tania, too. according to information re-ceived here, undoubtedly had cannon aboard, which were mounted and con-

tion of the American Government to the fact that the British Admiralty, in a cor-

as 'undefended,' German commanders consequently are no longer able to ob-

serve the customary regulations of the prize law, which they before always fol-

TROOPS AND WAR MATERIAL

"Finally, the Imperial Government

must point out particularly that the

Lusitania on its last trip, as on earlier

occasions, carried Canadian troops and

war material, including no less than 5400

cases of ammunition intended for the

destruction of the brave German soldiers

who are fulfilling their duty with self-sacrifice and devotion in the Father-

"The German Government believes that it was acting in justified self-de-fense in seeking with all the means of

warfare at its disposition to protect the lives of its soldlers by destroying am-munition intended for the enemy.

BLAME FOR CUNARD LINE

have been aware of the danger to which

the passengers aboard the Lusitania

were exposed under these conditions,

The company in embarking them, not-

withstanding this, attempted deliberately

to use the lives of American citizens

as protection for the ammunition aboard, and acted against the clear provisions of the American law, which expressly prohibits the forwarding of passengers on ships carrying ammunition, and provides a penalty therefor. The company, therefore, is wantonly guilty of the death of so many paterogers.

so many passengers.
"There can be no doubt, according to the definite report of the submarine's

commander, which is further confirmed by all other information, that the quick

sinking of the Lusitania is primarily at-

"The British shipping company must

The Imperial Government, further has

cealed below decks.

such rewards.

land's service!

lowed.

TWO GOVERNMENTS MUST AGREE ON FACTS, VON JAGOW DECLARES

German Foreign Secretary Hopes U. S. Will Accept Teuton Viewpoint.

BERLIN, May 31.

Germany and the United States must establish a common basis of fact before entering upon a discussion of the issues involved in the cases of the Lusitania and other ships attacked by German submarines. This was the declaration made by Gottlieb von Jagow, the Imperial Foreign Secretary, in a statement reviewing Berlin's answer to President Wilson's note.

"The issues involved," said Doctor von Jagow, "are of such importance and the views in regard to the Lusitania show. such variance that the German Government believed it essential to attempt to establish a common basis of fact before entering into a discussion of the issues

"We hope and trust that the American Government will take the same view of the case and let us know in what points the understanding of the facts differ from the German viewpoint as set forth in the note and on what points they agree, before looking for a direct answer to their communication.

The American note, of course, leaves the way open for a preliminary discussion of the situation, as suggested in the German note. I hope that such a nmon basis of fact, once established. may serve as the groundwork for further

The Minister was unwilling to give a are Minister was unwining to give a more definite outline to or to comment on the suggestion that an arrangement might be reached on a basis of an inspection and certification by the American Government of passenger ships not carrying war cargoes, pointing out that he did not feel entitled to anticipate, as the other departments of the Government must be heard before suggestions could be definitely taken up or discussed.

GERMANY SEEKS TO GAIN TIME, SAYS BRITISH PRESS

LONDON, May 31.-The British evening papers today unanimously predicted that the United States would express its dissatisfaction with what they called the "evasiveness" of the German reply. They declared that Germany dodges the

They declared that Germany dodges the main issue by refusing to answer the demand that she cease torpedoing passenger-carrying vessels. The Pall Mall Gazette ridiculed the German claim that the Lusitania was an armored ship carrying Canadian soldiers and added:

"If the saughter of the Lusitania's passengers is defended by the assection that

sengers is defended by the assertion that she was carrying ammunition to England, we wonder what excuse Germany will offer for the attempt to torpedo the liner Megantic Sunday, while she was out-wardbound for Montreal?"

The Westminster Gazette said the German reply was "precisely what was ex-

"It merely seeks to gain time," said the Gazette. "Almost daily since the American note was forwarded the Germans have given the most practical evidence that they do not intend to discon-tinue submarining."

The Birmingham Post, a leading Con-

servative newspaper, declared it believes President Wilson will regard the rapiy as "mere temporizing and as tantamount to a refusal" and that "the people of the

United States will support him in any action he may take."

The text arrived too late for general comment by the morning papers.

The Daily Chronicle said the United States would have no difficulty disproving the German claim that the Lusitania was an armed cruiser.

"If President Wilson accorded to the de-

on condition Germany stops subma-

"America is offered the prospect of a prolonged controversy, but there is no diskyowal of what has been done and no change of mind or policy," said the Man-chester Guardian "The submarine war continues as before and American ships and subjects may take the same risk. We shall be most surprised if America is satisfied at so complete an evasion of her

THE WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Bulletin

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MOCIOW, BREAKWATER

CHESTNUT STREET WHARP.

GERMANY EVADES LUSITANIA ISSUE

Continued from Page One tation of warfare proposed under the Berman and British blockade orders. No official word of the Administration's rerman Foreign Secretary
Reviews Reply to President Wilson's Note.

No official word of the Administration's Intention was forthcoming, but the President let it be known that he noped to act promptly. It was expected that his decision would be ready when the Cabinet meets tomorrow, but until a complete line of future action is mapped out it was said there would be no formal word from the White House or the State Department.

It is believed certain that within 48 hours at the most another note will go forward to Germany. It will answer the Teutonic demand for a "bill of particulars" in plain, cold terms. It will be stated that the President knew, when he stated that the Freshort knew, when he sent his first note, that the Lustiania was not recognized as an auxiliary cruiser; that the customs officials examined the vessel and her manifest before clearing her and that not only was she unarmed, but that she carried no munitions of war 'in violation of the luws of the United States.' Further than this, the United States will plainly state that the vessel was not a troop ship, that the United States has maintained and is maintaining the strictest neutrality and that no Caundian soldiers have been per-

war began.

Regarding the Cushing and Gulflight cases, it will be made very plain that until the German reply was received the United States had not been able to credit the sugar-stion that the submarine commander and Zeppelin officer who attacked there ships did as with the German flow. these ships did so with the German Gov-

milted on United States soil since the

The German expressions of regret for these particular occurrences and offer of "arbitration" are not expected to have any weight in the American reply. As a motion of fact, it is believed that the President will make it evident that Germany's patronizing attitude with these cases is resented.

WILL NOT TOLERATE QUIRBLING. The United States, it is believed, is in duty bound to make a complete answer to the German note, but it is also thought the President will expedite it and so express himself as to make it clear to Germany that the United States cannot tolerate quibbling.

He is expected to take Germany's Lusitania claims up and reply to each speci-ficulty. Then he will, it is believed, flatly declare that even if some of the German contentions were true, under all rules of international law and humanity the ves-sel should not have been sunk before she had been visited, the fact that she actu-ally was an enemy ship under the law established and then provision made for

her crew and her passengers' escape.
The President is determined not only to secure reparation for the 115 American victims of the Lustania, but he is also adamant in his determintion to secure assurances of respect for America told this in unmistakable language. Those who profess to know the President's own mind declare that he feels very strongly on this and is ready to break off diplomatic relations with Germany if the Imperial Government insists on maintaining a defiant stitude

TEXT OF NOTE DEFERS GERMANY'S FINAL DECISION

BERLIN, May 31. Germany defers direct answer to the questions raised by President Wilson in his protest against its methods of submarine warfare in the so-called "war zone," pending a further exchange of views, and mays that Germany desires to establish whether the Lusitania was a defenseless merchant ship or was being tions and soldiers, on which unsuspect-

ing passengers were permitted to take passage to safeguard the war materials. The American representations regarding the torpedoing of the British steam-ship Falaba, in which an American citi-zen lost his life, are answered with the statement that it was intended to offer ample time for the passengers and crew to leave the ship. The action of the captain in attempting to escape, however, pecsatizated more summary action.

necessitated more summary action.

The passages in the American note many of intent to sink the Lusitania and to a discontinuance of her present practices of submarine warfare are not mentioned specially in the reply. The note states that, pending the reply of the American Government to the German assumptions of fact regarding the real character of the Lusitania and her cargo, no attempt will be made to answer the demands contained in the American communication. These assumptions of fact. The Lusitania was built as an auxiliary cruisers, subsidized and carried the navy lists as such. She carried, according to German information, two guns mounted and concealed below decks.

British steamships sailing from New

British steamships sailing from New York, according to information received from passengers and other sources, repeatedly carried soldlers, artillery, war supplies and contraband to England, the Lustiania on this trip carrying specifically 5400 cases of ammunition, in addition to other war supplies and Canadian troops en route to the front.

Reference is here made to the fact that carrying explosives on passenger steam-ships is contrary to American law.

The reply expresses regret for the "un-intentional attacks" on the American steamships Guiffight and Cushing, and offers to give compensation in any cases in which Germany is found to be in the wrong. Germany suggests that cases in dispute be referred to The Hague for a

decision.

Finally, the American mediatory proposals designed to end submarine warfare and the throttling of food supplies and other conditional contraband for Germany are recalled. The Government expresses the desire to know what steps, if any, have been taken to induce Great Britain to embark on negotiations to this end, and after Germany indicated her willingness to discuss a settlement on this general basis.

TEXT OF THE REPLY. The text of the German note as made public today follows:

"The undersigned has the honor to submit to Ambassador Gerard the following answer to the communication of May 15, regarding the injury to American interests through German submarine warfare.

'The Imperial Government has subjected the communication of the American Government to a thorough investi-

COUNTER PROPOSALS AND EVASIONS FORMULATED IN GERMANY'S REPLY

Germany denies intention of attacking neutral ships not guilty of hostile acts in "war zone."

Regrets and indemnity are promised where neutral ship, not itself at fault, is damaged.

Attacks on the American ships Gulflight and Cushing were unintentional, the circumstances being rigidly investigated.

Keen regret is expressed at loss of lives of neutral citizens on

Issue as to humanitarian aspect and facts in Lusitania case is evaded by Kaiser's Government.

Direct promise to abandon submarine warfare is avoided. No attempt to justify such warfare is made except as "self-defense." Germany raises question as to Lusitania being an "auxiliary armed cruiser," and not of the "undefended merchantmen" class.

Accuses Cunard company of using American citizens to protect the 'ammunition" carried by Lusitania and of being guilty of their death.

n. It entertains also a keen wish cially trained in serving guns. The Lust-operate in a frank and friendly way tanks, too, according to information ren clearing up a possible misunderstand-ng which may have arisen in the rela-lons between the two Governments through the events mentioned by the

American Government.

Regarding, firstly, the cases of the American steamers Cushing and Gulf-light: The American Embassy has already been informed that the German Government has no intention of submiting neutral ships in the war zone, which are guilty of no hostile acts, to attacks by a submarine or submarines or avia-tors. On the contrary, the German forces have repeatedly been instructed most specifically to avoid attacks on such

ships. "If neutral ships in recent months have suffered through the German sub-marine warfare, owing to mistakes in identification, it is a question only of quite isolated and exceptional cases, which can be attributed to the British Government's abuse of flags, together with the suspicious or culpable behavior

of the masters of the ships.
"The German Government, in all cases in which it has been shown by its investigations that a neutral ship, not itself at fault, was damaged by German submarines or aviators, has expressed regret over the unfortunate accident, and, if justified by conditions, has offered indemnification.

HAGUE APPEAL SUGGESTED. "The cases of the Cushing and the Bulflight will be treated on the same

principles. An investigation of both cases is in progress, the result of which will presently be communicated to the Embassy. The investigation can, if necessary, be supplemented by an interna-tional call on the International Commis-sion of Inquiry, as provided by Article III of The Hague agreement of October

"When sinking the British steamer Falaba, the commander of the German submarine had the intention of allowing the passengers and crew a full op-portunity for a safe escape. Only when the master did not obey the order to heave-to, but fled and summoned help by rocket signals, did the German com-mander order the crew and passengers by signals and megaphone to leave the sh'p within 10 minutes. He actually allowed them 23 minutes time and fired the torpedo only when suspicious craft were hastening to the assistance of the Falaba.

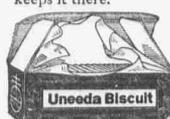
THE LUSITANIA CASE. "Regarding the loss of life by the sinkng of the British passenger steamer Lusitania, the German Government has already expressed to the neutral governments concerned keen regret that citizens

of their states lost their lives. "On this occasion the Imperial Government, however, cannot escape the impression that certain important facts havng a direct bearing on the sinking of the Lustienia may have escaped the at-"In the interest of a clear and com-plete understanding, which is the aim of both Governments, the Imperial Government considers it first necessary to con-tention of the American Government, vince itself that the information acces-

sible to both Governments about the facts of the case is complete and in accord.
"The Government of the United States proceeds on the assumption that the Lusitania could be regarded as an ordinary unarmed merchaniman. The imperial Government allows itself in this connec-"If President Wilson accedes to the de-mand for more delay we imagine it will many of intent to sink the Lusitania and tion to point out that the Lusitania was one of the largest and fustest British merchant ships built with Government funds as an auxiliary cruiser and car

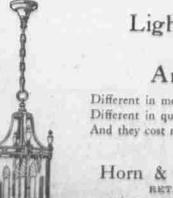
> CHARGE VEESEL WAS ARMED. "It is further known to the Imperial Government from trustworthy reports from its agents and neutral passengers, that for a considerable time practically men have been equipped with cannon and ammunition and other weapons and manned with persons who have been spe-

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munition shipment caused by a torpedo. The Lusitania's passengers would otherwise, in all human probability, have been saved.

The Imperial Government considers the above-mentioned facts important enough to recommend them to the attentive examination of the American Government.

FINAL DECISION WITHHELD. The Imperial Government, while withholding its final decision on the demands advanced in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania until receipt of an answer from the American Government, feels impelled, in conclusion, to recall here and now that it took cognizance with satisfaction of the mediatory proposals submitted by the United States Government to Berlin and London as a basis for a modus vivendi for conducting the maritime warfare between Germany and Great Britain.

"The Imperial Covernment, by its readi-ness to enter upon a discussion of these roposals, then demonstrated its good intentions in ample fashion. The realiza-tion of these proposals was defeated, as is well known, by the declinatory attitude of the British Government.

"The undersigned takes occasion, etc.

the honor to direct the particular atten-tion of the American Government to the NOTE FRIENDLY, SAYS TOWER Ex-Ambassador Declares German Re-

fidential instruction issued in February 1915, recommended its mercantile shipping ply "Only One Step." of only to seek protection under neutral Relations between the United States and Germany have not become less friendly by reason of the character of dags and distinguishing marks, but also, while thus disquised, to attack German submarines by ramming. As a special incitation to merchantmen to destroy subthe German Government's reply to the protests of the United States against the torpedoing of the Lusitania and the Gulfmarines the British Government also offered high prizes and has already paid light and Falaba incidents, in the opinion The Imperial Government, in view of of Charlemagne Tower, former Ambassa-dor to Germany. Mr. Tower regards the unable to regard British merchantmen in German note as a friendly document re-

pectfully drawn

"There is nothing in the note nor in the situation as affected by the note," said Mr. Towe, "that could be construed as change toward less friendly relations The tone of the reply is friendly and polite. When the Government of the United States made the representations to which Germany replied yesterday, I pre-licted that the document would be given due and respectful consideration. That, t is clear, has been done.

"However, no opinion at this time can "mand attention, because the situation still indeterminate. The facts upon which both governments will base their final understanding of the case have not



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GERMANS EVADE REAL ISSUE,

NEW YORK PAPERS DECLARE NEW YORK, May 21. ote of protest against submarine warfare evades the real fisue, particularly in the case of the Lusitania, according to the view expressed by New York newspapers today. That the German reply has not developed any progress toward a satisfactory agreement is the general opinion. Extracts from editorials follow:

WORLD.-The German note, in reponse to the American protest against submarine attacks upon merchantmen. does not meet the issue. It is worse than svasive. It is insincere, even pettifogging. Berlin does not answer the President's questions. It ignores his appeal for

HERALD-In terms the meaning of which is not beclouded by the accompany-ing mass of quibble Germany takes sharp issue with the United States, and reaffirms and renews its credentials to subma rine commanders to continue their ruth less claughter of noncombatants traveling ipon the high seas.

TRIBUNE.—Germany's answer to our Government's protest against the slaughter of its citizens, peacefully and lawfully going about their business on the high seas, will not satisfy American opinion. It is likely to inflame feeling here instead of moderating it. The murder of our citizens must stop

PRESS.-Berlin's answer to President Wilson's note is friendly, gracious and-unsatisfactory. Presidet Wilson's refoinder to Berlin, therefore, must be very quick and sharp—that the Berlin Foreign Office does not read our laws any better than the Von Tirpitz Admiralty observes the laws of God.

TIMES.—The German reply is not re-sponsive to our demand. It does not pro-mote that "clear and full understanding" as to a grave situation which President Wilson in his declared to be desirable. The manner in which Berlin receives our representations in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania cannot fall to create a most disagreeable impression in this country, which the note's outward form of courtesy will not remove.

U. S. MUST SPEAK IN PLAINER TERMS, SAYS CAPITAL PRESS

failure to measure the depth of Amer feeling over the Lucitania case," said the Washington Post editorially today, "and cause profound disappointment and ur easiners in the United States. . . . need not be denied that the failure of Germany's military government to suarantee the safety of American lives at me arouses keen apprehension of future has penings that may lead to war,"

"Subterfuge and evasion," said the Her. ald, "are accentuated in every line of the" German reply. * * * If it is not the intention of this Governmen; to be a party to a long-drawn-out parley the fact must be conveyed to Germany in plains

"Germany's reply to our note," said the Washington Times, "does not frean that America will speedilly find itself at war with Germany. "With the present Administration it (the American note) meant the wideat scope for disussion, reasoning and diplomatic handling with the purpose of exhausting every known means to avoid a break with Germany to avoid war." many to avoid war."

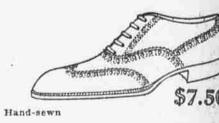
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(3)	Gold Em. Faille Suits	125.00	.20.00
(2)	Model Suits	.98.50	.20.00
(5)	Model Suits	.85.00	.20.00
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(7)	Model Suits	.75.00	.20.00
(14)	Model Suits	.69.50	.20.00
(17)	Model Suits		
(21)	Model Suits	.49.50	.20.00
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(29) Serge and Check Suits	45.00	20.00
. (31) Gabardine and Check		
2 77	Suits		20.00

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