the enemy will certainly be attempted and possibly encompassed unless the Anglo-French armies in the west strike swiftly and terribly. It is perilous for England and France to wait for Roumania and possibly Bulgaria and Greece to enter the war. That would avail little if Russia's back be broken while they wait. It is perilous to delay in the expectancy that Constantinople soon will fall, and the Dardanelles swell with supplies for the Czar's armies. The time for the allies to strike is before a million or more Germans can be spared from the eastern front to prevent what the allies are delaying.

Russia's greatest danger is her lack of munitions, and next to that is the failure of the allies to do in the west what the Russians never hesitated to do in the east when the allies were hard-pressed in France and Flanders.

WHAT MUNITIONS MEAN

M. Millerand, the French minister of war, told the deputies yesterday that France has over 650,000 men at work in its munitions service. The statement as cabled to this country is not definite enough to make clear just what he meant; for it does not say whether these two-thirds of a million men are actually in factories making articles, or whether the figure includes men getting out materials, transporting products, attending to the great routine tasks of direction, accounting, and the like.

In any case, the number suggests what a tremendous part of the producing energy of a nation must be given to the fabrication of munitions. France has about 40 per cent of the population of the United States. It has put or is putting every available man in the fighting line; it even finds that it has placed many thousands of them there who could better serve the nation in industrial pursuits, and it is withdrawing them from the trenches to the factories in great numbers.

It is time for the United States to make an appraisal of its resources, its present and its prospective capacity for turning out the wherewithal of present-day war. Mr. Lloyd-George was everlastingly right when he said England must win this war in the factories before she could hope to win it in the field. What is our chance in the factories?

"THE JINGO EDITORS"

Mr. Bryan is quite past understanding. He issues a statement today, rejoicing that the press regards the note to Germany as more friendly than had been expected. He accuses the "jingo editors" of assuming that the note was going to be hostile beyond chance of composing differences; now he says it is a relief that they are emphasizing the friendly tone of the note and "pointing out that it does not necessarily mean war."

Precisely; they are doing just that. The impression that the note meant or might mean war was based on the actions of Mr. Bryan himself. He left the Cabinet rather than sign the note. What on earth could the press and the public assume, from that, other than that he thought the note meant war? If he didn't resign because he thought the note meant war, why did he resign? If he resigned because the note restated the position taken in the first Lusitania note, why did he sign that first note?

The only person who has been talking war and giving out the impression that he thought this note meant war, has been Mr. Bryan himself. He has been the greatest jingo of them all, posing in the appropriate plumage of the dove of peace. Bah!

Income Tax of 3 Cents Turned In For Warship

MILWAUKEE, June 11.—H. E. Frisbie, of Pine River, is a firm believer in an adequate navy. He is secretary of the Pine River Dairy Association. Paul A. Hemmy, internal revenue collector, today received the following letter from Frisbie: "Just received notice of Pine River Dairy Association's income tax assessment for 1914, and hasten to comply so the Government may have the money to build a battleship." Enclosed was a check for 3 cents.

Principal Points Contained in Three Warnings to Germany From America

The following shows the principal points contained in each of the three American notes sent by President Wilson to the German government, dated February 10, May 15, and June 9, respectively, and concerning the war zone surrounding the British isles declared by Germany, and the destruction of unarmed merchant vessels:

Note of February 10: The Government of the United States having had its attention directed to the proclamation of the German admiralty issued on the 4th of February that the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole of the English Channel, are to be considered as comprised within the seat of war: "It feels it to be its duty to call the attention of the Imperial German Government, with sincere respect and the most friendly sentiments, but very candidly and earnestly, to the very serious possibilities of the course of action apparently contemplated under that proclamation.

Note of May 15: The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel Guilflight by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the Government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress, and amazement.

Note of June 9: Whatever the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact that she was a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women, and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than one hundred American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the Government of the United States to speak of these things, and once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the Imperial German Government to the grave responsibility which the Government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests. The Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate in any degree as an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality.

Position of the United States Made Clear to Germany.

The Government of the United States was loath to believe—it cannot now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices, and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great Government. It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial German Government concerning them with the utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German Government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created and vindicate once more the position of that Government with regard to the sacred freedom of the sea.

The Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every Government honors itself in respecting and which no Government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority.

Manifestly submarines can not be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity. American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

It is upon this principle of humanity as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand. The Government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German Government, in discussing the cases of the Cushing and Guilflight, of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships and the frank willingness of the Imperial German Government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships "which have not been guilty of any hostile act" by German air craft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established.

No warning that an unlawful and inhumane act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the case, principles which lift it, as the Imperial German Government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy.

What the German Government is Expected to do.

It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains, that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantmen has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew.

Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, can not justify or excuse a practice, the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

In the meantime, whatever arrangements may happily be made between the parties to the war, and whatever may be the opinion of the Imperial German Government have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders at sea, the Government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the Government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded.

The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

The Government of the United States therefore very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the Imperial German Government on the 9th of May, and raises in its representations before the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understandings of international law, and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It understands that it also to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture of the merchantmen, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is of fact of belligerent nationality, or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

MANY EVENTS LISTED FOR CAPITAL TODAY

Meetings and Entertainments to Be Held in Every Section of City by Various Societies.

- Benefit for Lusitania sufferers, Columbia Theater, 3 p. m. Sham battle and maneuvers, High School Cadets, Rock Creek, 2 p. m. Opera, "The Robin Hood," Old Masonic Temple, 8 p. m. Commencement exercises, Washington College of Music, Helasco Theater, 7:30 p. m. Reception and dance, Raucher's, 8:15 p. m. Concert, Engineer Band, Logan Park, 7:30 p. m. Illustrated lecture recital at piano, exhibition hall, Central High School, 2 p. m. George Washington University—Commencement events: Alpha Phi dance, Sigma Kappa dance, Women's University Club Convention, Companions of the Forest of America banquet hall, 8 p. m. Masonic—Mount Pleasant, No. 13, Royal Arch Masons; Takoma, No. 17; Cathedral, No. 14; St. John's, No. 18; Eastern Star, No. 1. Odd Fellows—Metropole, No. 15; Central, No. 1; Phoenix, No. 28; Martha Washington, No. 3; Rebekahs, No. 4. Knights of Pythias—Byrcestans, No. 10; Rathbone-Superior, No. 29; Rathbone Temple, No. 8; Pythian National Capital Temple, McKinley Council, Georgetown Council. Modern Woodmen of America—Lincoln, No. 1488; Washington Camp, No. 11464; Central Camp, No. 1662. Moonlight excursion, Washington chapters of the Delta Sigma Phi National High School Fraternity. Entertainment and playlets, Christian Epileptic Society of Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, in church, 8 p. m. Organization meeting of Georgetown law class of 1915, in law school, 8 p. m. Closing services of novena of nine days prayer, Church of the Holy Trinity, 1:30 p. m. Amusements. National—"The Fortune Teller," 8:15 p. m. Columbia—"The Gingerbread Man," 8:15 p. m. Polk—"Kitty Mackay," 1:30 and 8:30 p. m.

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 11:15 and 8:15 p. m. Cosmo—Vaudeville, continuous. Grandall's—Photoplay, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Strand—Photoplay, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Garden—Photoplay, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Glen Echo—Outdoor amusements, all day and Circle.

Tomorrow. Meeting, Eighth Street League, People's Forum, District Office and Market Square, 8 p. m. Community picnic, "All Friends Pleasantry," Mt. Pleasant Citizens' Association, Rock Creek Park, 2 p. m. Minstrels, Triangle Club of Master Masons of the Department of Agriculture, in hall, Odd Fellows—Canton Washington, No. J. Pan-American Union—Columbia Council, Nonpareil Council. Knights of Columbus—Dancing party, Columbus Country Club. Dance, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, George Washington University. Smoker, Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity, George Washington University. "Competition," American banquet hall, Raleigh, 10 a. m. Flag exercises, auspices of Board of Lady Managers, Episcopal Home for Children, at home, 5 to 7:30 p. m. Annual public school athletic tournament, horse show grounds.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani Honors King Kamahebe

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—Former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii and her royal suite are here today to participate in the Hawaiian festivities at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in honor of the late King Kamahebe, a mighty warrior. Kanaka is the popular name of the fair grounds at Sandwich Islands, clad in coral trappings, linger in palm-roofed arbors and vine-clad temples, singing the plaintive melodies of the romantic tropics to the accompaniment of wiled ukuleles. All visitors wear the beautiful wreaths woven by our busy citizens of the Pacific Isles. The Queen herself, who wrote "Aloha," joined in the singing of the sad chorus. Hula-hula maidens merrily in the shadows of the Hawaiian pavilion as night fell.

ROCKVILLE. Judge Edward C. Peter in the suits of Robert H. Walker and others against the Washington Grove Campmeeting Association, decided in favor of the association.

The plaintiffs sought to compel the association, which governs the town of Washington Grove to grant them a ninety-nine-year lease on property which they purchased by stock some years ago, and demanded a fee-simple deed.

The Montgomery Council Social Service League met at Sandy Spring and elected officers as follows: President, Dr. J. W. Burd, of Sandy Spring; first vice president, the Rev. James Kilpatrick, of Bethesda; second vice president, Mrs. Henry J. Pipley; secretary, Miss Ida S. Dove; and treasurer, Joseph Reading, of Rockville.

The annual closing exercises of Briarley Hall Military Academy, at Poolesville, were held Wednesday. Capt. Sidney Lodge, principal, was in charge. Prof. Lee Davis Lodge, of Gaffney, S. C., delivered the address to the graduating class.

Pigs Is Pigs' But This Porker Is Some Simmer

LONDON, June 11.—The story reached London today how a British steamer next after the water and rescued a larva dived into the water and rescued a creature by the destruction of the destroyer by the British cruiser Glasgow off Juan Fernandez island in the South Pacific. The diminutive porker was immediately adopted as a mascot and was later decorated with a pasteboard iron cross for heroically swimming two hours after the Dresden went down.

Funerals

John B. McCarthy. Funeral services for John B. McCarthy were held today at Trinity Catholic Church. Interment was in Holy Rood Cemetery. Mr. McCarthy died Tuesday morning at Georgetown University Hospital following an illness of two months.

Mrs. Hannah Calvert. Funeral services for Mrs. Hannah Calvert were held at St. Columba's Episcopal Church this afternoon.

Robert Henson. Funeral services for Robert Henson will be held at St. Teresa's Church, Anacostia, tomorrow at 3 o'clock. Interment in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Charles H. Miller. Funeral services for Charles H. Miller will be held at St. Columba's Episcopal Church, at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow. Interment in St. Annes' Cemetery.

Eli J. Northrup. Funeral services for Eli J. Northrup will be held tomorrow at the residence in Falls Church, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment in Oakwood Cemetery.

John G. W. Phelps. Funeral services for John G. W. Phelps were held this afternoon at the residence in Brightwood. Interment private.

1-Pound 15-Ounce Baby Born; Thrives

CLIFTON, N. J., June 11.—Albert Edward Brun, five days old, born of a German father and an Italian mother, is said by physicians to be the smallest human being in the world. No record of a smaller could be found yesterday. The baby weighs one pound and fifteen ounces, but can yell as loudly as the average twelve-pound infant, and is growing rapidly. The mother is nine-months, rather thirty-eight.