

AMERICAN NOTE DELIVERED AND GERMAN REPLY NOW AWAITED

Eight Days' Delay Regarded Probable Before Definite Word Is Heard From Berlin by Washington.

ARBITRATION BELIEVED THE LIKELY SOLUTION

Hints From Kaiser's Capital Lead Diplomats to Hope That Relations May Continue Friendly.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Washington, May 15.—Word that Ambassador Gerard had read and presented to Herr von Jagow, minister for foreign affairs of the imperial German government, the American note sent Thursday as a consequence of the Lusitania tragedy and other occurrences in the war zone, removed all anxiety here over the delay in transmission and awakened intense interest in the nature of Germany's reply.

In view of telegraphic and cable delays and the probable necessity for conferences between the foreign minister and the imperial chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, and doubtless Emperor William himself, it would not be considered surprising here if the response did not arrive for another eight days. It was believed possible, however, that Ambassador Gerard might report earlier on the manner in which the American note was received by the government and the semi-official press.

May Stop Submarine Attacks. In the interim confidence prevails among high officials and it is stated in German official circles that there will be no submarine attacks on passenger vessels while the questions at issue are being resolved.

The intimation which came in press dispatches today indirectly from Berlin to the effect that Germany would willingly submit the questions raised by the American note to arbitration, was received with much interest and it was indicated that if there was a suspension of submarine warfare on the west coast of Germany, the plan might be given serious consideration by the American government.

Arbitration Probable. Arbitration also has been talked of here before the German dispatches arrived. Some German officials had intimated that although without advice from Berlin, they were confident from previous knowledge of the desire of the German government to remain friendly with the United States that arbitration would be welcomed. The difficulty of constituting a court of arbitration at this time when most of the great powers whose participation might be desired are at war was pointed out by some officials, however, as making the plan impracticable.

That some way would be found to reach an amicable settlement between the United States and Germany was the prevailing conviction of many officials and diplomats today. A variety of suggestions were heard.

Situation May Be Cleared Up. One which was given serious thought was a proposal to refuse clearance to belligerent ships carrying munitions of war or absolute contraband if they also carried passengers. This would involve no embargo but a separation of passenger and contraband traffic.

The United States stands firmly on the legal right of its citizens to travel on any ships and believes its position is indisputable. Germany, however, holds that this has become a debatable question on account of changed conditions and if the classes of ocean-going traffic were separated, submarines would direct their attention to contraband ships alone.

Humane Treatment of Crews. The objection of some officials, is that the plan still would not provide for the humane treatment which international law prescribes for the crew of a vessel carrying contraband and making no resistance to visit and search or any attempt to run a blockade. To torpedo, without warning or even to give time for the crew of a vessel carrying contraband to get into small boats, it was pointed out, would leave them at the mercy of the high seas, unless a life boat happened to be nearby. This is the position in the American note and some officials doubted whether there would be any concessions on this point, for it involves the principle of humanity for which the United States has taken so vigorous a stand.

Question of Armed Merchantmen. Another suggestion which was widely discussed by officials was the possible armament by the allies of those of their merchant ships which would be armed hereafter. Merchant ships of any nationality, according to a ruling from the state department early in the war, have the right to carry guns not larger than six-inch caliber "for defensive purposes only," but by an informal arrangement with the British government clearance has been refused British ships at American ports unless they disposed of their guns.

Out of these phases of the question there was belief in diplomatic quarters, however, that some solution of the questions involved existed.

WEATHER FORECAST

Washington, May 15.—New Mexico: Fair Sunday; local showers Monday.

GERMAN-AMERICANS WOULD FIGHT KAISER

President Wilson Special Leased Wire

Sioux City, Ia., May 15.—Rudolph Beerd, member of the city council, president of the national organization of former members of the German army, known as the Deutscher Krieger-Bund von North America, today declared that in case of war between the United States and Germany, German-Americans would be found standing solidly behind the president and fighting against the kaiser.

"There can be no question as to the attitude of the German-Americans," said Mr. Beerd. "The Germans would organize in their own ranks to defend this country, and would be fighting for this country just as was the case when Germans organized their own troops during the civil war. The Germans of this country give President Wilson credit for meeting a trying situation fairly, for doing his utmost to preserve neutrality, and right or wrong, in case of war would be with him to a man."

War Sentiment Has Completely Triumphed in Italian Ministry

Rome, May 16 (via Paris, 12:35 a. m.)—Antonio Salandra has consented to retain the premiership.

As the news spread that Signor Salandra would remain in power, his sudden change came over the people. As if obeying some secret sign, the Italian government and the Italian troops were withdrawn. The infuriated mobs of yesterday seemed to disappear, and peaceful crowds this evening passed the Austrian embassy without even noticing the residence of the representative of Emperor Francis Joseph.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES THREATENED AT MILAN

Milan, Italy, May 15 (1:15 a. m.)—The situation here has become more serious, owing to the general strike which has been proclaimed in Milan as a protest against the course of political events in Italy.

The military authorities have centered here troops from neighboring garrisons and have sufficient forces to check any serious movement. The royal palace, the prefecture and the German and Austrian consulates are strongly guarded by troops.

GERMAN EMPEROR IS BURNED IN EFFIGY

Rome, May 15 (via Paris, May 16, 12:30 a. m.)—Demonstrations this morning paraded with an effigy representing the German emperor. The crowd was unable to resist the police and rather than surrender the effigy, burned it amid frantic excitement.

NAPLES STUDENTS ARE FRANTIC FOR WAR

Naples, May 15 (9:30 p. m.)—Two thousand students today made a demonstration in favor of war. The police tried to disperse them, and several of both sides were wounded.

Summary of War News of Yesterday

The matters of permanent interest in the European war still remain the unchanging decision of Italy and the answer which Germany will make to the United States in reply to the American note. Ambassador Gerard has presented the note to the German foreign minister at Berlin, and while a reply is not expected for several days, it is reported in Washington that there is confidence among high officials that passenger vessels will not be subjected to submarine attacks in the interim.

Premier Salandra, whose resignation with his entire cabinet shelved days ago caused a great outburst in Italy, has, according to the latest advice, returned to power. King Victor Emmanuel had previously asked him to withdraw his resignation "for the good of the country," but King and the former premier adhere for the time being, attempted to have other statesmen reconstruct the ministry. This failing, Signor Salandra consented again to take up the duties of his office.

It is probable therefore that the ministry which is to be formed with the aid of the leaders of the stronger parties, will not be long in taking a decisive stand. The city of Milan has been for war, and the Salandra cabinet was opposed by ex-Premier Giolitti and others who favored peace.

In Portugal a serious rising has occurred in the navy. The revolutionaries in Lisbon. In the Portuguese capital the army remained loyal to the government, and a late wireless dispatch from Lisbon says the insurrection has been crushed.

Without revolutionists, in making public their attitude, said they desired to rid the country of a dictatorial government and to establish in the presidency the ex-premier, Alfonso Costa. One report had it that Costa had been assassinated, but this was not confirmed. Another report says that President Manuel de Arriaga had disappeared from Lisbon.

The fighting in Belgium and France continues without let-up. The French war office claims to have checked the Germans north of Ypres, and have taken several trenches near Het Sas and have occupied part of Steenstraete, with additional progress north of Arras. The Russian army captured the town of Lorette.

The German statement asserts that the allied attack near Steenstraete has been repulsed and fixes the number of prisoners taken by the Germans in the section between St. Julien and Ypres since April 22 at more than 6,000 men.

In the eastern war zone the most interesting struggle is going on near Przemysl, the great fortress in Galicia, which the Russians captured on March 22, after many months of investment. The Tenth army corps of the Austro-Hungarian army is now in front of this fortress and all efforts are being made to retake the fortress by the former defenders.

The advance of strong Russian forces near Shavli has been brought to a standstill, according to the Berlin official statement. The Tenth army corps is still attacking the Russians in the region south of the Pilica river as far as the Vistula.

ADMIRAL DEWEY SAYS NAVY WAS NEVER BEFORE SO GOOD AS NOW

Hero of Spanish-American War Writes Glowing Eulogy of Efficiency of American Fleet.

BETTER PREPARED THAN ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Personnel Higher, Though Number of Ships Is Not So Great, Than Seamen of Any Other Nation.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Admiral George Dewey, president of the general board of the navy for the last five years, sent a letter to a banquet of the officers of the Atlantic fleet here tonight, in which he said that "the efficiency of the fleet has steadily progressed and has never been so high as it is today."

The letter was read by Secretary Daniels.

"The people of New York have just cause for pride in the fleet now assembled in their harbor," wrote Admiral Dewey. "Not only is it composed of the finest and most efficient warships that we have ever had, but it is not excelled except in size, by the fleet of any nation in the world; our officers are as good as any, and our enlisted men are superior in training, education, physical development and devotion to duty, to those of any other navy. As president of the general board for the last fifteen years, I can say with absolute confidence that the efficiency of the fleet has steadily progressed and has never been so high as it is today."

"However, we need more ships, more officers and more men, and should continue the wise policy of increasing the size of our navy, which must remain the first and best line of defense. This defense, unless adequate, is impotent, and adequacy is not reached until the navy is strong enough to meet on equal terms the navy of the strongest possible adversary."

Admiral Dewey thanked the city officials of New York for their hospitality to the officers and men of the fleet, and expressed his regret at not being able to be present at the dinner. He recalled the welcome the city gave him when he returned from Manila on the Olympia in 1898 and added that "it is a source of deep satisfaction to know that the interest of our citizens in their great navy has not diminished in the sixteen years that have elapsed since that time."

Elaborate Banquet. The most elaborate celebration since the Atlantic fleet arrived in New York harbor last Saturday is to be reviewed next Monday by President Wilson, was given tonight when the mayor's committee tendered a dinner to the officers of the fleet. Secretary of the Navy, Daniels was the chief speaker. Rear Admiral D. W. Child, U. S. M. C., were also among the guests.

The speakers besides the secretary of the navy were Admiral Fletcher and Major General Wood.

Need Stronger Fleet. Admiral Fletcher said the officers had been impressed by the interest that had been taken in the navy by the people of New York. He added that battleships alone were inadequate and become a prey to torpedo boats, submarines and mines and that it is necessary to have different types of vessels to compete with them and protect the battleships. He also emphasized the need of large scouting cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

Major General Wood said it was very important to the government that the navy should grow and that it must grow to be adequate.

In speaking of the militia, General Wood said that to be an effective support and part of the first line of defense it has got to become very much more "federalized." Otherwise, he said, the nation would have to wage war in the future as it has in the past "as a confederacy."

Ships Are Illuminated. Hundreds of thousands of spectators lined Riverside drive and gathered in Riverside park tonight to see the illuminated ships of the Atlantic fleet anchored in the Hudson river and floats in the river near where the big ships swing. Band concerts were given in the park nearby. The protechnical display was one of the most notable in the city's history and marked the close of a week of entertainment for the officers and men of the fleet.

RED CROSS FUNDS NOT LOST ON LUSITANIA

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Published reports that \$100,000 belonging to the Red Cross fund were lost with Madame de Page in the sinking of the Lusitania, were declared to be erroneous today by Dr. Richard Harte, of this city, treasurer of the fund. Dr. Harte said Madame de Page received between \$22,000 and \$25,000 in this country, a part of which is retained on deposit with a Philadelphia banking firm. The remainder had been remitted to the Belgian bank in London,

ANGRY REPLY'S FORMALLY FILED BY OFFICIALS IN RIGGS BANK SUIT

McAdoo and Williams Assert They Were Inspired by Hostile Motives When They Attacked Institution.

FORMER QUARRELS CUT ABSOLUTELY NO FIGURE

Whole Matter One of Clearing Up Objectionable Practices by Financiers Prominent at Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Specific details of charges of conspiracy and malice against the Riggs National bank of this city was made by Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams, of the treasury department, today in long affidavits filed in the supreme court of the District of Columbia in reply to the injunction proceedings brought by the bank, in which it was alleged the treasury officials had conspired to wreck the bank.

"I specially deny the charges of having conspired or combined with the defendant, Williams, or any other person to injure the plaintiff bank or its business," Mr. McAdoo declares.

"I have, not conspired in any way to injure or ruin the plaintiff bank or its business, and it is not and never has been my purpose to inflict injury upon the plaintiff bank," Mr. Williams asserted. "All of my actions have been in the performance of my duties in the premises and in the exercise of honest judgment and discretion, without malice, ill will or bias against the plaintiff bank or its officers."

Charges Malice in Suit. At another point in his affidavit Mr. McAdoo says:

"I charge and aver the fact to be that my inclusion in the suit is due to ulterior and improper motive and was resorted to solely for the purpose of thereby uttering and publishing grossly false and libelous statements against the plaintiff bank and its officers."

Filing of the affidavits was taken to indicate that there was no present intention to compromise the case. The government's brief will be filed Monday, when oral argument will be heard on pending motions to dismiss the bank's suit on a plea of lack of jurisdiction and for other reasons.

Violations of Law Alleged. Both affidavits recite alleged facts ascertained by the comptroller's investigation of the bank which are said to show violations of the national bank and "improper practices."

Both bring into the case the name of the National City bank of New York in an effort to show that hostility to the Riggs National bank has been exhibited by other banks and that treasury officials might have resulted from occurrences at the department in which the New York bank figured after Mr. McAdoo took office.

Mr. Williams in his sworn statement says examinations of the Riggs bank by his office disclosed violations of the national bank act; that it was not so much a commercial bank as one which had money on stock collateral, which was used in speculative ventures; that some of its officers and directors made false statements under oath; that dummy loans sometimes were made, the proceeds of which went to officers; that some officers were engaged in real estate transactions and that other things were done beyond its powers.

Burke Follows Law. John Burke, treasurer of the United States, a third defendant, submitted an affidavit relating to his retention by him of \$5,000 interest on government bonds of the Riggs bank deposited with the treasury to secure its note circulation. Mr. Burke said he acted in accordance with the law.

A number of tables and other statistical data were submitted with the answers. One gives a list of loans by the banks to former secretaries of the treasury, assistant secretaries, a former comptroller and one of the national bank examiners. The names of Leslie M. Shaw, William B. Riddle, L. A. Coledge and others appear in the list.

Regarding Penalties. Secretary McAdoo said in his answer that he has nothing to do with the penalties assessed by Comptroller Williams, which the bank seeks to enjoin, and that he knows of only two persons which might cause the bank to be hostile. One was that he refused one of its agents a desk in the comptroller's office and the other was that he charged interest on government deposits. He withdrew government funds, he says, because he believed they should be in a bank doing more commercial business.

Denies a Conspiracy. Comptroller Williams, in great detail, denies that he has conspired to injure the bank and charges that it has violated the law and been guilty of improper practices in stock brokerage transactions, excess loans, stock investments and other transactions.

Messrs. McAdoo and Williams and M. C. Elliott give their version of a conference in McAdoo's office at the conclusion of which, the bank alleged in its complaint, McAdoo said to President Glover of the Riggs bank:

"Historic Conversation. "Mr. Glover, you know what this means to the Riggs National bank." "The bank avers that to be a threat and a promise that was fulfilled later by withdrawal of government deposits."

McAdoo avers he made no such remark, but warned Glover that the then delicate financial situation here (Continued on Page Two.)

REBELLION IN PORTUGAL CAUSE OF PRESIDENT'S FLEEING CAPITAL

Warships Bombard Lisbon, Causing Much Damage to Property and Considerable Loss of Civilian Life.

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Disturbance Takes on All Appearance of Formidable Revolt for Overthrow of Government in Power.

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The whole republican guard remains loyal to the government and has occupied the streets, in squares and strategic points scattering the rebels. Several bombs have been exploded.

Civil War Commences. The battleship Vasco da Gama has left Lisbon on a secret government mission. All railway and telegraph stations are closed. The rebels have been interrupted. The Elba squadron remains faithful and has sent troops to Lisbon. At Santarem an artillery regiment bombarded the Twenty-fourth infantry who were hoarding a band of civilians set fire to a British cork factory at Portalegre. There has also been an outbreak at Oporto, where several people were wounded."

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SHIPS BOMBARD CAPITAL OF PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC. London, May 15 (6:40 p. m.)—A rebel naval squadron has bombarded the city of Lisbon from the river Tagus, according to further advice from Madrid received by the Fabre agency.

These advances to Madrid are described as official and they come direct from Lisbon.

The bombardment of the warships resulted in the killing of a number of people and the wounding of others. Considerable damage also was done.

It would appear that the navy is at the height of its rebellion, losses are unknown. A band of civilians set fire to a British cork factory at Portalegre. There has also been an outbreak at Oporto, where several people were wounded."

MUCH DAMAGE DONE BY REBELLIOUS WARSHIPS. Paris, May 15 (11 p. m.)—A Havas dispatch from Madrid says it is officially reported that the bombardment of Lisbon by the mutinous ships resulted in great damage, many persons being killed.

OBJECT OF REVOLT IS TO RESTORE REAL REPUBLIC. London, May 15.—A Reuter dispatch from Lisbon says the revolutionary committee has issued a proclamation stating that the object of the movement is to restore a real republic. They desire a national government and therefore will not party flags. They request the people not to indulge in reprisals, but to trust the national government, which "will act vigorously," but generously, towards the vanquished.

FORMER PREMIER OF PORTUGAL ASSASSINATED. Lisbon, May 15 (4:30 p. m.)—A dispatch from Madrid in Reuter's Telegram company says it is reported that Dr. Alfonso Costa, former premier of Portugal, has been assassinated in Lisbon, that a revolutionary committee is reported in control of the situation at Lisbon. Rebellion is said to have broken out at Oporto, Lisbon and Santarem. Telegraph and telephone communication has been severed. The troops appear to be powerless to control the people.

Indications of a serious revolutionary movement against the present republican form of government of Portugal have not been lacking. On the contrary reports from that country for six months past have all referred to political disorders.

There has been serious dissatisfaction with the administration of affairs and the government has been freely characterized as drastic and arbitrary to an impossible degree; the president and his advisers have been called outlaws; political assassinations have not been unknown; there have been bread riots in Lisbon, followed by the proclamation of martial law throughout the republic; there has been much plotting on the part of monarchists and the arrest and incarceration of numerous monarchist leaders; the army and navy have been suspected in their allegiance and officers of each

ITALY'S LEAD TO BE FOLLOWED BY BALKAN STATES, NOW BELIEVED

Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania to Enter War if Salandra Ministry Decides to Take Final Fateful Step.

ALLIES CONTINUE TO WIN IN WEST ZONE

Austro-German Rush in Galicia Checked When Almost at Gates of Strong Fortress at Przemysl.

So far as Galicia is concerned, the Austro-German rush seems to have exhausted itself when the river San was reached and all the towns on the west bank of that river, including Jaroslau, fell into their hands. This compelled the Russians to fall back in southern Poland, so that their line now runs from Plock on the lower Vistula, southeastward to Przemysl, thence south and east through eastern Galicia and Bukovina to the Rumanian border.

At the latter end of this line the Russians are still pursuing their offensive and have driven the Austrians back in disorder for some twenty miles, but they themselves are being forced out of the Carpathian mountains and are in danger of losing Przemysl as the Austrians and Germans are to the north and south of that city.

The British still hold Ypres. The British army has been resisted successfully all German attacks on Ypres, while the Belgians have continued their attacks from the sea to Bixslede, and the French have made further headway north of Arras. It would appear from the long French official statement issued today that this offensive in this part of Pas de Calais was not intended as the commencement of the big general movement, but was merely an operation, which has been completely successful, to rectify their front, in which Carenne formed a threatening salient.

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GREATEST EVENT OF WAR IS NOTE BY PRESIDENT

Westminster Gazette Gives Pre-eminence to Stand Taken by Administration for Protection of Neutrals.

VIENNA, May 15 (via London).—The following official statement was issued by the war office today:

"The Russian army in Poland and Galicia continues to retreat along the whole front. From Nowosiatko, on the Pilica river, to the south of the Wislota, in the district of Dolina, the Austrian armies are advancing.

"On the Sava river, the captured Rudnik and Leszayk. The Germans have occupied Jaroslau.

"In middle Galicia the Austro-Hungarian Tenth army corps is standing before the gates of its native town—Przemysl. Further south, Dobroyel, Stary, Sankovir and Doryslau are again in our hands.

"The allied army under General von Lindbaken has reached the heights southwest of Dolina.

"On the Pruth line, the Russians are still attacking. In severe fighting in the north of Kolmea infantry from Carinthia and Styria have repulsed all Russian attacks."

CONTINUED OFFENSIVE BY FRENCH SUCCESSFUL. Paris, May 15.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"To the north of Ypres we have inflicted a check on the enemy. Our troops have taken several trenches in front of Het Sas and at the same time have occupied part of Steenstraete to the west of the canal and the bridge on the canal. We captured three machine guns and about fifty prisoners, one of whom was an officer.

"To the north of Arras fighting resulted in new progress. The Russian forces in the section between St. Julien and Ypres since April 22 at more than 6,000 men.

In the eastern war zone the most interesting struggle is going on near Przemysl, the great fortress in Galicia, which the Russians captured on March 22, after many months of investment. The Tenth army corps of the Austro-Hungarian army is now in front of this fortress and all efforts are being made to retake the fortress by the former defenders.

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