

# GERMANY'S NOTE ON THE FRYE TO REACH CAPITAL TOMORROW

U. S. is Expected to Give Little Consideration to the Prize Court Decision.

## DANGER TO RAIDER ISSUE

Kaiser Contends That Eitel Friedrich Was in Jeopardy From Enemy Ships.

The spotlight of international speculation has turned toward Berlin, whence comes news that the German government's reply to American representations in the William P. Frye case had been handed to Ambassador Gerard.

The first section of the reply, it is believed, will not reach Washington before Monday, but in the meantime, diplomatic witnesses center their attention on the probable contents of the German reply.

Roughly speaking, the main points of the German reply, it is believed, will be these:

Announcement of the prize court decision concerning damages on the hull of the Frye and incidental losses to her owners.

The virtual contention that Germany had a right to sink the Frye, because of danger to the raider which did the sinking.

Expression of the German attitude that the prize court decision practically closes the incident.

On the other hand, the United States, it believed, will not give special consideration to the prize court decision. It will also refuse to admit the theory that the Eitel Friedrich, the raider, was forced to sink the Frye, owing to danger from British and French cruisers.

This Government, it was said today, doubtless will continue to stand by its interpretation of the Prussian-American treaty of 1822, that contraband must be "delivered out" of the hold of a neutral vessel, without damage to the ship itself, wherever possible.

Furthermore, the State Department officials think will reject the theory that the decision of the prize court is binding, contending that a prize court cannot interpret a treaty ruling.

Germany, so far, has maintained that stress of circumstances forced the sinking of the Frye, whereas this Government has contended that the sinking was done at a location where the Eitel Friedrich was not in danger, and that plenty of time was available to unload the vessel.

The Frye incident, however, is a matter of diplomacy, after all, officials say, and not an incident which would call for the breaking off of relations. The German government, it is believed, will draw the teeth of the American protest by paying damages for destruction to the vessel and that will probably end the matter, as far as the Frye case goes.

## Workmen Find Coffin.

LADOGA, Ind., Aug. 1.—The remains of a coffin containing some fragments of human bones was unearthed here by workmen excavating for a cellar in New Ross. The grave was not near a cemetery. About fifty years ago a man named Noffinger disappeared mysteriously from New Ross and was not seen nor heard from afterward. Residents of New Ross believe he met with foul play and was buried in the woods which then covered the land where the grave was found.

# TOTAL CASUALTIES OF YEAR'S WAR ARE ESTIMATED AT 8,673,805

Official casualty figures at the present date are impossible to obtain. The following table is computed from official and semi-official information made public early in July:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners and missing.	Casualties, total.
France.....	400,000	700,000	300,000	1,000,000
Great Britain.....	69,313	197,494	64,188	330,995
Russia.....	733,000	1,982,000	770,000	3,485,000
*Germany (Prussia).....	482,000	852,000	233,000	1,567,000
Austria.....	341,000	711,000	183,000	1,235,000
Belgium.....	47,000	160,000	40,000	247,000
Serbia.....	64,000	112,000	50,000	226,000
Turkey.....	45,000	90,000	46,000	181,000
Japan.....	300	910	.....	1,210
Grand total.....	2,181,613	4,806,004	1,686,188	8,673,805

\*An official list issued in Berlin early in June placed the total of Prussian losses at that time at 1,388,000 men. Comparing the number of troops in the Bavarian, Saxon, and Wurttemberg armies with that of Prussia, and estimating their losses proportionately, the total German loss is placed at 2,108,000 men.

†Not including the campaign for Warsaw.

No statement of Italian losses, official or unofficial, is obtainable.

# Noted Britons Send Messages on Conflict

Give Views of Situation to American People on Anniversary of Declaration of War Upon Russians by Germany.

LONDON, July 31.—Leaders of government, political leaders, and diplomats were asked for a "message to America" to be printed August 1—the anniversary of the day a year ago when Germany declared war on Russia. The responses follow:

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By the Rt. Hon. H. H. ASQUITH, (Premier of the British cabinet).  
I have been asked to send a message to the United States of America at the end of the first year of the war. The reasons why we are fighting are known in America. The world has judged, and will judge not our words, but our actions. The question today is not of our hopes or our calculations, but of our duties. Or duty—which we shall fulfill—is to continue to the end in the course which we have chosen and to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace.

By VISCOUNT JAMES BRYCE, (Formerly Ambassador to the United States).  
In reply to your question, there is just one thing I feel moved to say, because it is well that neutral nations should understand why the British people are so completely united in their resolution to prosecute this war with their utmost energy. It is because they see the German government violating every principle of humanity in making the war a war against innocent civilians. This, as shown in the treatment of Belgium, in the dropping of bombs upon country villages, and in the sinking of the Lusitania, is a return to the savage methods of past ages that is nothing less than a challenge to civilized mankind. Our people feel that in fighting against it we are fighting not only for justice, faith of treaties, and the rights of small nations, but for humanity itself.

By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, LL. B. (Editor of The Suffragette, weekly organ of the W. S. P. U., now with her mother, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, fighting as hard with the British government as she used to fight against it).  
Americans, you are in danger. The work of Washington and your forbears is in jeopardy. World freedom is at grips with tyranny on the battlefield here in Europe. Your fate as well as ours depends on the issues of this war. That is hard and tragic fact. Every one of you has the same direct and personal stake in this war that we in Europe have. If the Kaiser conquered the European nations he would not tolerate the continuance of freedom and independence of South America; he would not long tolerate the continuance of the freedom of the United States. Your turn would come next. Even if Germany were only partially victorious in Europe, you would then be in danger, and we would be powerless to help you. Do not underestimate the power to injure you, of this German nation whose chief aim is war; and do not underestimate their will to bring you into subjection. Many of the British did not realize the meaning of the German peril until like a terrific storm it broke over our head. Fortunately for us we have gallant allies—but what would be our position if we had to fight alone? The German peril has from the earliest times been a grim reality; it is a grim reality today, and by the help of science and

organization it has become not less but more dangerous with the passage of time. The cause of personal and national freedom which is yours and ours will triumph in this war, but only because of the action of those who desire its triumph. For God helps those who help themselves, and the Divine will is accomplished through human instrumentality. Therefore, Americans, withhold nothing and leave nothing undone which is needed to contribute to the victory of liberty and civilization. Your country is one of the greatest strongholds of human freedom. May it be safe forever from capture by the enemy of freedom.

By the REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D. (Leading Congregational minister of Great Britain).  
The faith that sustains the British empire in this struggle is that our unshaken confidence in the ultimate victory of the principles of justice and truth, of mercy and compassion. Our unpreparedness for war is a demonstration of the fact that we had no desire for war. Seeing that it has been forced upon us, by reason of the ideals to which I have referred, there is no question that the whole empire, bound together by these profound convictions, will put forth the last ounce of its strength in vindication of them.

'Eugenic Law Hits Cupid.  
MADISON, Wis., Aug. 1.—Under the eugenic marriage law the number of weddings in Wisconsin decreased from 21,652 in 1913 to 17,246 in 1914, a decrease of 20.4%.

# NO PEACE TILL WE WIN, SAYS CARSON

British Official Declares Word Has Been Banned From Nation's Vocabulary.

The following statement was written by the attorney general in the new British coalition cabinet, and discusses the probable duration of the war from the British point of view. It also outlines the war course in the first year.

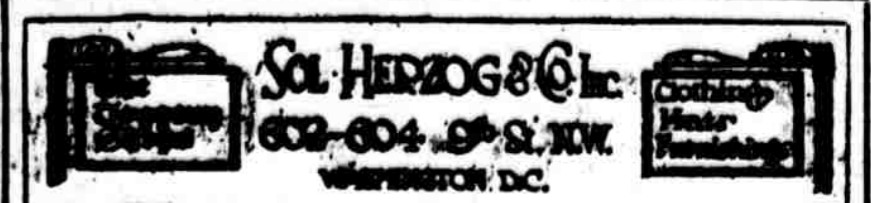
By SIR EDWARD CARSON.  
How long will the war last and what will be its result? To such questions as these any British subject can give but one answer, and that is that the war will last until the cause of the allies has been brought to a successful issue and Europe and the world have been relieved from the ideals involved in the aggression of Prussian domination.

The word peace does not enter into our vocabulary at the present time. It is banished from our conversations as something immoral and impossible under existing circumstances. And yet we are the most peace-loving people in the world; a nation which throughout the globe, within its many dominions, has led the way in the development of social and industrial progress, and the free exercise, in its widest sense, of civil and religious liberty. Great Britain hates war, and no nation enters more reluctantly upon its horrible and devastating operations; but, at the same time, no nation, when it is driven to war by the machinations of its foes who desire to flinch from it or from its co-champions of liberty and civilization, is more resolved to see the matter through, at whatever cost, to a successful issue.

A year of war has transformed Great Britain. Of our navy I need hardly speak. It has upheld to the fullest extent the great traditions which fill the pages of history in the past; it has driven its enemies off the seas; it holds vast oceans free for almost the uninterrupted commerce of neutral powers, and it has preserved these highways for its own supplies of material and food almost without interruption. I do not minimize the peril of the submarines, which is in process of being dealt with through the careful and zealous watchfulness of our admiralty; but while the submarine has enabled the Germans to commit savage and inhuman atrocities contrary to the laws of civilization and against the settled rules of international law, it has done nothing to affect the vast commerce of our empire. The German submarine attack has failed to hamper our military operations. Under the protection of our navy hundreds of thousands of men have been brought to the fighting area from the most distant parts of the empire. Troops are crossing daily to France, and not a single ship or a single soldier has been lost in the passage. The manner in which our troops have

received their supplies is a source of satisfaction to us and admiration to our enemies. At the commencement of the war we were not and never did pretend to be a military nation. An expeditionary force of 170,000 men and a small territorial army of 200,000 men for defense against the invasion was all we could boast of; but today Great Britain teems with military camps, in which millions of men of the finest material are being trained and equipped to cope with every emergency. No other nation in the world ever produced or hoped to produce a volunteer army of such proportions. The splendid heroism of our Russian and French allies is not only an example, which stimulates us, but it is

an additional incentive to our national honor to carry on to an end the obligations we have undertaken. And for the moment we are confronted with the impossibility of offensive action by our brave Russian allies, and are compelled to wage a costly and difficult war against the Turks in the Balkans as well as against our enemies in Flanders, we cheerfully resolve to fit ourselves for the situation which confronts us. We have the right to say to neutrals that our cause is just; that the war has been forced upon us, and that we are making and are going to make every sacrifice that makes a nation great to bring our cause to a successful conclusion.



Buy Your Vacation Needs at THE GREAT BIRTHDAY SALE OF THE TOGGERY SHOPS. Cool Flannel and Summer Weight Suits \$15.00 and \$18.00 Suits ..... \$11.50 \$20.00 and \$22.50 Suits ..... \$13.25 \$25.00 and \$30.00 Suits ..... \$14.75

Any straw hat in the house; values to \$3.50; not job hats, but our regular stock. \$1.05

Manhattan Shirts at Regular Sale Prices. All \$1 and \$1.15 Shirts now ..... 85c \$1.50 Shirts now ..... \$1.15

INCLUDING SPORT SHIRTS. All Other Grades Including Silk Shirts Proportionately Reduced. UNDERWEAR. \$1.00 Neckwear, now ..... 65c 50c and 75c Neckwear, 35c; 3 for ..... \$1.00 \$2.00 grades, now ..... \$1.45 \$1.00 grades, now ..... 85c Porous Athletic Undershirts 14c \$2.00 Pajamas ..... \$1.35 35c Fancy Hosiery ..... 25c \$1.50 Pajamas ..... \$1.10 \$1.00 Pajamas ..... 75c

WE ARE OFFERING AN ASSORTMENT OF PALM BEACH SUITS Very Special at \$6.15 GENUINELY MADE—ALL STYLES—ALL SIZES.

SPECIAL NOTICE The Underwriters' Fire Insurance Company has notified us that after September 1 our premium of fire insurance will be increased from 50c a hundred to \$1.61 a hundred. This tremendous increase makes it necessary to reduce stock to equalize our insurance cost with other expenses.

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All Spring Suitings All Overcoatings All Summer Suitings All Fall Suitings All Winter Suitings

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK! The prices of yarn and the prices of dyestuffs soaring to the sky, the holding of every yard of worsteds and woollens in my stock for another month would mean increasing its value ten to twenty-five per cent. If you have in mind a suit of clothes for Summer or Fall, come in, pick out one or two ends, let us make them up at a price of ..... \$14.25

Woolens will be higher, canvases, linings and trimmings are starting to soar, labor must necessarily increase, and we can assure the man who orders a suit tomorrow, even though he does not take it for two months, the lowest prices that he may live to see, values considered. The greatest July business in the history of Stein Tailoring stores at a time when everybody is yelling, proves that Stein Tailoring values are all that we have said they were. Globe Unfinished worsted, black Serge, United States Worsted Co.'s serge, blue, and hundreds of ends of suitings, sold as high as \$40.00, Suit to order ..... \$14.25

Every garment made under the personal supervision of Mr. Stein. This is a guarantee of correctness in style and faultless workmanship. Only the most expert Union Tailors employed here.

Trousers To Order Made From the Ends of Bolts of the Finest Suiting, \$6, \$7 and \$8 Values \$3.75

Every Suit Guaranteed to Satisfy or Money Back Our Mr. E. F. Mudd, a designer of national reputation, will cut all garments in the latest 1915 styles. M. STEIN & CO. Quality Tailors Cor. 8th & F Sts.

**Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR**

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

The following prices f. o. b. Detroit, effective Aug. 2, 1915:

Ford Runabout ..... \$390.00  
Ford Touring Car ..... 440.00  
Ford Town Car ..... 640.00

No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped.

There can be no assurance given against an advance in these prices at any time. We guarantee, however, that there will be no reduction in these prices prior to Aug. 1, 1916.

**Profit-Sharing with Retail Buyers**

On August 1, 1914 we made the announcement that if we could make and sell at retail 300,000 Ford cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915 we would share profits with the retail purchasers, to the extent of from \$40 to \$60 on each car. We have sold over 300,000 Ford cars in the time specified, and profit-sharing checks of \$50 each will be distributed as rapidly as possible after August 15, 1915. Retail purchasers who have not yet mailed us their profit-sharing coupons, properly endorsed, should do so without delay.

Our plan to profit-share with retail purchasers of Ford cars during 1914-15 has been most successful. We thoroughly believe in it, but, realizing the uncertainty of conditions generally makes it advisable to defer any announcement of future profit-sharing until a later date.

We are, however, confident of our inability to reduce costs for several months, and therefore can offer no profit-sharing for cars delivered during August, September and October, 1915.

**Ford Motor Company**  
DETROIT