MAYOR DECLARES HIMSELF READY TO MEET SUIT

"My Life Is Open, Nothing to Conceal," His Answer to Threat

SHERN ACT A WEAPON

Ex-Judge Gordon Confers With Rotan, Who Subsequently Meets Penrose

Mayor Smith today declared he was ready to meet any legal action which might be taken against him, charging violation of the Shern law on account of his connections with the Thomas B. Smith Bonding Company, which has bonded city employes for many thousands of dollars "I'm ready for them," declared the

life is open. I have nothing to conceal." A suit against Mayor Smith and other city officials was discussed today among followers of Penrose and McNichol as a possible outcome of the present political aftuation.

Mayor. "Let them start the suit. My

Former Judge James Gay Gordon and District Attorney Samuel P. Rotan held a conference yesterday and Mr. Rotan was subsequently closeted with Senator Pen-

With respect to the Mayor and his con-With respect to the Mayor and his con-section with the bonding of municipal em-ployes, through his relations to the Thomas B. Smith Company, it has been expected that this situation would be brought to the attention of the courts. Proceedings along this line would be started with a view of determining judi-cially whether or not the Mayor could hold while office and majorial in a financial inpublic office and maintain a financial interest in the bonding business. Some in-sist that this condition should automati-cally remove him from office.

In any event, Judge Gordon's sudden entrance into the field, as the representative of anti-Vare elements was taken to mean that this question, among others, finally was to be raised.

Not only is it proposed to investigate charges that officeholders are in poli-tics, but also to prepare for future vio-lations of either the Shern act or the laws governing elections. This latter has special reference to such things as using the police illegally at the polis on election days; illegal assistance to voters and, in general, any violation of the election laws in the interests of factionalism

BOLD LEGAL STROKE PREDICTED The possible and probable results of the Gordon-Rotan and Penrose-Rotan meet Gordon-Rotan and Penrose-Rotan meetings stirred politicians to the keenst Interest, as it was generally and authoritatively accepted as a fact that the Penrose-McNichol leadership was preparing
for the delivery of a bold legal stroke
against the Vare-Smith-Brumbaugh combination in city and State politics.

It was believed that Mr. Gordon repre It was believed that Mr. Gordon represented the Citizens' Republican League and also the Philadelphia Republican League, the former being conducted by independents and the latter by Select Councilmen Trainer and Seger, Penrose leaders. These leagues have been supplying the District Attorney with material for the investigation and prosecution of cases in which it is charged the police have been used for political coercion. Neither the District Attorney nor Mr.

Gordon, however, would discuss the pur pose or the result of their meeting. Judge Gordon, asked to discuss his onference, said he was sorry he could not do so.

"Do you represent any organization or body of citizens?" was another question. "I am sorry I can't answer the ques-tion," the judge replied. "Anything said will come from the District Attorney." Their conference took place in Mr. Rotan's private office. The District Attorney had before him affidavita of alleged police activity which had been sent to him by David T. Hart, Penrose-McNichol leader of the 23d ward, and also communications from George D. Por-ter, secretary of the Citizena' Republican League, making similar charges of Shern law violations. He declined to make a statement with respect to these, notwithstanding the rumors that definite action soon was to be taken.

LEAGUE NOT YET FINISHED. The Citizens' Republican League later announced that it had not finished its program of supplying evidence to the District Attorney. Further evidence of this was disclosed

this afternoon when it was announced that this afternoon when it was announced that another case would be forwarded to District Attorney Rotan. The announcement was made following the dismissal of Edward Hewlett, chief compare clerk in the Recorder of Deeds office. Hewlett is a follower of Select Councilman Flaherty, McNichol leader of the 13th Ward. It was due so McNichol adherents and was due, so McNichol adherents say, Hewlett's refusal to get in line with the Vares that was the cause for his discharge.

DOWNTOWN BALLOT BOXES Preliminary to a move to open ballot-boxes used in the last mayoralty election in South Philadelphia, Senator Vare and Joseph C. Trainer, brother of Select Councilman Trainer, crossed verbal swords Senator Vare called upon Joseph Traine have the ballot-box in Trainer's division the 26th Ward opened. Trainer said he would be glad to do so. He added:

"For further proof of the illegal mark-ing of ballots in South Philadelphia. I need only recite the case in this very division, when D. Clarence Gibboney was a candidate for District Attorney in 1906. Frank Kelley, Sr., of 1811 South Broad street, happened to pass the polling place when the count was being made. The shade was pulled down to within an inch of the bottom of the window. He looked in and saw the judge of election tra marks upon, and thus invalidating,

The expose which resulted showed that about 21 Gibboney ballots had thus been destroyed. Alexander McKeon Scott, the judge of election, was driven into insanity by worry over the presecution Another member of the same election board went to an early grave through the board went to an early grave through the fact that the worry aggravated a disease with which he was afflicted. It was then that the Vares came to me, confessed the crookedness had lost them their hold upon that division, and asked me to take hold of affairs. I did, and I went to the Ward Committee upon the binding provise that there should be no crooked work in that division. There hasn't been, and there won't be, so long as I have any control there." ontrol there."

Trainer also gave out a list of five ficeholders who he charges are "permi-iously active in politics" under orders from the Vaces.

They are: Harry McAnany, of 1813 outh Broad street, an assistant City elicitor; Joseph Divite, of 1821 South Solicitor: Joseph Divite, of \$521 South Broad street, a Court interpreter; William Groves, of \$522 Dickinson street, a highway impector; E. M. Boyer, amployed in the Dopartment of Public Safaty, who. Trainer mays, does not live in the division where he is registered, and George H. Kalley, of 1633 South Broad street, a clerk in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

SALIENT POINTS IN GERMAN NOTE ON SUBMARINE POLICY

The outstanding features of the German reply defining German attitude on the submarine warfare are:

The German Admiralty has issued a new order to submarine com-manders (a copy of which is included in the note), by which no more merchant ships shall be sunk without first being visited and searched and that all persons on board the merchant ships shall be given a chance

Germany declares that unless the United States compels England to cease "violating the rules of international law," a new situation will arise in which the German Government "must reserve for itself complete liberty of decision."

Germany declares that: The United States has discriminated against her in favor of the

Allies;
The German people have become aroused by the attitude of the United States; The German Government is determined not to give up its most ef-fective weapon (the submarine), although a restriction of its use will

be allowed; The United States is expected to co-operate with Germany in "re-

storing the freedom of the seas. The German Government wishes to prevent a break with the United

The German Government seeks to confine fighting to belligerent nations and not extend the bloodshed to countries now at peace;

The United States will be held responsible if the German armies are defeated through the "starvation policy" laid down by England in her

Germany intends to continue her submarine warfare. Frequent references are made in the note to "the German people" as apart from the German Government.

The note intimates that responsibility for a break would rest with the United States and the note plainly indicates that a further exchange of representations is desired before certain elements of the submarine controversy are cleared up.

BERLIN OFFERS CONCESSIONS TO UNITED STATES DEMANDS

greater part of the accidents that American citizens have met with. In the meantime, the German Government still stands by its offer to come to an agreement along these lines.

The German Government has repeatedly declared it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade.

DECIDES TO MAKE CONCESSIONS.

The German Government, however, has now decided to make further concessions, adapting the methods of submarine warfare to the interests of neutrals. In reaching this decision the German Government was actuated by considerations which are above the level of the questions in dispute.

The German Government attaches no less importance to the sacred principles of humanity than the Government of the United States. Again, it fully takes into account the fact that both governments (German and American) have for years co-operated in developing international law in conformity with these principles (of humanity). The object has been always to confine warfare on both sea and land to armed forces of belligerents and safeguard as far as posible noncombatants against the horrors of war.

But, while these considerations are of great weight, they alone, under the present circumstances, would not by themselves have determined the attitude of the German Government,

PUTS BLAME ON BRITAIN

In answer to the appeal by the Government of the United States on behalf of the sacred principles of humanity and international law the German Government must repeat once more with all the emphasis at its command that it was not the German but the British Government which, ignoring all the accepted rules of in-ternational law, extended this terrible war to the lives and property of non combatants, having no regard what-ever for the interests and rights of neutrals and non-combatants that, through this method of warfare, have been severely injured.

In self-defense against the illegal conduct of warfare by the British, and while fighting a bitter struggle for her very national existence, Germany has had to resort to the hard but effective weapon of submarine

As matters stand, the German Gov-ernment cannot but reiterate that the sentiments of humanity, which the Government of the United States extends with such fervor to unhappy victims of submarine warfare are not extended with the same warmth and children, who, according to the avowed intention of the British Gov-ernment, shall be starved, and who, by auffering, shall force the victorious armles of the Central Powers into Ignominous capitulation.

DISCRIMINATION CHARGED.

The German Government in agree ment with (as well as) the German people fails to understand this dis-crimination, all the more as this Gov-ernment has explicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine in strict conformity with the rules of inter-national law as recognized before the outbreak of the war if Great Britain will likewise adapt her conduct of the war to these rules.

Several attempts made by the Government of the United States to pre-vail upon the British Government to act accordingly (in accord with the principles of international law) failed. ause of the flat refusal on the part

Moreover Great Britain ever since the beginning of the war again and again violated international law, sur-passing all bounds in outraging neutral rights. The latest measure adopted by Great Britain in declaring German bunker coal contraband and establishing conditions under which only English bunker coal can be supplied to neutrals is nothing but an unheard-of attempt, by the way of exaction of force, to compel neutral tonnage to enter the service of the

POWER OF THE UNITED STATES. The German people know that the Government of the United States has power to confine the war to armed forces and to beligerent countries in the interests of humanity and to main-tain (the integrity) of international

The Government of the United States would have ben certain in at-taining its end had it been determined to insist (profest) against Great Brit-ain on its incontrovertible rights to the freedom of the seus.

But as matters stand the German people are under the impression that the Government of the United States, while demanding that Germany, strug-gling for existence, shall restrain the use of its effective weapon while making compliance with those demands (of the United States) for the maintenance of (amicable) relations, Germany confined itself to protests against illegal methods adopted by Germany's complex

Moreover, the German people know to what considerable extent the ene-mies (of Germany) are supplied with all kinds of war materials from the United States.

"DOOM THREATENS WORLD." DOOM THREATERS WORLD.

It will therefore be understood that
the appeal made by the Government of
the United States to the soutiments
of humanity and the principles of international law cannot meet with the
same hearty response from the German people which such an appeal
would otherwise always certainly find
here.

If the German Government never If the German Government agree-theless resolved to go to the utmost limit of cancessions, it has not alone been guided by the friendship con-moving the two great nations for more than 140 years, but also by the thought of the great deem which threatens the unite civilized world should the cruel and sanguinary war be extended and prolonged.

The German Government is con-scious of Germany's strength. Twice scious of Germany's strength. Twice within the last few months (we) announced before the world our readiness to make peace on a basis safeguarding Germany's vital interests, thus indicating that it is not Germany's fault if peace is withheld from the nations of Europe. FIXING OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The German Government feels all the more justified to declare that responsibility could not be borne (by Germany) before the forum of mankind, if, after 21 months of warfare, the submarine question under discussion between the German and United States Governments were (had) taken a turn to threaten seriously the mainnance of peace between the two

As far as lies with the German Government it wishes to prevent things from taking such a course. The German Government, moreover, is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of the war, during the balance of its diversity. during the balance of its during the balance of the belligerents, thereby insuring the freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German Government believes now, as it did before, to be in agreement with the Government of the United States. ORDERS TO U-BOATS.

The German Government, guided by this idea, hereby notifies the Gov-ernment of the United States that German naval forces have received the following orders:

"In accordance with the general principles of search and destruction of merchant vessels, as recognized by international law, such vessels both within and without the area declared a war zone (the waters around the British Isles) shall not be sunk with-out warning and without saving human lives, unless ships attempt to escape or offer resistance."

But neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for her very existence, shall for the sake of neutral inferests restrict the use of her ef-fective weapon (the submarine) if the enemy is permitted to apply at will methods of warfare violating the rules of international law.

of international law.

Such a demand would be incompatible with character (honor) and neutrality, and the German Govern-ment is convinced that the Government of the United States does not think of making such demands, knowing that the Government of the United States has repeatedly de-clared that it is determined to restore the principle of the freedom of the seas, no matter from what quarter they (the freedom of the seas) are

"IMPEDIMENTS REMOVED."

Accordingly, the German Govern-ment is confident that the conse-quences of the new orders issued to the naval forces will be that the United States now consider all im-pediments removed which have been in the way of mutual co-operation towards restoration of the freedom of the seas during the remainder of of the seas during the remainder of the war, as suggested in the note of July 23, 1915, and it (the German Government) does not doubt that the Government of the United States will now demand and insist that the British Government shall forthwith Government shall forthwith observe the international laws universally recognized before the war and which were laid down in notes presented by the United States to Engiand on December 28, 1914, and November 5, 1915.

Should the steps taken by the United States Government fail to attain the object it desires, i.e., to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations, the Ger-man Government would then be facing a new situation, in which it must reserve for itself complete lin-cety of decision. erty of decision.

The undersigned avails himself of an opportunity to renew to the American Ambassador assurances of the highest consideration. VON JAGOW.

BERNSTORFF IN SECLUSION; DECLINES TO COMMENT

NEW YORK, May a .- Count Johann won Hernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, remained in section in his spartments in the Rits Cariton Hotel today. He declined to make any comment on the German note.

PHILADELPHIANS SEE **GERMAN DESIRE TO** MEET U.S. HALFWAY

Value of Friendship Chief Cause of Concessions on U-Boat Warfare, Says John Frederick Lewis

NOTE PLEASES LAWYERS

"Stand by President," Says Governor McCall, Here in Interest of Preparedness

Philadelphians generally expressed semselves today as seeing in the reply of the German Government in the U-boat entroversy a disposition on the part of Berlin diplomats to "meet half way" the demands of the United States. Several persons whose acquainfance with international law gives prominence to their views on the subjects involved in the controversy are quoted below.

The value of the friendship of the United States is regarded so highly by Germany as to be the chief cause for the concessions indicated in the U-boat reply received today. Such was the interpretation placed upon the latest note by John Francisch Tarih. ohn Frederick Lewis, authority on interational questions.
Mr. Lewis, however, said he could 'not

All Lewis however, said he could 'not quite understand the German reply.'

"The translation must be defective,' he said. "In substance I gather that the German Government has concluded to make further concessions and will adopt its methods of submarine warfare more to the interests of neutrals than heretofore. This seems to be clear. The reply trates that in resolver. states that in reaching this decision the German Government is actuated not only by the friendship which has connected Germany and America for more than 100 years, but also by the 'thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world should the war be extended and prolonged.

"Germany evidently desires to keep the friendship of the United States. In fact, I do not well see how she can do other-I earnestly hope that the nature of her concessions may have been already communicated to the Government of the United States or will be promptly communicated and that they may be regarded as satisfactory.

FRANCIS FISHER KANE. United States Attorney Francis Fishe Kane, in commenting on the German note.

"I think the President's stand in the present controversy has been admirable throughout. He has handled the situation, to my mind, in the best possible manner. I have little sympathy with those who say nothing is accomplished by note-writing. It undoubtedly is one

of the best possible methods to pursue.
"We have stood our ground, and if we Germany to admit she's wrong it will be a far more important victory for inter-national law than could be gained by war. If you knock a man down for some act he will get up and do it over again. Get him to admit that he isc wrong, and the victory is just that much greater."

GOVERNOR McCALL Governor Samuel W. McCall, of Mas-sachusetts, here in connection with the preparedness movement, said: "I don't think it is the privilege of men who hold public positions to comment on the Ger-man reply to the President's note, because they may something that would embarrass the President. He is the only one to say what America thinks of the reply. We must all stand behind President Wilson in this situation. He has a tremendous responsibility resting on his shoulders, and he needs all Americans to stand back of It is a question of patriotism, not of

PROF. WILLIAM I. HULL We ought not go to war against Ger nany with England," said Professor William I. Hull, of the chair of history and international relations at Swarthmore Col-"Germany has offered us conces lege. sions and just what we should do in the future should be determined by the nature of the concessions. I believe that we should insist upon the recognition of neutral rights, but insist that England recognize them as well as Germany. If we fight, we should fight for the United States and not for England. States and not for England.

"It is necessary to American interests that we come to a definite agreement regarding the rights of neutrals. But we should not enter into such an agreement with Germany alone. Whatever the solution of the problem, it should in-volve all nations. Until the question is settled in that way. I believe it would be unwise to fight. The note is good news to me."

THOMAS RAEBURN WHITE. "Until I have seen the text of the note L cannot comment on it," said Thomas Raeburn White, attorney and an authority

on international law. Henry La Barre Jayne, a member of the bar and a law teacher of repute said Owing to the apparent incompleteness of the German note as published in the papers I would prefer not to express an pinion till I see a more complete text.

"Being a Democrat and in sympathy with President Wilson and the men as-sociated with him who have charge of the natter, and for whose intellegence and judgment I have great faith, whatever de-cision they arrive at will have my hearty

RESTORES ABSTRACTED FUNDS AND ASKS IMMUNITY

Ex-Director of Poor in Germantown Makes Restitution of \$804

Matthew Adam, who was director of the poor in Germantown until six months ago, when he disappeared with \$304 of the organization funds, has returned he entire sum to the board of directors, it was earned today.

SThe return was made through a friend, whose name is being kept secret, and with it came the request that the proceedings against him be dropped. There are 36 indictments pending against him. The sentiment on he board is aboutt

wenly divided. Half are willing to the prosecution, the other half think Adam ought to be made to suffer for what he did, regardless of the fact that he has made

Kaiser's Views of Peace as Expressed in Note

"If the German Government nevertheless resolved to go to the utmost limit of concessions, it has not alone been guided by the friendship connecting the two great nations for more than 100 years, but also by the thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world should cruel and sanguinary war be ex-tended and prolonged."
"The German Government is

reconscious of Germany's strength.
Twice within the last few months
(we) announced before the world
our readiness to make peace on a basis safeguarding Germany's vital interests, thus indicating that it is not Germany's fault if peace is withheld from the nations of Eu-

PEACEFUL OUTCOME OF U-BOAT DISPUTE IN SIGHT TEN DAYS AGO

Dispatches From Berlin and Washington Then Indicated That Basis for Mutual Concessions Had Been Laid by Kaiser and His Advisers

That a solution of the U-boat controversy between this country and Germany, satisfying to the United States, was in sight ten days ago was clearly indicated by dispatches printed in the Evenino Lapone on April 27. Under prominent headlines, reading "U-Boat Danger Point Past, Captains Get New Orders," appeared a cable dispatch from Carl W. Ackerman, in Berlin, in which the following language was used:

The crisis in the German-American situation growing out of the sub-marine controversy has virtually passed. There will be no break of dip-iomatic relations predicated on any developments to date. This state-ment is made today on most excel-lent authority. lent authority.

In another column was printed a dis-patch from Washington, indicating strongly that a basis for a peaceful solu-tion of the dispute had been laid, through the medium of a memorandum by the State Department setting forth the atti-tude of the United States toward armed merchantmen. The memorandum was quoted as follows:

In the event that merchant ships of belligerent nationality are armed and under commission or orders to attack in all circumstances certain classes of enemy vessels for the pur-pose of destroying them, and are en-

SIGN AN AGREEMENT

Under Its Terms 180,000 Men

Will Receive Wage Increase

Aggregating \$10,000,000

or \$12,000,000

That Averts Coal Strike

of between \$10,000,000

One hundred and eighty thou-

Neither operators nor miners ad-

Miners hail agreement as a vic-

mit further boost on price of coal

tory. Eight-hour work day is extend-

ed to company men paid by day or

hour. They also receive a 3 per cent. increase. Those working

more than nine hours receive a 7

Minimum wage established for

Hoisting engineers get 7 per

By the terms of an agreement signed

between committees of the anthracite op-

erators and the United Mine Workers of

America in the office of W. J. Richards.

president of the Philadelphia and Read-

ng Coal Company, shortly after 12 o'clock

today, a strike was averted and 180,000

men will receive approximate aggregate

energy getting the agreement from the op-

erators that he didn't feel as if he ought

to discuss this phase of the matter now.
John T. Dempsey, president of district
No. 1. at Scranton, said with a laugh:
"You'll have to put that question to the

perators." And Mr. Richards wouldn't

You'll have to excuse me, my boy,"

all that he would say as he went from his own office to that of the secretary. Besides Mr. Richards, appearing for the

operators were Alvin Markle, of Scranton, chairman of the operators' committee; Samuel D. Warriner, president of the Le-

Samuel D. Warriner, president of the Le-high Coal and Navigation Company: Mor-ris Williams, president of the Susquehanna Coal Company, and W. L. Connell, presi-dent of the Green Ridge Coal Company. Mr. Warriner was late in arriving, and for this reason the conference was con-tinued past the 11 o'clock hour, which

was originally set as the time for the sign-ing of the agreement.

The miners were represented by Thomas Kennedy, president of District No. 7, at Hazleton; James Mathews, president of District No. 9, at Shamokin, and James A. Gorman, secretary of the union, besides President White and Mr. Dempsey.

This morning's agreement followed weeks of discussion. At times it seemed that a compromise between the employers and the men would be impossible. A week

day is established, with a 3 per cent. increase for company men paid by day or hour. Company men already on an eight-

our day are to receive a 7 per cent. in

Holsting engineers will continue to work nine hours, but will receive a 7-per-cent increase. The same ratio increase

pplies to company men working a daily

The minimum wage for a machine miner is to be \$1.30 a day, for machine runner, \$2.70 per day, and for machine miner's laborer and machine miner's helper, each \$2.34 per day.

Decisions upon grievances referred to the Board of Conciliation shall be made within 60 days from the discontinuous.

within 60 days from the date of reference.

In default of a decision, the grievance is In default of a decision, the grievance is to go to the umpire.

The present prices of powder and min-ers' supplies as established at the several collieries shall be continued without

MISSING GEMS RECOVERED

Jewelry and Other Articles Alleged

to Have Been Stolen Found

Detectives Fisher and McDermott have recovered in loan offices iswelry and other articles valued at \$300, which, they say, Mrs. Ethel Harcourt stole from the home of Mrs. Mary Graham, of 1963 Rhawn

street several weeks ago. Mrs. Har-court has been held in \$400 bail for court by Magistrate Pennock. At the hearing, Mrs. Graham said Mrs. Harcourt told her that her brother and her two children were killed in a subma-ring attack while on their way.

rine attack while on their way to this country. She is alleged to have told Mrs. Graham her husband was a captain in the English army, and she borrowed some money and the leasalry with which to defray the expenses of the highest was being shipped to her from abroad.

cent. increase, but will continue to

sand men receive aggregate wage

Points in Agreement

and \$12,000,000.

per cent increase.

machine workers.

work nine hours.

will result.

titled to receive prize money for such services from their Government, or are liable to a penalty for failure to obey the orders given, such merchant ships lose their sintus as peaceable mer-chant ships and are to a limited ex-tent incorporated in the naval forces of their Government, even though it is not their sole occupation to conduct hostile operations.

It should, therefore, he considered as an armed public vessel and re-ceive the freatment of a warship by An enemy and by neutrals.

Any person taking passage on such a vessel cannot escape immunity

other than that accorded persons who are on board a warship, The Washington dispatch also added:
The position taken by this Government is regarded as favorable to the
German contentions, and the announcement is considered to have a most important bearing on the con-troversy between the United States

and Germany. The memorandum was prepared in March by direction of President Wilson, and was originally intended as a circular note to the various Gov-ernments. Its publication yesterday, it is understood, is the direct result of a suggestion from Ambassador

Gerard. The statement is the first official declaration of this Government on the subject since September 19, 1914, when it announced that merchant vessels might carry guns up to six inches in calibre for purposes of defense.

MINERS AND OPERATORS PRESIDENT STANDS FIRMLY BY BRANDEIS

WHICH AVERTS STRIKE Will Try to Force Confirmation of Associate Justice of Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, May 5.—President Wilson will make every possible effort to force confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, as an associate justice of the Supreme Court.

The President has let it be known that EFFECT ON COAL PRICES he stands squarely behind his original nom-ination. To suggestions that he with draw he nomination he has sent that he personally investigated all of Mr Brandeis' qualifications and that he is con-vinced that he is the man for the posttion. It is expected that an official state-ment to this effect shortly will be forth-coming from the White House.

REPLY ALLAYS FEARS OF WILSON'S CABINET

Continued from Page One

against Germany on this point complete.
Senator Hughes, of New Jersey, an
early caller at the White House, after
reading the note, said that he was please antly surprised. "We ought to accept it," he said.

THINK U. S. SHOULD ACCEPT. A high Government official, in intimate touch with German-American negotia-tions, said, after a careful perusal of the

German reply: concessions. I cannot see where there is anything that would, at the present, justify a break. Germany has gone much further than earlier reports which reached us indicated." "Germany appears to have made great

There was an unanimity of optnion among others who called at the White-House that the President should accept the offer of the German Government as given in good faith.

"DEMANDS MET."

America's demands have been "measur ably met," in the opinion of Senator Walsh, Montana.

wages of \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000.

If the increase will mean a bocating of the price of coal, neither operators nor miners would admit it. John P. White. "While I hesitate to express any final opinion now, I would say our demands have been measurably met. We demanded two things-a declaration of change of methods, and that this change be effect. We have the declaration. mains to be seen whether it isc but into effect. I would regard it difficult for this ountry to break relations under the cirimstances.

Opinion in some German-American head quarters was not over optimistic as to the solution of the submarine controversy. It was thought by some that a perman was thought by some that a permanent settlement depended too much on this Government obtaining concessions from England, and little hope was felt by those speaking that this could be done.

GERMAN OPINIONS.

On the other hand in German diplo matic circles the belief was expressed that the "reservation" paragraph and the review of Germany's reasons for her previous submarine conduct were put in the note to offset criticism of the German Government at home. The action of Ger-many in meeting the American demands was thus softened it. was thus softened, it was said, the "re-servation" paragraph enabling the Ger-man Government to meet the possible charge that it has committed itself be

BERLIN FEARS CONCESSIONS TO U. S. MAY ANGER PUBLIC

and the men would be impossible. A week ago an agreement was reached, and it is hailed as a victory for the miners. It is to remain in effect until March 31, 1920. Some of the more important provisions BERLIN, May 5 .- The reply to the American note on submarine warfare was handed to Ambassador Gerard when he called on Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, yesterday afternoon, Conwderable perturbation is expressed over the effect which concessions may have on public owinten because Contract rates at each colliery shall be increased 7 per cent.

An eight, instead of nine-hour, working have on public opinion here. PEOPLE WITH HOLLWEG.

Doctor von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, undoubtedly will have the great masses of the people with him in a desire to avoid a breach in the diplonatic relations with the United States so far as can be done without sacrificing the principle enunciated in the German manifesto of February 8.

The Chancellor, with Admiral von Holt-zendorff, head of the Naval General Staff; Dr. Karl Heifferich, the Secretary of the Treasury, and other participants in the council at headquarters, returned to Ber-lin early this morning.

council at headquarters, returned to Ber-lin early this morning.

The note, with its explanation of the German attitude toward the British "star-vation" policy, will be one of the longest diplomatic documents of the war. It will be released for publication here, in all probability on Friday morning.

probability, on Friday morning.

The Bourse had a fresh access of optimism upon the conclusion of the period of waiting for Germany's answer to the American note. Some industrials were cancelally strong cially strong.

mann-Hollweg will make explanations in the Budget Committee within a few days of Germany's reply BERNSTORFF AWAY; GERMAN

EMBASSY SILENT ON REPLY Officials - Have Not Received All of Note

WASHINGTON, May 5.—In the absence of Count von Bernstorff, German Embassy officials today refused to comment upon the reply to the American ultimatum. They are receiving a copy, but have not yet obtained ail of it.

The complete note will be received by the time the Ambassador testina from New York this attiration.

CARRANZA TAKES UP BANDIT CHASE IN NEW U.S. PACT

Wilson Gives First Chie Chance to Make Good Power Claims

VILLA AGAIN LOCATES

General Pershing Reports Out law Somewhere in Durango State

EL PASO, May 5.—On the eve of concluding the diplomatic negotiatie between the United States and Mexica the American army has again des nitely located Pancho Villa. General Pershing, from his headquarters no Namiquipa, today wired General Fa ston that he had information white he regards as reliable that Villa hiding in Durango. In the message Funston, it is understood General Pershing gave details as to the bandit's hiding place,

MEXICO CITY, May 5.-Carrana has accepted the United States proper sal in principle as it was outlined the Scott-Obregon conference, it was announced by Carranza's secretar

WASHINGTON. May 5.—Presses Wilson has given General Carrin another opportunity to demonstrate a ability to control affairs in Mexico. This is the interpretation in official circles today of Mr. Wilson's approximate the agreement reached at the bottle conferences between Generals Scott as Funsion and General Obregon, Carrami Minister of Was Minister of War. General Scott already has been authorized to ratify the agreement with the son. The official announcement of Pre-

gon. The ordicial announcement of re-dent Wilson that the agreement "syden-cordial co-operation between the two Go-ernments in their common purpose" a taken to forecast the acquiescence of the

taken to forecast the acquiescence of the Washington Government in Carranza's mand of April 12 for the withdrawal of the American troops, reiterated by Obegon in his first conference with General Scott and by Ambassador Arredonds in his conferences with Secretary Lansing While no time limit has been against within which the American force shall be withdrawn, Carranza, it is understood will be made to see that the whole test of the conference has been to show the confidence of the Washington Government. This confidence persists despisered to the strength of the facto Government. This confidence persists despisered to the representatives of the European Governments depicting chaotic conditions throughout Mexico and predicting the early demise of the Carranza regime. The conference has convinced official The conference has convinced official here that Obregon, whose hostility to Car-ranza has been an open secret, is for in

present at least, loyal. This makes Cr-ranza, in the eyes of the Administration here, the strong man of Mexico. The American troops will remain a their present stations in Mexico, not po-ceeding further south. Carranza is a pected to take up the prosecution of the

search for Villa in vigorous fashion.

Meanwhile the War Department wa arrange for the withdrawal of the Americans as soon as possible, in line with a policy which President Wilson is known to have had in mind when he first as General Scott to the barder.

Beneral Scott to the border. Regarding to agreement reached will be Carranza Government President We son issued the following explanation: I have examined, with the Secretary of War, the report made by General Hugh L. Scott of the conference be-

tween him and General Obregon, Secretary of War of the Republic of Mexico. The report includes a tentative agreement covering the future operations of both the American and Mexican military forces, and evidences cordial co-operation between

the two Governments in their commo As this agreement is being sub-nitted to the de facto Government of Mexico, it would not be proper for me to permit its publication until that Government has had an oppor-tunity to examine and consider its provisions. The full text of the pro-posed agreement will be given out immediately upon its acceptance by

both Governments.

In general I may say that it provides a basis of co-operation which promises to prevent misunderstanding and strengthen the cordial relations of the two republics.

Although there was no formal announced Although there was no formal announce ent of the action, notification that is out-Obregon agreement was acceptable

to the American Government was to graphed to General Scott at El Paso las yesterday by Secretary Baker. TROPHIES TAKEN BY THIEF

Articles Valued at More Than Stolen by Intruder, Who Ransacks Woman's Home Highly prized trophies which she be on in golf and tennis tournaments a mong other things stolen from the har-

of Mrs. Cornella Rockwell Stephens. 7219 Cresheim road, Mount Aicy, by sneakthief, who entered her home during her temporary absence last night. The intruder worked systematics.

After gaining entrance through a kitch window, he pulled down the curtains a turned on the lights. He went through the house from top to bottom, scattered things which did not sult his fancy.

Among the things stolen was a second to the stolen was a second to the sult his fancy. Among the things stolen was awarded to Mrs. Stephens by the Phil phia Cricket Club in a golf tournal September, 1915. Numerous tenn won at various times, were also take The thief left considerable money and seemed entent verware untouched and seemed entent taking things which would cause the ste are valued at more than \$200.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION HELP WANTED-FEMALE Schwartz stew. State Hos. Norrislovi. HELP WANTED-MALE

EDGER CLERK wanted by a large whelm bouse: permanent position with sood or tunity for an experienced and Unifor-competent man. P 508. Ledger Collec-

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ROUMS FUR BENT Windows of core west to Preside