

## GERMANY TAKES TIME TO REPLY

### Foreign Office Studying Wilson's Note on Lusitania.

## ANSWER AWAITS GERHARD'S COMING

### German Officials to Hear Views of Bernstorff's Representative Before Deciding on Attitude—Opinion in Berlin Divided as to What Govern- ment Policy Will Be—Washington Continues Optimistic.

Washington, June 12.—Official Washington today looked to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin for some indications of how the German government views the American note to Germany.

Unofficially advised officials of the German foreign office are familiarizing themselves with the contents, and it was expected here that as soon as they had done so the ambassador would send some definite information.

It was also said that Germany probably would not give its answer pending the arrival of Meyer Gerard, the personal representative of Count von Bernstorff. From this it was concluded here that a reply would not be forthcoming for perhaps a fortnight.

Conflicting views were expressed. There has been conflicting unofficial information from Berlin. Dispatches coming direct from there said some quarters regarded the note as more conciliatory than cable dispatches had indicated. On the other hand, dispatches from London said Berlin was pessimistic regarding the continuance of friendly relations with the United States. German opinion, it was said, was unanimous against granting the American demands for assurances that American ships and lives would not be endangered by submarine warfare.

The feeling in official circles here, however, continued optimistic. German officials in Washington are optimistic and regard the dispute virtually settled.

They are confident that Berlin will give assurances of respect for American rights satisfactory to the United States.

Inasmuch as the German embassy in almost daily reports to the president in the past, undertakes to guarantee in the future immunity for Americans and American ships, as specifically asked by the president in the concluding sentence of his rejoinder.

The German government requests the United States to undertake negotiations to induce Great Britain to abandon the endeavors to starve out Germany by the food blockade with the understanding that Germany is willing to call off its submarine warfare on commerce.

Many administration officials and not a few diplomats believe that consummation of such a compromise between Great Britain and Germany would be only one step short of mediation to end the war. That the president is eager to undertake mediation if given the slightest possible encouragement is well known here.

The president is promoting in every possible way the development of such a situation. It was with the possibility of being of service in putting an end to the war that he wrote the paragraph offering to approach Great Britain if desired, and included therein these sentences:

"The government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve the interests of 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 its convenience."

Relaxation in Washington. Official Washington today seemed to have settled down with an air of confidence to await the German reply to the president's latest note. President Wilson himself went off to rest and many cabinet members were out of the city. There was a marked relaxation from the tenacity which accompanied former Secretary Bryan's resignation. There was an optimistic feeling that friendly relations that Germany confers to the principles of humanity and international law had opened the way for Germany to continue peaceful relations.

On the new note to Great Britain, which was forwarded in the near future, there was no official comment today.

### ROOSEVELT SUPPORTS WILSON.

Jahoda's President in Break With Secretary Bryan.

New Orleans, June 12.—Apprehending President Wilson for his stand in the disagreement with Secretary Bryan over the issue between the United States and Germany, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in a signed statement received here from Britain Island, understood to be the reason why Mr. Roosevelt's position is contemplated visit to Colorado.

### JOHN D. JR., DADDY AGAIN.

Sixth Child and Fifth Boy Born to Son of Oil King.

Tarrytown, N. Y., June 12.—A son was born today to Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., their sixth child and fifth boy. He weighs ten pounds. Both mother and baby are doing well. The expected arrival of the child is understood to be the reason why Mr. Rockefeller postponed his contemplated visit to Colorado.

## Japan Sending War Munitions to Aid Russia

Washington, June 12.—The sudden collapse of an apparently overwhelming Russian victory over the German armies into Prussia and across the Carpathians into Hungary, and the severe reverses they suffered were directly attributable to the recent crisis in the relations between China and Japan, according to information reaching diplomatic circles here.

At the beginning of the war Russia turned to Japan for a supply of ammunition. Japan was in a position to sell ammunition, small arms and cannon when there was no longer need to maintain a large army. So all the Japanese reserve ammunition was loaded on freight and express cars and even passenger coaches on the Siberian railroad and dispatched overland to Russia.

In addition the Japanese arms factories and metal works received and began to execute great contracts for the supply of all sorts of equipment to Russia, varying from field uniforms to guns and saddles.

Suddenly Cut Off. When the negotiations between China and Japan regarding Manchuria and Mongolia assumed a critical stage, it is said, the Japanese government regarded it as prudent to retain in Japan those military supplies because of the possibility that some of the powerful nations which guaranteed Chinese integrity, even Russia being kept in mind, might endeavor to intervene.

The lack of ammunition and arms in the far distant Russian front was immediately felt. In that emergency appeals were made to Japan to loosen the embargo and pressure was brought to bear on that country thru her allies so that it is understood that now the current of supply has again been established, Japan having become satisfied that there was no longer imminent danger of trouble with China.

hold the honor and interest of the United States.

"According to Mr. Bryan's statement," Colonel Roosevelt says, "he has left the cabinet because President Wilson, as regards the matters at issue with Germany, refuses to follow the precedent set in the thirty all-inclusive arbitration commission treaties recently negotiated and declines to suspend action for a year on a neutral commission to investigate the admitted murder of American men, women and children on the high seas, and further declines to forbid American citizens to travel on neutral ships in accordance with the conditions granted to us by Germany."

"Of course," he heartily applauds the decision of the president; and in common with all other Americans who are loyal to the traditions handed down by the men who served under Washington, and by the heroes who followed Grant and Lee in the days of Lincoln, I pledge him my heartiest support in all the steps he takes to uphold the honor and the interest of this great republic which are bound up with the maintenance of democratic liberty and of a warm spirit of humanity among all the nations of mankind."

## THREE YEAR TERM FOR GEORGE PEIRCE

### Former Chief of Police of Sioux City Denied New Trial and Is Sentenced —Convicted of Conspiracy to Collect Hush Money.

Sioux City, June 12.—Former Chief of Police George Peirce was today denied a new trial and given a three years' sentence in prison. He was convicted of conspiracy to collect graft from the underworld. His attorneys will appeal to the Iowa supreme court.

## IOWA MAKES CLEAN SWEEP.

### Takes Grand Prize in Agriculture at "Frisco" Exposition.

Des Moines, June 12.—Iowa's agricultural products have scored a clean sweep at the Panama-Pacific exposition. The awards were announced yesterday and the news of Iowa's new victory was telegraphed to Ralph Bolton, secretary of the Greater Des Moines committee, by Woodworth Clum, secretary of the Iowa commission to the San Francisco fair.

Iowa's agricultural exhibit received the grand prize, and out of a total of 289 Iowa exhibits only four failed to secure an award.

Two individual exhibitors from Iowa were given medals of honor; Iowa men received thirteen gold medals, eighty-five silver medals and 161 bronze medals. Twenty-four Iowans got honorable mention.

## MUST PAY BILL TWICE.

### Calhoun County Suing For \$5,000, Amount Once Paid For Furniture. Special to Times-Republican.

Fort Dodge, June 12.—Calhoun county must pay another \$5,000 for the court house furniture, according to a directed verdict made today by federal Judge Henry Rees, of Cresco, who held H. W. Sherman, an employee of the Newton & Holt Furniture Company, Chicago, was not authorized to receive cash for the furniture with Calhoun county paid him as payment for the furniture. The case has consumed several days.

### BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

Liverpool, June 12.—The British steamer *Leucra* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. The crew was rescued.

### BRITANNIA'S CREW SAFE.

Lowestoft, England, June 12.—The crew of the trawler *Britannia*, sunk by a German submarine, has been landed here.

### RUSE TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER SUNK.

Constantinople, via London, June 12.—Official announcement was made today that a Russian torpedo boat destroyer was sunk by the Turkish steamer *Midilli* (formerly the *Breslau*). In the Black sea Friday night. The *Midilli* returned safely to port.

## WAR TOLL 7,500,000 MEN.

Exports Estimate Available Troops Will Last Three Years Longer.

## THREE GREAT BATTLES WON

### Separate Conflicts in Galicia Turn Tide in Favor of Russians.

## LONDON NOT SURE VICTORY IS LASTING

### Certain That Austro-Germans Will be Prevented From Sending Vast Rein- forcements to Western Front—Rus- sians Claim Additional Successes Along Dniester River—Serbians Is- sue Statement Defending Invasion.

London, June 12.—Although the British press has warned the public that it is too early to assert positively that the Austro-Germans in Galicia have been definitely checked and that General Von Linsingen's defeat on the Dniester has eased the pressure on Russia, it is nevertheless believed by commentators in London that there has been a sharp turn in the situation in Galicia which will prevent Germany transferring any considerable force either to the west or to the Italian front. Some forces, already, it has been declared, have been hurried to the Isonzo front.

The latest announcement from Petrograd asserts that the Russians have assumed the offensive along the Dniester river and in the Baltic provinces, and they concede the loss of ground nowhere except along the river Ruth in Bukowina.

### Three Great Battles.

Viewing the recent fighting in Galicia in perspective, it may be divided roughly into three great battles. The chief of these was fought three miles to the southwest of Lemberg, when Von Linsingen had not only crossed the Dniester but had progressed twelve miles beyond. These forces were those which the Russians apparently have forced back with heavy losses.

The second great battle, or series of battles, took place in the territory between Urutaberg and Zydachew, and by the capture of the main Austro-German forces, was trying to penetrate to the east of Lemberg thru Moczki Wednesday. According to the Russian contention, the German check in this locality was complete.

Serbia is continuing a systematic occupation of northern and central Albania, and the even now may be in possession of Scutari.

### Additional Russian Successes.

Petrograd, via London, June 12.—Additional successes for the Russian arms with the capture of many prisoners and guns were chronicled in official statements issued June 11 by the war office. Probably the most important of these victories was on the Dniester, not far from Stry. Several villages also have been captured by the Russians on the left bank of the Dniester, in the same region. In this fighting a section of the Prussian guards is said to have suffered severely.

The report states that Stanislaw was evacuated voluntarily.

### Serbs Explain Albanian Invasion.

Nish, Serbia, June 12.—The Serbian press bureau issued a statement today defending the incursion of Serbian troops into Albania, and concluding as follows:

"The reasons for the expedition are that Albania has been the hotbed of Austro-Turkish intrigue, resulting in Albanian raids in Serbia, and that Serbia realized long since that its fighting front against Austria would include the entire Albanian frontier."

### Austrians Evacuate Fort.

Milan, via Paris, June 12.—The Austrians have evacuated and blown up Fort Pozzaccio, on the Fusassi plateau near Rovereto, according to a Secolo dispatch. The fortress is a mile from Valcarra, which has been occupied by the Italians, and was one of the most formidable of the Austria defenses in that vicinity.

### Two Trawlers Blown Up.

London, June 12.—The British trawler *James Layman* has been sunk by a German submarine in the North sea. The crew was landed at Hull. The crew was taken aboard the submarine and later was put aboard their small boats and set adrift.

The trawler *Wasago* has been sunk by a German submarine in the North sea. The members of the crew have been landed at Hartlepool.

### British Steamer Torpedoed.

Liverpool, June 12.—The British steamer *Leucra* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. The crew was rescued.

### Britannia's Crew Safe.

Lowestoft, England, June 12.—The crew of the trawler *Britannia*, sunk by a German submarine, has been landed here.

### Ruse Torpedo Boat Destroyer Sunk.

Constantinople, via London, June 12.—Official announcement was made today that a Russian torpedo boat destroyer was sunk by the Turkish steamer *Midilli* (formerly the *Breslau*). In the Black sea Friday night. The *Midilli* returned safely to port.

## WAR TOLL 7,500,000 MEN.

Exports Estimate Available Troops Will Last Three Years Longer.

official statement of Premier Aquilith that Great Britain's casualties to date amount to 268,069, military experts here figure that the casualties of all the armies involved in the European war total more than 7,500,000 men. Of this number probably 1,000,000 have been killed, 4,500,000 wounded and the rest are missing.

A large part of the men reported as missing are military prisoners. The statement of Great Britain's losses shows that there are approximately 2,500,000 soldiers wounded, over one killed. Military authorities of the United States say that a considerable number of patients cared for in European military hospitals are returning to the front.

### English Losses Lightest.

It is generally believed here that England's losses are not as great, proportionately as those of the other countries involved in the conflict, but by pro-rating her losses in the armies of other nations the conclusion is reached that the casualties of the land forces are as follows:

Russia and Austria	3,000,000
Russia	2,500,000
France	1,500,000
Great Britain	250,000
Serbia	250,000
Turks, South Africans, East Africans, Italians	100,000

Total ..... 7,500,000

According to these figures almost one-third of the organized war strength of Germany, Austria, France, England, Russia, Turkey, and Italy has been dispatched.

### 750,000 Every Month.

At this rate of losses—750,000 a month—a simple calculation reveals that in a little more than two years from the beginning of the war the entire military establishments of all these countries as it stood on July 31, 1914, would have been wiped out. If the war extends into 1917, it then will be conducted by what in the beginning was the unorganized strength of the countries engaged. Of this raw material Great Britain has commenced organizing on a large scale. The unorganized men of the various countries at the outbreak of hostilities was as follows:

Germany	5,580,000
France	4,100,000
Russia	11,900,000
Austria-Hungary	1,500,000
Italy	2,400,000
Great Britain	2,700,000
Turkey	2,000,000

Total ..... 27,520,000

## GOVERNOR HEARS APPEAL FOR FRANK

### Attorneys For Condemned Man Make Final Effort to Secure Commutation of Client's Death Sentence to Life Imprisonment.

Atlanta, Ga., June 12.—Attorneys for Leo M. Frank today began before Governor Slayton their final effort to secure commutation of their client's death sentence to life imprisonment.

Former Congressman Howard, appearing in Frank's behalf, announced he would not present fresh evidence or introduce new witnesses, but would rely on the record in the case and such evidence as had already been laid before the Georgia jury commission.

Governor Slayton announced he would hold a night session if necessary to conclude the hearing.

Solicitor Dorsie, former Governor Joseph M. Brown and R. E. Stephens, were among those to oppose Frank's appeal for mercy.

Mr. Howard presented a mass of documentary evidence.

"We expect to convince you by what is contained in the records," he said, "that Frank is innocent. I shall show that Frank could not have logically had a part in the murder of Mary Phagan."

Mr. Howard also attempted to show that the negro, James Conley, first robbed, then assaulted and finally murdered the girl.

In reply to a question by Governor Slayton, Mr. Howard said he was willing to accept the testimony of Dr. R. Harris, and other state witnesses, as to the violence committed against the Phagan girl prior to the murder of the girl.

"Where do you say Mary Phagan was killed?" the governor asked.

"I think the place was struck on the first floor of the pencil factory," replied Mr. Howard. "Then, being stunned, I think she was taken to the basement, where she was further assaulted and the actual murder accomplished. The record, however, is rather blank as to how she got into the basement."

"Excepting the testimony of Conley," suggested the governor.

"Oh! If we are to accept Conley's story as true, we have no case here whatever," replied the lawyer. By his proposition during the argument, the governor indicated that he proposed to go exhaustively into the evidence.

He also stated that he intended to visit the factory where the murder occurred before he made his decision in the case.

## STREET CAR MEN REBELLIOUS.

Refuse to Arbitrate Labor Difficulties Unless Assured Wage Increases.

Chicago, June 12.—Conferees between Mayor Thompson and W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railroad Employees, with other union officials attending, were begun here today in an effort to avert a strike of 14,500 street car men.

## VILLA INVITES NEW COALITION

### Calls For Union of Mexi- cans to Insure Triumph of Principles.

## SUGGESTION MADE IN REPLY TO NOTE

### Responds to Message From President Wilson in Friendly Terms and Ex- presses Appreciation of "Moral Aid" Given Mexico by America in Time of Disorder—Action Necessary to De- feat Old Diaz Party.

El Paso, Tex., June 12.—General Villa in a note to President Wilson expresses a willingness to "invite a new union of all Mexicans to work together to insure the triumph of revolutionary principles especially the Agrarian problem, and the extension of instruction among the poorer classes."

The note, which is a reply to the recent communication sent to General Villa and other Mexican leaders, is expected to be presented today to the state department by Enrique C. Lorente, representative of the Villa-Zapata faction at Washington.

### Villa's Reply is Friendly.

The Villa reply to President Wilson's note is friendly in its terms. It states that General Villa makes the statement in his own name believing he can affirm it for all factions and the armies under his command.

General Villa said he was impelled to reply to President Wilson's declaration of policy toward Mexico. Mr. Wilson's spirit of justice and the consideration and respect in which he is held both inside and outside his own country, especially by the middle classes and poorer people of Mexico, "is a consolation and respect which I also hold for him."

### Appreciates American "Moral Aid."

Villa then reviews the assassination of President Madero and Vice President Suarez and the efforts of the constitutionalists to overthrow the regime of Victoriano Huerta. He refers to the moral aid given by the people of the United States "in these circumstances, for which he expresses the gratitude of the Mexican people."

"I am pleased to know," he says further, "that President Wilson recognizes that the American people and the American government have no right to take any part in the settlement of our internal affairs."

He characterizes as disgraceful the conduct of constitutionalist leaders after the triumph over Huerta which he attributes in part to the "ambitions of some persons," but declares that certain principles were involved for which he is still fighting.

### Calls Conference of Leaders.

Another note signed by Francisco Villa has been dispatched to General Victoriano Carranza, asking the latter to agree to a conference of leaders in Mexico "to unite and reorganize."

The note states that propositions are being placed before Emiliano Zapata and Roque Gonzales Garza.

No explicit connection is had for the reported ousting of Garza from the provisional presidency at Mexico City. Garza was chosen provisional president by the Aguascalientes convention of Mexican chiefs several months ago.

The communications were formulated at a meeting of Villa and his staff at Aguascalientes.

### Reasons For Villa's Action.

General Villa in his invitation for a conference points out two reasons for his action. First, unless the government, the scientific (Diaz party) will again get control under the guise of another name, and second, unless conditions in Mexico are improved, the United States will intervene. The preliminaries for the conference, if agreed to, may be arranged.

### Blames Thirst For Power.

The Villa note charges that "false ideas, for mercenary purposes, diffused by those who insist on retaining power indefinitely without laws, reduced us to the most outrageous anarchy in the capital; that was the lack of sense of responsibility by Carranza that brought us to strained relations with countries friendly to us."

The note reviews the request of the chiefs of the diverse part of Mexico but the different army corps, backed by the civil population, that the chief of the constitutionalists act as president ad interim, open courts, and call an election.

### Opposed Military Control.

It declares instead a military convention was convoked and reviews the Aguascalientes convention and subsequent events.

"We believed this system of government would ruin our country," says the note, "and insisted that constitutional reforms should be made by a congress elected by the people."

Villa declares he denied the authority of Carranza because that chief prevented the fulfillment of the revolutionary program, the "restoration of our supreme law."

"He admits there is no authority recognized in every part of Mexico but attributes that fact to civil war 'such as might appear in any nation.'"

### Work of Villa Government.

Villa asserts that foreigners are protected in every territory under his control.

Villa maintains that in the midst of an active military campaign his civil government has developed instruction of the poor, reformed mining laws, enacted laws for the minting of money, drafted a measure for agrarian laws

## T-R. BULLETIN NEWS OF THE DAY

### The Weather.

Sun rises June 12 at 4:23; Sets at 7:31  
Iowa—Showers and thunder storms this afternoon and tonight; cooler tonight; Sunday partly cloudy and cooler in east and central portions; strong shifting winds.

### PAGE ONE.

Telegraphic News:  
Germany Taking Time to Reply.  
Washington Optimistic.  
Russians Win Three Battles.  
Victory May Be Only Temporary.  
Judge Gray Says Sea Laws Must Be Upheld.

### Villa Invites New Coalition.

Takes Heed of President's Warning.  
Japan Supplying Ammunition to Russia.  
PAGES TWO AND THREE.

### Iowa and General News:

Bryan Pleads With German-Americans.  
Three Down at Independence.  
One-Room Schools Disappearing.  
Cow Testing Association Benefits.  
Gathered in the Byways.  
PAGE FOUR.

### Editorial:

The Spur of Necessity.  
"Jim" Stanton.  
Why Did Bryan Quit?  
Hard-Surfaced Roads in Ohio.  
Topics of the Times.  
PAGE FIVE.

### Iowa News:

Bridge Modifies Plan.  
Degrees For Twenty at Leander Clark.  
PAGES SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, NINE.  
City News:  
Fifty-Four Graduated From High School.  
Waterloo Beats Ansons.  
To Rebuild South Side Church.  
Will Retake City Census.  
County Auditor to Manage Work.  
News of Twenty-Five Years Ago.  
Local Comment.

### Markets and General:

Harvest Outlook Adverse to Bulls.  
Corn Reflects Action of Wheat.  
Cattle Steady.  
Hogs Slightly Lower.  
U. S. Food Exports Factor in War.

and laws for the exploitation of natural resources and restored railroad service. While war brought suffering to the people, Villa declares that conditions in his territory has been exaggerated, denies that famine confronts the nation, or that outside aid is necessary to prevent starvation.

### BIDS FOR RECOGNITION.

Principles of New Government as Outlined by Carranza.

Washington, June 12.—General Carranza has issued a proclamation at Vera Cruz making a bid for recognition by the United States. John R. Sullivan, personal representative of President Wilson, telegraphed his text to the state department from Vera Cruz. What effect it will have can only be conjectured. A statement by General Villa is expected to be laid before the president before Monday. Carranza's proclamation claims he now controls nine-tenths of the population and seven-eighths of the territory in Mexico.

"One of the greatest difficulties in the matter of foreign policy," Carranza says, "has been lack of understanding of other governments, particularly the United States."

### Carranza's Declaration of Principles.

Carranza lays down the following principles:

Guarantee of foreigners of the rights to which they are entitled under the laws of Mexico as to life, liberty and property.

Indemnity for property damaged during the revolution on a just and fair basis.

Restoration of peace and order.

In the settlement of the agrarian problem there should be no confiscation. There should be an equitable distribution of the lands the government now possesses.

The department of public education should be extended to all parts of the country.

A national congress should be called to provide the election of a president. The first chief of the constitutionalists will deliver over executive authority to whomsoever shall be so elected.

### REFUTES CARRANZA VICTORY.

Official News From American Sources Disputes Carranza Reports.

Washington, June 12.—First official news from American sources of the battle at Leon, received here today, refuted Carranza reports of Villa's rout and say his army is at Liberia with large quantities of captured supplies and that the Carranza forces are too weak to advance.

The dispatch confirms Villa's claims of victory at Salayo and adds that in the later battle at Leon he retained all the supplies he had taken at the former fight.

George Marx and S. Franklin, the Americans under death sentence in Mexico, charged with circulating counterfeit money, are safe from execution, until the United States has time to investigate their cases. Consul Edwards at Juarez reported today that the court would furnish evidence to the state department.

### Father Forgives Eloping Couple.

Special to Times-Republican.

Creston, June 12.—Miss Laura Dove Reid and Colin Clinton Ankeny, the youthful pair who eloped from their homes in Creston, were today intercepted by the father of the young man as they were in the office of the clerk trying to secure a license, argued and pleaded so earnestly with Papa Ankeny that he gave consent and the couple was married late last evening. Papa Ankeny had driven from Creston in an auto at breakneck speed, while the wedding party returned home today more leisurely. The groom is two months over legal age.

## TIME RIPE TO ASSERT RIGHTS

### Judge Gray, Peace Court Member, Points Duty of Nation in Crisis.

## U. S. MUST ENFORCE INTERNATIONAL LAW

### Says Germany and Lawlessness Has Engendered by Unprecedented Destruction of Unarmed Mer- chantmen Without Regard to Lives Held to Be Revolting—Former U. S. Senator Addresses Bar Association.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 12.—Judge George Gray, of Wilmington, Del., former United States Senator and a member of the international permanent court of arbitration, under The Hague conference, addressing the New Jersey Bar Association, today, asserted that the time had come "as never before in our eventful history for America to assert the character and binding force of obligations international law has placed upon belligerent nations."

The destruction of unarmed merchant ships, without regard to the lives and safety of non-combatant passengers and crew, was characterized by Mr. Gray as "so revolting to the common instincts of humanity" as to be "presumably unthinkable to the minds of those who framed this convention" (at The Hague).

### Approves Wilson Note.

Of President Wilson's note to Germany he said:

"It was a decent respect of the opinion of mankind that our president has with dignity, clearness and force declared the obligations of the law in his recent message to one of the warring powers and has denounced the destruction of an unarmed merchant vessel which involved the loss of more than 1,000 innocent lives, including more than 100 peaceable citizens of our own country. We all know how this message has stirred the hearts of his countrymen and aroused the patriotic spirit of the whole nation."

"There was the strength of moderation in its tone that belittled the character of a great law-abiding and just people. Judge Gray said, referring to his recent message to one of the warring powers and has denounced the destruction of an unarmed merchant vessel which involved the loss of more than 1,000 innocent lives, including more than 100 peaceable citizens of our own country. We all know how this message has stirred the hearts of his countrymen and aroused the patriotic spirit of the whole nation."

### Some Respect For Law.

"Amid all the savagery and lawlessness which has been engendered by this strife," Judge Gray said, referring to the European war, "respect for international law has not entirely perished. Its precepts are still appealed to by the warring nations and its obligations are recognized even in their violation. However, this may be for those nations who are fortunate enough to be outside this terrific conflict and who have proclaimed their neutrality, the positive rules of international law are not silent but have become of transcendent importance."

### Service to Entire World.

"Nevertheless," Judge Gray said, "history has the time been so opportune or the conditions so exigent for our country to assert the rights that belong to a neutral nation and to invoke the principles of that great body of law whose existence and development has been one of the crowning glories of our civilization. It is for us as