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Pennsylvania R. R.

VICTIMS OF RHEUMATISM

H. C. Kennedy's No-Cure No-Pay Offer Attracts Many Sufferers to Test Rheuma

If Rheuma, the wonderful prescription for rheumatism sold by H. C. Kennedy and all druggists, does not cure any purchaser, the druggist will return your money without any red tape.

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LOOK LOOK

Don't Forget to Stop at

THE STAR 430 Market St.

to have your hats cleaned. Ladies' and Gents' Panama and Straw Hats a specialty. All work guaranteed. Best in the city.

SPANISH STEAMER STOPPED

By Associated Press

Cadiz, June 10, via Paris, June 11.—The French cruiser Du Chayla stopped the Spanish steamer Canalejas, from Larache, Morocco, and took into custody two persons who declared themselves Dutch citizens but who were regarded as suspects. The Canalejas then was ordered to proceed.

SAFETY AT SEA IS NOW DEMANDED

[Continued from First Page.]

Gulflight. I am now instructed by my Government to communicate the following in reply:

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 the Gulflight, 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 aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established; and the Government of the United States will in due course pay before the Imperial German Government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

With regard to the sinking of the steamer Falbe, by which an American citizen lost his life, 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 escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel had ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the Government of the United States does not understand that they have been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. 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 merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of passengers or crew. The Government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German Government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

Your Excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamer Lusitania, adverts at some length to certain information which the Imperial German Government has received for the purpose of visit on the part of that vessel, and your Excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the Government of the United States in a timely manner. It is noted that the Lusitania was undoubtedly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel also carrying passengers and serving, in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain.

Fortunately, these are matters concerning which the Government of the United States is in a position to give the Imperial German Government official information. Of the facts alleged in your Excellency's note, if true, the Government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral power and in enforcing its national laws. It was its duty to see to it that the Lusitania was not armed in the offensive action, that she was not serving as a transport, that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States and that if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain, she would not receive clearance as a merchantman; and it performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials.

It is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial German Government that it has been misinformed. If the Imperial German Government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the Government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness, the Government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit the evidence for consideration. Whatever may be the contention of the Imperial German Government regarding the carriage of contraband war on board the Lusitania or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in the view of this government these

contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel.

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 cases, 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. Whatever be the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a coach steamer 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 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.

Only actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the Government of the United States understands the explicit instructions issued on August 12, 1914, by the Imperial German Admiralty to its commanders at sea to have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman has a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity, this principle, that the United States must stand.

The Government of the United States is happy to observe that your Excellency's note closes with the intimation that the Imperial German Government is willing, now as before, to accept the visit on the part of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the Government of Great Britain by the character and conditions of war upon the sea may be changed. The Government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey, and cordially invites the Imperial German Government to make use of its services in this way at the earliest convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

In the meantime, whatever arrangements may happily be made between the parties of the war, and whatever may, in the opinion of the Imperial German Government, have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of the commanders at sea, the Government of the United States 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 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 fifteenth of May, and relies in these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understandings of international law and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

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

The Government of the United States therefore, deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done.

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State ad interim.
DECLARES ALLIES WILL SOON SURRENDER ON PENINSULA
By Associated Press
Vienna, via Wireless to London, June 11, 8.50 A. M.—An interview with Captain von Muecke, formerly of the German cruiser Emden, in which he says the forces of the Dardanelles and the taking of Constantinople are impossible, is published by the newspapers here. He declares submarines are likely to cut off the water supply of allied troops on the Gallipoli peninsula, which would compel them to surrender, as they would be unable to return to their transports.

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Bringing Up Father

By McManus



MR. JIGGS--THERE'S A WOMAN OUTSIDE WANTS TO SEE YOU--SHE'S SELLING CLOTHES--WRINGERS!

WHAT WOULD I DO WITH A CLOTHES-WRINGER? SEND HER AWAY!

HELLO--OLD TOP--WHO WRS THE SWELL LOOKING CHICKEN I SAW LEAVING JUST NOW?

HUH?

OH! JAMES--ME HAT AN' COAT--QUICK!

WHAT'S THE MATTER?

OH! LADY! JUST A MINUTE!

FOR GOODNESS SAKE--WHAT HAVE YOU THERE?

I WUZ THINKING OF YOU TODAY, MAGGIE--AND I THOUGHT I'D BRING YOU A PRESENT SO I GOT YOU SE SOME CLOTHES WRINGERS