

JAPS TURN DOWN AMERICA'S PLEA

Refuse to Co-operate With U. S. in Note to China.

ENGLAND ALSO REFUSES

Japanese Believed Pleased by Bogus Text Cabled Oversea.

The Japanese government has notified the United States of its unwillingness to join with this country in its efforts to compose the internal situation in China.

Information to this effect was obtained officially at the State Department today following the announcement by Great Britain of the fact that the United States had asked the allied powers to subscribe to her recent note to China, and that the British foreign office had found it advisable to decline.

The impression prevails here that the action of Great Britain in declining to act with the United States was inspired by her Japanese ally.

Press dispatches from London this morning state that the British government has sent a formal communication to this country, which sets forth that while Great Britain expresses sympathy with the principles enunciated by the United States in its note to China, and would like in every way possible to comply with the wishes of President Wilson, nevertheless she is forced to view the situation from a slightly different standpoint than America, and may not be able to do all that the President suggests.

The reply of the Japanese government was delivered orally to Secretary of State Lansing yesterday afternoon by Akimaro Sato, the Japanese ambassador, who called just after Mr. Lansing had finished receiving Lord Northcliffe.

Japan Feared, Is Believed.

It is understood that the ambassador expressed regret over the inability of his government to act with the United States in this matter, indicating that Japan feels that she has a paramount interest in Far Eastern matters which inspires her to act independently as regards China.

Although the conference was held behind closed doors the impression prevails that the Ambassador referred to the unfavorable impression occasioned in Japan both by the fact that the United States did not consult Japan before sending the note to China and by the publication in the Japanese press of a bogus text of the note.

Investigation at the State Department this morning indicates that the whole incident has been greatly magnified in importance as a result of the methods of "secret diplomacy" followed by the State Department.

By withholding publication of the note to China for four days after it was sent, the department allowed all sorts of misapprehension to develop in Japan and elsewhere concerning the character of the communication, even though, as it now develops, at this very time the United States was asking the allied powers to associate themselves with the efforts of this country to head off the revolution in China.

MONTANA "FIGHTINGEST" STATE IN THE UNION

Registration Shows Its Leadership in Non-Exemption List.

Grabbing all honors in war registration, Montana today showed itself to be the "fightingest" State in the Union.

Official returns at the Provost Marshal General's office revealed that Montana's registration exceeded the estimates by 20 per cent, that it ranks first as the State in which most of the men refused to claim exemption, and that even the negroes declined exemption opportunities.

Montana's total registration was \$5,272. With New Mexico, Wyoming, and Kentucky missing, registration totaled nearly 9,500,000 today. Provost Marshal General Crowder declares the totals show practically a 100 per cent registration.

Computation today revealed there are 126,925 men in the military establishment of the United States that were not required to register, but were included in census estimates. Addition of this number to the actual registration will bring the total above the census estimate of 16,200,000.

Registrars' mistakes in forwarding registration cards delayed Kentucky's complete returns.

Notable Metropolitan Branch Committees. In order to insure the prompt arrival in Washington of Baltimore & Ohio train No. 38, effective June 20th, the stops at Berwyn, Hialeah, Silver Springs, Lamond, Terra Cotta, and University will be discontinued, and Capitol View added on that train.

Girl Pilots Y. W. C. A. Elevator

Miss Margaret E. Thompson, First Feminine "Lift" Conductor Licensed in District, Decorates Cab With Posies.

The most conspicuous thing in the elevator at the Young Woman's Christian Association Building today is a small sheet of paper held in a neat little frame.

It is the license granted to Miss Margaret E. T. Thompson, 1208 First street southeast, to run an elevator in the District.

Miss Thompson is "awfully" proud of the license, it being the first ever granted to a woman or girl in Washington. It signified that she had blazed the way for all femininity in the National Capital so far as taking the places of men in one particular line of work is concerned.

In Conspicuous Place. Miss Thompson has been running the elevator for the Y. W. C. A. for several days, but it was not until yesterday that she got her license, and today she had it framed and hung it up so all who were chaperoned to the heights by the first beskirted "lift pilot" would know it.

The license was issued after an elevator inspector from the District building had made several trips with Miss Thompson and was satisfied as to her ability to properly, promptly and safely operate the "lift."

She scarcely appreciates a woman elevator conductor in this case, a girl, since Miss Thompson isn't old enough to cast a vote if she had one—until she rides up and down with her a few times.

Posies in Elevator. Even if one did not see Miss Thompson when the car was entered—although this is taking liberties in supposing any such a thing—it is immediately evident that no ordinary male is chauffeur of that particular car.

First, there has been lent a feminine touch. No real elevator boy commanding the respect of the rest of his profession would think for an instant of putting a bunch of flowers where they could plainly be seen.

But Miss Thompson did. The posies are fastened just below the places where the elevator is started. This is one distinguishing touch about the car. It is stated on the highest authority that no other car in the city of Washington or any other city, for that matter, is decorated with a bunch of flowers.

There are but few men who ride in the elevator at the Y. W. C. A. For this reason, it may be that the posies will not be exhibited every day.

Shocked By Politeness. Then the politeness displayed when one wants to ascend is a blow—but a mighty pleasant blow. On entering the door, the raucous cry of the ordinary type of elevator conductor does not assault the ear.

"Are you going up?" a pleasant voice questions, and with a gasp of surprise the rider enters the car. There was a shock coming to one young man who rode up in the car. At one of the floors the door stuck. Inadvertently, the young man from force of habit started to cover his virtuous ears, forgetting who was the conductor and expecting the usual flow of harsh words.

Instead he heard, "Goodness, that door is sticking again."

Yes, it is the unanimous opinion that Washington can stand many more elevator conductors like Miss Margaret E. Thompson.

ANARCHIST PAIR FACE DEPORTATION THREAT

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman Under Arrest.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, anarchists, arrested on charges of conspiracy against the Government, were held today in \$25,000 bail to await action of the Federal grand jury. A motion to dismiss them on the ground that the bill is unconstitutional was denied by Commissioner Hitchcock.

Both Miss Goldman and Berkman also may face deportation, as officials say they must furnish naturalization papers or be amenable to an old law that allows them to be sent out of the country.

Great importance it attached to long lists of names confiscated in Miss Goldman's apartments. In addition, anarchistic documents, card indexed subscription lists to "Mother Earth," and "The Blast" totaled at least 10,000 names.

More than a wagon load of documents and propaganda material was seized.

ROBS INCUBATOR OF BABY

Kidnaper Raids Exhibition at Charities Conference.

PITTSBURGH, June 16.—As an aftermath of the national conference of charities and correction, which closed here Wednesday night, it was reported today that a baby belonging to the Elizabeth Steel Magee Memorial Hospital had been kidnaped from its incubator crib in the exhibit connected with the convention.

When the woman guardian of the child arrived early Thursday she found the crib empty.

PLAY IS PLANNED FOR D. C. WARRIORS

Commission Is Appointed for Social Purposes.

RECREATION TO BE PROVIDED

Soldiers and Sailors of Nearby Camps to Be Entertained.

The Commissioners today appointed a District War Service Commission to organize and develop social and recreational resources for the benefit of officers and men of the army and navy stationed in and near the Capital.

The commission, which is composed of more than a hundred prominent men and women, will work as an auxiliary to the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Its personnel comprises persons widely known in every walk of life—clergymen and merchants, society women, and social workers, philanthropists, and District officials.

In addition to its military work the commission will seek to promote the culture and efficiency of the large number of civil employes brought to this city by war conditions.

Social Clearing House. The commission is primarily created to serve as a clearing house for well-advised plans of social and recreational service related to the war emergency; to eliminate waste, duplication and cross-purposes; to prevent the establishment of unnecessary machinery of organization or administration.

It will work to the utmost feasible limits through existing organizations and agencies, seeking to carry forward its work in such ways as shall tend to strengthen, broaden and make effective every worthy agency adapted to aid in meeting the extraordinary demands of the war period.

It may also serve to promote permanent gains throughout the city in the way of developing unity and a centralized efficiency in all that relates to the progress and welfare of the city, and when the war emergency comes to an end the service of the commission is expected to leave the normal agencies and institutions co-operating in its service individually stronger in equipment and organization for the on-going work developing upon them.

The commission is appointed for the period of the war emergency, with power to add to its number. All vacancies, create such honorary, advisory, executive, and divisional committees as may be necessary to fulfill its purposes, subject to the general direction of the commissioner, who are ex-officio members of the commission.

The commission will have power to organize under such rules and regulations as it shall deem expedient, consistent with the purposes of its creation, and with the laws of the District. Members of the commission are to serve without compensation.

The commission, being without funds by Congressional or District appropriations, must perform its services mainly through existing institutions and agencies naturally related to its functions, and the commissioners have asked for the hearty co-operation of all citizens of the District.

The Commission will appoint a treasurer who will be bonded and held responsible for such funds as may be donated for the necessary expenses of the Commission in the prosecution of its work. The commission is empowered to employ an executive secretary and other personnel.

(Continued on Second Page.)

FOOD BILL CONTEST IS PUT UP TO SENATE

Following Wilson's Wish, Measure Is Reported Today.

Responding to the mandate of President Wilson, the Senate Agriculture Committee today reported out the Lever food control bill, putting the initial fight on the measure directly up to the Senate.

The bill is sent out of committee without recommendation and will come up for debate in the upper branch early next week.

Advocates of the bill think that the appropriation of \$152,000,000 for administering food control is too much, and an agreement will be reached immediately to reduce the amount.

Otherwise the bill will be pushed on the floor of the Senate, as it was introduced in the House and owing to the fact that the House begins consideration of the measure on Monday the debate will be carried on in both branches at the same time.

FOR AMERICAN SOLIDARITY.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 16.—Approval by Chile and Uruguay of Brazil's doctrine of American solidarity, expressed in the Brazilian note announcing a break with Germany, was asserted in notes received from these two nations today.

ARMY TO RETAIN MOST RESERVISTS

Places to Be Found for Men Rejected as Officers.

MAY ENTER AVIATION SERVICE

Quartermaster, Truck, Ordnance, and Other Branches Open.

Plans to retain in service as officers, or in training for appointment as aviation officers, practically all rejected men now in the Fort Myer training camp and similar camps about the country were announced by the War Department today.

This will be good news to the student officers at Fort Myer, considerably more than half of whom have faced discharge through shortage of available openings as officers in the line of the army.

General McCain Explains. Adjutant General McCain in announcing his plan to retain these men in training camps, said that part of the number would be detailed to machine gun schools for selections as officers of the ordnance reserve corps, other men in camp will be detailed to student aviation schools; 150 men from each training regiment will be appointed quartermasters, and fifty from each regiment assigned to truck companies, while 10 per cent of the men in each camp will be examined with a view to their appointment as provisional second lieutenants in the regular army.

General McCain has sent the following caution to members of the boards appointed at each camp to make selection of officers.

Disciplined Men Needed. "The demand for the appointment of regular army line officers, reserve staff officers, and aviation officers or candidates from the training camps is due to the realization of the value of obtaining men who have been under disciplinary control and observation, and who have had some training that will give them a fair idea as to what an army is.

"These outlets are not to be considered a dumping ground for inefficient men who may have been sent to training camps. It is realized that many men who return to their homes after the training period with nothing but a training camp discharge to show for their efforts will be bitterly disappointed, but the interests of the Government must be conserved.

Some Luck Favored. "It is certain that some who complete the course have not the qualities that an officer should possess. Every effort in the list finally appointed will be chargeable directly to the regular army.

"It is believed that provision can be made for retaining in service as officers, or for training for appointments as aviation officers, practically all men in the present training camps who have good personality, force, ability, and the other qualities that should be found in officers."

BRITISH REPEL HUN ATTACK NEAR YPRES

Counter Assault Marked by Hot Gun Fire Repulsed.

LONDON, June 16.—British forces holding positions wrested Thursday night from the Germans south of Ypres were hotly attacked yesterday afternoon. Field Marshal Haig repulsed today. The counter assault was marked by heavy artillery fire, but the few Germans who succeeded in penetrating the British curtain of fire and reached the British trenches were immediately driven out, and the entire attack completely repulsed.

Front dispatches today enlarged upon the importance of the sudden drive by which Haig yesterday thrust his forces forward northwest of Bullecourt. More of the "impenetrable" Hindenburg line was taken, and unofficial advice early today indicated that fighting still in progress there, the Germans vainly endeavoring to break the British grip.

OLDEST ACTRESS IS DEAD

Mrs. Sol Smith Was "Grand Old Lady of American Stage."

NEW YORK, June 16.—Mrs. Mary Sedley Smith, known as Mrs. Sol Smith, believed to be America's oldest actress, and one who had played a part in the life of the theater through three generations, is dead at her home, 99 Claremont avenue, in this city.

She was eighty-seven years old, and had appeared in public as recently as a year ago, when she was hailed as "the grand old lady of the American stage."

Mrs. Smith was born in Boston, a daughter of William Henry Sedley Smith, himself for many years identified with the early history of the theater in this country. She was twenty years old when she made her first appearance as a member of a company in the popular play, "The Child of the Regiment."

PEACE TERMS AS OUTLINED BY GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Salient features of German peace terms as stated by majority Socialists at Stockholm include: No indemnity for Belgium, because of difficulty of determining liability of belligerents.

Retention of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany. Political and military independence of all nations. International arbitration and disarmament. Revision of international law. Freedom of seas. No discussion of responsibility for present war.

Pershing Makes Call On Petain

American Commander, Up Early, Disposes of Heap of Work in Hurry and Motors to French General's Headquarters.

By W. S. FORRESTER.

PARIS, June 16.—By arising at an early hour this morning and attacking a huge pile of letters with relays of stenographers, Major General Pershing cleaned up his pressing business at American headquarters early and motored to headquarters of General Petain, generalissimo of the French army. He was to lunch there and expected to return to Paris later in the day.

A number of Pershing's staff officers accompanied him.

An hour before the time that the usual Paris office is swept out by the caretaker, General Pershing was on the job.

The round of receptions, banquets, and social formalities over, the American commander began bright and early the real task that faces him as head of the American expeditionary forces. He had a typically American breakfast at the Hotel Crillon, ahead of almost everyone else in that hostelry, and motored off at once to his headquarters in the Rue Constantine. There he jumped into an enormous accumulation of correspondence.

The first rush out of the way, the general began calling for his staff officers, and after short, snappy conferences with them went back again to his stenographers.

Detail Work First. A vast amount of detail work faces the general and his staff, and they attacked it today with an energy and enthusiasm that made the headquarters building almost hum with activity.

Late in the morning French army officers and war office heads came for conferences.

One reason why the general and his staff are anxious to clean up details as soon as possible is that they want to get to the front for inspection. General Pershing laid down the rule that this trip should not be taken until all the office work was out of the way. At the rate the Americans were hustling today, a very few days will see them at the front, getting acquainted, and inspecting the ground that they may later make famous in American history.

In Battle Atmosphere. General Pershing lives in an atmosphere of battle. His room in the Hotel Crillon, where he receives visitors, is decorated with pictures of famous battles and the windows themselves overlook the historic Place de la Concorde.

The headquarters building, in the Rue Constantine—Pershing's "office"—is a simple one of two stories with a gable roof and windows trimly fitted with awnings, its general architecture being reminiscent of American army barracks quarters. A big American flag hangs over the door.

Pershing's two-day ceremonial program concluded with an impressive scene at the tomb of Lafayette—where he placed a wreath on the sarcophagus—the simple stone slab marking the resting place of America's friend.

Pershing stood, head bared, in the blazing sun as the Marquis de Chambrun in a few eloquent words spoke of the inseparable link between America and France forged by Lafayette.

Then, moved with emotion, he responded briefly, almost halting—the buzz of an airplane engine far overhead almost drowning his low voiced words.

PERSHING WORKS AT BARE WOODEN TABLE

PARIS, June 16.—One bare wooden table, on which there are piles of letters and documents, is Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing's "work bench."

It is the main article of furniture in the American army headquarters in the Rue Constantine, and at it and on it the American commander is planning his work.

Simplicity is the keynote around the headquarters building—and action.

SOCIALISTS OFFER HUNS' PEACE BASIS

Indemnity Denied Belgium; Want Colonies Back.

CLING TO ALSACE-LORRAINE

Arbitration and Disarmament Urged After War Is Ended.

STOCKHOLM, June 16.—What may be considered to approximate the German government's peace terms was outlined here today when the German majority Socialists gave out their program for peace. The striking points of the plan were: "No indemnity for Belgium, because it would be difficult to determine which belligerents were responsible for damages on the various fronts, and a one-sided liability would merely mask an indemnity."

"Return of the German colonies under the Socialist doctrine of 'no annexations.' Retention by Germany of Alsace-Lorraine, because they are nine-tenths German."

Independence For All. The German Socialists outline likewise insists on complete political and military independence of all nations. Belgium is to agree with her Austrian "comrades" regarding the future of Serbia and other Balkan nations.

Poland's and Finland's future is to be left to determination of those provinces themselves. If independence is impossible there certainly they shall be autonomous.

To Greece, Ireland, Egypt, Korea, Tripoli, Morocco, and Tibet the German Socialists extended "greatest sympathy," and Socialists in these principalities were urged to work for independence.

As To Alsace-Lorraine. Of Alsace-Lorraine, the German statement declared: "These are nine-tenths German. They originally belonged to Germany, and then to France. If they are returned to France now it would be annexation."

After return of peace the Germans would have international arbitration and disarmament except for defensive measures, and for short enlistment for a police army.

There should be an "international decision on all war-provoking disputes."

Listing his suggestions for future international law, the German Socialists would require:

No exportation of munitions by neutrals.

No prizes to be taken at sea.

No merchantmen to be taken at sea.

All canals, straits, and sea routes to be "internationalized."

Avoid Responsibility Issues. Food and clothing not to be contraband.

No censorship of letters between belligerents and neutrals.

No trade war.

Full freedom of the seas.

No protective tariff.

No secret diplomacy.

In giving out their outline, the German Socialists urged that the general Socialist conference declare it was not willing to discuss the responsibility for the present war unless the entire delegates insisted on this.

SOME NEW ANGLES

The German majority Socialists' demands, as outlined above, differ from some terms of peace which have generally and sent officially been credited to the German government. Germany has usually indicated its willingness to indemnify Belgium.

The German majority Socialists are headed by Philip Scheidemann, and are ardent supporters of the Kaiser's government. They are the men at whom President Wilson struck in his Flag Day speech when he remarked that the German autocrats were "using liberals."

The German militarists were careful not to grant passports to the Stockholm conference to German Socialists of the Liebknecht, Lodebour and Haase types, because these radical socialists are anti-autocrats.

NORTHCLIFFE TELLS WILSON OF THE WAR

English Editor Has Pleasant Chat at White House.

Lord Northcliffe, British high commissioner, called at the White House this afternoon and was presented to President Wilson by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador.

The President and the energetic English editor, who came to the United States to co-ordinate the activities of the various British missions now in this country, had a pleasant chat and discussed in a general way the plans of our allies to crush Prussianism.

When Lord Northcliffe left the White House he was met by the newspaper men stationed there, but he adhered to the strict reticence he has shown since he has been in the United States. He indicated, however, that he would doubtless make a statement soon after his return to New York.