

U. S. STERNLY OPPOSES BLACKLIST; WARNS BRITAIN OF CONSEQUENCES

Declares Restrictions Upon Trade Cannot Be Extended By One Set of Belligerents to the Injury of Neutrals; That the Blacklist Is Manifestly Damaging to U. S. Citizens, and Violation of Their Rights.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—Great Britain is warned, in the American note of protest against the blacklist, made public last night by the state department of the many serious consequences to neutral rights and neutral relations which such an act must necessarily involve.

It reminds the British government that "citizens of the United States are entitled within their rights in attempting to trade with the people of the governments of any of the nations now at war, subject only to well defined international practices and understandings which the government of the United States deems the government of Great Britain to have too lightly and too frequently disregarded."

Causes Painful Surprise In U. S. Ambassador Page was instructed by acting secretary Balk to deliver it formally and textually. It follows: "The announcement that his Britannic majesty's government has placed the names of certain persons, firms and corporations in the United States upon a prospective 'blacklist' and has forbidden all financial or commercial dealings between them and citizens of Great Britain has been received with the most painful surprise by the people and government of the United States and seems to the government of the United States to be a violation of the policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade against which it is its duty to protest in the most decided terms."

Effects Are Extraordinary. "The scope and effect of the policy are extraordinary. British steamship companies will not accept cargoes from the proscribed firms or persons or transport their goods to any port, and steamship lines under neutral ownership understand that if they accept freight from them they are likely to be denied coal by British ports and excluded from other privileges which they have usually enjoyed, and may themselves be put on the blacklist. "Neutral bankers must refuse to answer to those on the list and neutral merchants decline to contract for their goods, fearing a like proscription. It appears that British officials regard the prohibitions of the blacklist as applicable to domestic commercial transactions in foreign countries as well as to Great Britain and her dependencies, for Americans doing business in foreign countries have been put on notice that their dealings are to be regarded as subject to veto by the British government. By the same principle Americans in the United States might be made subject to similar punitive action if they were found dealing with

any of their own countrymen whose names had thus been listed.

Policy Inconsistent. "The harsh and even disastrous effects of this policy upon the trade of the United States and upon the neutral rights upon which it will not fail to insist are obvious. Upon the list of those proscribed and in effect, shut out from the general commerce of the world may be found American exporters which are engaged in large commercial operations as importers of foreign products and materials and as distributors of American products and manufacturers to foreign countries and which constitute important channels through which American trade reaches the outside world.

Their foreign affiliations may have been fostered for many years, and when once broken cannot easily or promptly be reestablished. Other concerns may be put on the list at any time and without notice. It is understood that additions to the proscription may be made whenever, on account of enemy nationality or general association of such persons or bodies of persons it appears to his majesty's government to be expedient to do so. The possibility of undesired injury to American citizens from such measures, arbitrarily taken, and of serious and lamentable interruptions of American trade are without limit.

Inconsistent With Neutral Rights. "It has been stated on behalf of his majesty's government that these measures were aimed only at the enemies of Great Britain and would be adopted and enforced with strict regard to the rights of neutrals and with the least possible detriment to neutral trade; but it is evident that they are inevitably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of the citizens of all the nations not involved in war.

The government of the United States begs to remind the government of his Britannic majesty that citizens of the United States are entitled within their rights in attempting to trade with the people or the government of any of the nations now at war, subject only to well defined international practices and understandings which the government of the United States deems the government of Great Britain to have too lightly and too frequently disregarded.

Can't Extend Remedies. "There are well known remedies and penalties for breaches of blockade where the blockade is real and in fact effective for trade in contraband for every unneutral act by whomsoever attempted. The government of the United States cannot consent to see those remedies and penalties altered or extended at the will of a single power or group of powers to the injury of its own citizens or in derogation of its own rights.

Conspicuous among the principles which the civilized nations of the world have accepted for the safeguarding of the rights of neutrals is the just and honorable principle that neutrals may not be condemned for their goods confiscated except upon fair adjudication and after an opportunity to be heard in prize courts or elsewhere. Such safeguards the blacklist brushes aside. It condemns without hearing, without notice and in advance. It is manifestly out of the question that the government of the United States should acquiesce in such methods or applications of punishment to its citizens.

Blacklist Is Unjust. "Whatever may be said with regard to the legality, in the view of international obligation, of the act of parliament upon which the practice of the blacklist is now employed his majesty's government is understood to be based, the government of the United States is constrained to regard that practice as inconsistent with that true justice, sincere amity, and impartial fairness which should characterize the dealings of governments with one another. The spirit of reciprocal trade between the United States and Great Britain, the privilege long accorded to the nations of each to come and go with their ships and cargoes, to use each other's shipping and harbors, and by the other's merchants is very seriously impaired by arbitrary and sweeping practices such as this.

U. S. Can't Acquiesce In Policy. "There is no purpose or inclination on the part of the government of the United States to shield American citizens or business houses in any way from the legitimate consequences of unneutral acts or practices. It is quite willing that they should suffer the appropriate penalties which international law and the usage of nations have sanctioned; but his Britannic majesty's government cannot expect the government of the United States to consent to see its citizens put on an experts blacklist without calling the attention of his majesty's government, in the gravest terms, to the many serious consequences to neutral rights and neutral relations which such an act must necessarily involve. It hopes and believes that his majesty's government, in its natural absorption in a single pressing object of policy, has acted without a full realization of the many undesired and undesirable results that might ensue."

Russian Semi-Official Paper Advocates New United States Treaty

Moscow, Russia, July 31.—The newspaper "Ruskie Slova," which stands in close relationship with the Russian foreign office, has started a strong agitation to bring about a new treaty between the United States and Russia.

"Up to the outbreak of the war," says the paper, "Germany held first place among the countries importing goods into Russia, while America was on the lowest rung of the ladder. Now America has jumped to the first place and her exports to Russia amount to 40 per cent of all the goods being sent to this country."

"Once deprived of American imports, Russia would feel a great pinch in all the necessities of life and the defense of the country would be greatly impaired in consequence. Even on the conclusion of the war America will still occupy the first place in imports to Russia. It is therefore imperative necessary to conclude a new treaty to certify the breaking off of the old one, by giving the Jews the full rights of American citizens. It is safe to assume that the Black Hundreds will oppose such a treaty, as they do not desire Russia to yield to American demands, but every true Russian, who desires to further the interests of his country, will agree that the new treaty should be concluded, as by this means Russia will be enabled to free herself from the German economic yoke."

Socialists Gather At Lausanne To Talk Peace

Zurich, Switzerland, July 31.—Three Socialist members of the German Reichstag and three party leaders of the Liebknecht-Rosa group have arrived at Lausanne to confer with a committee of French Socialists. The conference was held behind closed doors. It is said that plans for a general peace agitation have been agreed upon and that the movement will be started at the same time in Germany and France. The English and Italian Socialists had been invited to send representatives to the conference, but declined.

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Third Floor Bargain Bulletin One Day Opportunities That Mean Profit Only For You

THIS is the first issue of the Third Floor Bargain Bulletin, which will appear in "The Popular's" ads daily. By watching it closely you will be able to save large sums of money. The three items quoted below are striking examples of what you may expect when you visit this store on your shopping trip.

SEED VOILE—One thousand yards of flowered and striped seed voile. Shown in all colors. These materials are worth 25c to 35c a yard in a regular way. Ideal fabrics from which to fashion those cool, airy, Summer dresses. They are 36 to 40 inches wide and are wonderful values at the regular prices. Sale price, a yard, at 15c

LINEN AND BATH TOWELS—Hand embroidered. Shown in guest size and also in larger size. Beautifully designed in fast color embroidery. Regular prices \$1.50 and \$2.00 each, and matchless values at these prices. While they last Tuesday, take your choice of the lot, at the little sum of 95c

FANCY CHIFFON TAFETAS—A large assortment of novelty striped and plaid dress Taffetas. Showing all new Fall designs in many beautiful color combinations. These silks are worth \$1.25 the yard in a regular way. As an initial Bargain Bulletin special, we will sell them, at a yard, 79c

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U. S. DIPLOMACY HURTS IN EAST

Relations With Russia and Japan Complicated By Queer Methods of U. S.

(Continued from page 1.)

contradictory American policy has not been lost upon either Russia or Japan. "Fixed Policy Lacking." Looking over the trend of affairs, it becomes apparent that our lack of a Far Eastern policy, our failure to coordinate our actions has played a large part in the formation of the alliance between Russia and Japan. While the Far East is the main aim of the new agreement, it is shortest folly to overlook our place in bringing it about. Neither Russian nor Japanese state-

ments can disguise the fact that the pact can be readily turned against this country—that its strengthening of Japan's forward policy in China threatens America's commercial future in the extreme East and runs contrary to our sense of fair play. Until Japan's exhibition of the irresponsibility of her assurances in 1905, at the time of the Chinese demands, a large part of America would take Japanese statements at their face value. That is gone now. The United States may well have cause for anxiety over the fruit of her handiwork since 1905. We cannot point to a single instance where we have done anything to be liked for, there are four grave counts against us.

Mexican rents, Lee Newman, ph. 4604. Adv.

American Salesmen Are After John Bull's Trade

London, Eng., July 31.—British firms are being advised to study the warnings that are being received from Australia, South Africa and Canada, as well as from other parts of the empire, as to the activity of American commercial interests in pushing their trade with these countries. American travellers are visiting every town in Australia.

W. G. Wickham, trade commissioner in New Zealand, states that owing to the lack of shipping, British exports are being replaced there by those of American and Japanese firms. A similar report comes from South Africa, where American commercial agents are reported to be busier than ever before.

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