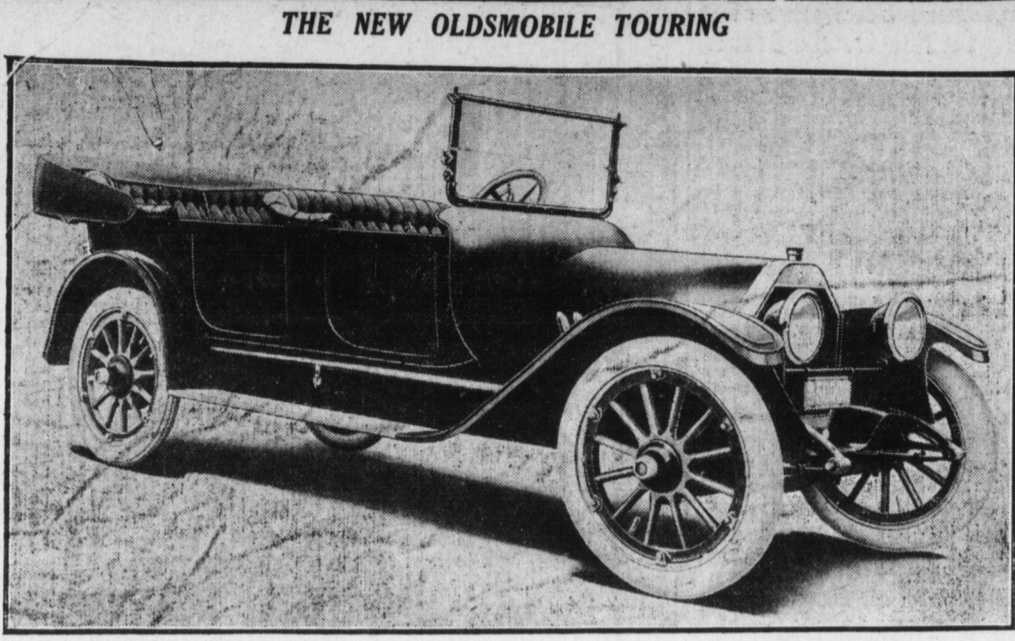


Chalmers Exhibit at Fair Attracts Many Visitors

Over 1,500 people visited the Transportation Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on Sunday. "Every motor enthusiast who comes to San Francisco, goes first to the Palace of Transportation," declared J. F. Lindsay, who is in charge of the Chalmers display at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. "Every transcontinental limited is rushing fresh contingents. Every feeder road is pouring its daily quota of tourists into highways that lead to the Pacific." In anticipation of the great onrush of fair visitors, the Chalmers Motor Company has laid mammoth plans for their reception. Over 1,800 square feet of floor space are allotted to the Chalmers exhibit. The booth is surrounded by a nickel railing hung with double faced velvet, maroon on the outside and blue within. Blue velvet carpet leads from the entrances to the center of the exhibit, where a polished chassis of the Master Six is shown. There are six cars in all on display. The effective color scheme is splendidly offset by palms and jardiniere, boxwood plants and aspidistra. Shower bouquets of roses, red and white tulips, red and white carnations and maiden hair fern make up the floral decorations.



Model 48 Oldsmobile four-cylinder touring car for 1916 differs from previous models in that it has a 120-inch wheelbase; is roomier; has nonskid tires and sells for \$1,095. R. C. Barrett, manager of the East End Auto Company, has received this new model and demonstrated its merits to a list of prospective purchasers.

BRYAN SEEKS AID OF GERMAN-AMERICANS

(Continued from First Page.)

United States and Germany with those between the United States and Great Britain because "the cases are different." That Germany should acquiesce in demands that have been made by the United States without condition, trusting the "United States to deal justly with her in the consideration of any changes she may propose in the international rules that govern the taking of prizes" growing out of submarine warfare.

President Unjustly Criticized Mr. Bryan declared that President Wilson had been unjustly criticized by partisans of both sides in the European conflict; expressed confidence that German-Americans would stand by their adopted country in case of war between the United States and Germany; maintained that killing of innocent women and children, either by drowning or starving, could not be justified, and suggested a change in the shipping laws to exclude passengers from ships carrying contraband or ammunition.

Mr. Bryan's statement was as follows: "June 11, 1915.

"To the German-Americans: "Permit me to address a word to you as one American citizen speaking to fellow-citizens in whose patriotism he has entire confidence. It is natural that in a contest between your fatherland and other European nations your sympathies should be with the country of your birth. It is no cause for censure that this is true; it would be a reflection upon you if it were not true. Do not the sons of Great Britain sympathize with their mother country? Do not the sons of France sympathize with theirs? Is not the same true of Russia and of Italy? Why should it not be true of those who are born in Germany or Austria? The trouble is that the extremists on both sides have mistaken a natural attachment felt for birthplace for disloyalty to this country.

"The President has been unjustly criticized by the partisans of both sides—the very best evidence of his neutrality. If he had so conducted the government as to wholly please either side it would excite not only astonishment, but misgivings, for partisans cannot give an unbiased judgment; they will of necessity look at the question from their own point of view, giving praise or blame, according as the act, regardless of its real character, helps or hurts the side with which they have aligned themselves. "The fact that the administration has received more criticism from German-Americans than from those in sympathy with the allies is due to the fact that, while both sides are at liberty, under international law, to purchase ammunition in the United States, it is, because of their control of the seas, have the advantage of being able to export it. It is unfortunate that partisans have overlooked the legal requirements of the situation and have thus misunderstood the position of the administration. "The administration's position has not only been perfectly neutral, but it could not have been otherwise without a palpable and intentional violation of the rules governing neutrality. This government is not at liberty to materially change the rules of international law during the war because every change suggested is discussed, not upon its merits as an abstract proposition, but according to the effect it will have upon the contest. Those who wanted to lay an embargo upon the shipments of arms defended their position on the ground that it would hasten peace, but it is strange that they could have overlooked the fact that the only way in which such action on our part could hasten peace would have been by helping one side to overcome the other. "While the attacks made upon the President by the extremists of both sides were very unjust, it was equally unjust to suspect the patriotism of those who took sides. I feel well enough acquainted with the European-born Americans to believe that in a war between this country and any European power the naturalized citizens of that country would be as quick to enlist as native-born citizens. "Trusts German-Americans: "As I am now speaking to German-Americans I am glad to repeat in public what I have often said in private, and would have said in public before, but for the fact that it would not have been proper for one in my official position to do so—namely, that in case of war between the United States and Germany—if so improbable—a supposition can be considered—German-Americans would be as prompt to enlist and faithful to the flag as any other portion of our people. What I have said in regard to the German-Americans is an introduction to an appeal which I feel it my duty to make to them. "First—if any of them have ever in a moment of passion or excitement suspected the President of lack of neutrality or lack of friendship toward the German people, let that thought be forgotten, never again to be recalled. "I have, since my resignation, received numerous telegrams from German-Americans and German-American societies commending my action; I understand my position, but that no one may mistake it, let me restate it. The President is not only desirous of peace, but he hopes for it, and he has adopted the methods which he thinks most likely to contribute toward peace. My difference from him is as to method, not as to purpose, and my utterances since resigning have been intended to crystallize public sentiment in support of his efforts to maintain peace or to use a familiar phrase, "Peace with honor." "But remember that when I use the phrase 'peace with honor' I do not use it in the same sense that those who regard every opponent of war as favoring 'peace at any price.' 'Peace at any price' is an epithet, not a true statement of anyone's position or of the policy of any group. The words are employed by jingoes as a means of contempt and are applied indiscriminately to all who have faith in the nation's ability to find a peaceful way out of every difficulty so long as both nations want peace. "The alarmists of the country have had control of the metropolitan press and they have loudly proclaimed that the prolongation of negotiations on the suggestion of international intervention would be sign of weakness—and everything is weakness that does not contain a hint of war. The jingo sees in the rainbow of promise only one color—red. "Second—Knowing that the President desires peace, it is your duty to help him secure it, and how? By exerting your influence to convince the German government of this fact and to persuade that government to take no steps that would lead in the direction of war. My fear has been that the German government might, despairing of a friendly settlement, break off diplomatic relations, and thus create a condition out of which war might come without the intention of either country. "Be Fair to President: "I do not ask you to minimize the earnestness of the President's statement—that would be unfair, both to him and Germany. The sinking of the Lusitania cannot be defended upon the facts as we understand them. The killing of innocent women and children cannot be justified, whether the killing is by drowning or starving; no nation can successfully plead the inhumanity of her enemies as an excuse for inhumanity on her own part. "While it is true that cruelty is apt to beget cruelty, it cannot be said that 'like cures like.' Even in war we are not absolved from the obligation to remedy evils by the infliction of a good example. 'Let your lights so shine' is a precept that knows no times nor seasons, as it knows neither latitude nor longitude. "Third—Do not attempt to connect the negotiations which are going on between the United States and Germany with those between the United States and Great Britain. The cases are different, but even if they were the same it would be necessary to treat with each nation separately. My personal preference has been to repeat our insistence that the allies shall not interfere with our commerce with neutral countries, but the difference on this point was a matter of judgment and not a matter of principle. In the note to Great Britain, dated March 30, this government said: "In view of these assurances formally given to this government, it is confidently expected that the extensive powers conferred by the order in council will be restricted by 'orders issued by the government' directing the exercise of their discretionary powers in such a manner as to modify in practical application those provisions of the order in council which, if strictly enforced, would violate neutral rights and interrupt legitimate trade. Relying on the faithful performance of these voluntary assurances by His Majesty's government, the United States takes it for granted that the approach of American merchantmen to neutral ports situated upon the long line of coast affected by the order in council will not be interfered with when it is known that they do not carry goods which are contraband of war or goods destined to or proceeding from ports within the belligerent territory affected." "Wanted to Steer Germany: "There is no doubt that our government will insist upon this position; that is an important thing, the exact date of the note is not material. My reason for desiring to have the matter presented to Great Britain at once was that Germany had any right to ask it, but because I was anxious to make it as easy as possible for Germany to accept the demands of the United States and cease to employ submarines against merchantmen. "The note is no reason why any German-Americans should doubt the President's intention in this matter. I am sure that every one will, on reflection, recognize that our duty to ourselves and to the world is to prevent interference with trade—loss of trade can be compensated for with money, but no settlement that the United States and Germany may reach can call back to life those who went down with the Lusitania—and war would be the most expensive of all settlements because it would enormously add to the number of the dead. "Fourth—I hope that Germany will acquiesce in the demands that have been made and I hope that she will acquiesce in them without conditions. She must trust the United States to deal justly with her in the consideration of any changes that she may make in the international rules that govern the taking of prizes. The more generously she acts in this matter the greater will be the glory which she will derive from it. She has raised a question which is being seriously considered, namely, whether the introduction of the submarine necessitates any change in the rules governing the capture of prizes. "The note is seemingly taken by Germany, namely, that she is entitled to drown noncombatants because they ride with contraband, is an untenable position; the most that she could insist upon is that in view of the introduction of this new weapon of warfare, new rules should be adopted—separating passengers from objectionable cargo. "If the use of the submarine justifies such a change in the law of blockade as will permit the cordon to be withdrawn far enough from the shore to avoid the danger of submarine attack, may it not be found possible to secure an international agreement by which passengers will be excluded from ships carrying contraband, or at least from those carrying ammunition? It would require but a slight change in the shipping laws to make this separation and belligerent nations might be restrained from unnecessarily increasing the danger of the use of aeroplanes and Zeppelins for the carrying of explosives, but I am not sanguine enough to believe that any effective instrument of warfare will be abandoned as long as war continues. "The very arguments which the advocates of peace advance against the submarine, the aeroplane and the Zeppelin are advanced in favor of them by those who conduct war. The more

fatal a weapon is the more it is in demand, and it is not an unusual thing to see a new instrument of destruction denounced as inhuman by those against whom it is employed, only to be employed later by those who, only a little while before, denounced it. "Speaks to All Allies: "The above suggestions are respectfully submitted to those of German birth or descent and they are submitted in the same spirit to naturalized citizens from other countries. To the naturalized citizen this is the land of adoption, but in one sense it may be nearer to him than it is to us who are native born, for those who come here are citizens by voluntary choice, while we are here by accident of birth. They may be said to have paid a higher compliment to the United States than we who first saw the light under the Stars and Stripes. But more than that, it is the land of their children and their children's children, no matter for what reason they crossed the ocean. They not only share with us the shaping of our nation's destiny, but their descendants have a part with ours in all the blessings which the present generation can, by wise and patriotic action, bequeath to the generations that are to follow.

FIRE PLAYS HAVOC WITH BRIDGE WITH WOODEN DRIVEWAY The Belle Isle Bridge, connecting Detroit's island park with the mainland, was completely destroyed by fire recently, marooning hundreds of persons on the island so rapid was the spread of the flames. This was a steel bridge, but the oil-soaked concrete blocks were responsible for the fire, which was extinguished by the fire department. The Market street bridge is immune from such a mishap, because its driveway is asphalted on steel plates which are riveted to steel girders that span the piers. For safety and comfort this bridge measures up fully to the most exacting demands of drivers and motorists.—Advertisement.

Jitney Makes Increase of the Tire Business The advent of the Jitney "bus" has relieved the strain on the straps in street traffic the same time made it necessary for some of the tire manufacturers to increase their output to meet the demand. Never in the history of the automobile tire industry has there been greater activity in the factories than is noticeable to-day. The producers of Diamond Tires say the orders are arriving in such abundance that Mr. Squegee is finding it difficult to get off on Saturday afternoons. Owners of Jitneys seem to have a particular fondness for Diamonds. Observations in various centers where the Jitneys are active have made it apparent that a large percentage of them are equipped with Diamond Tires. "This," says a Diamond official, "is significant. The Jitneys are operated by men who have in nearly all cases had a good deal of experience with tires. As drivers and owners of cars, they have had opportunities for observing the differences between good, serviceable tires and those that soon go to the bad. "If no car service is the strain upon the tires as great as that to which they are subjected when they are used on taxicabs, if you want to know the real truth about tires, go to the taxi drivers. "The fact that Diamonds are in favor with taxi and Jitney drivers is, I believe, the strongest recommendation that could be desired. "By the way, people in various parts of the country have abandoned the old form of greeting, "How do you do?" and substituted for it, "Have you a little Jitney in your town?"

Excelsior Auto Co. 11th and Mulberry Sts. H. L. MYERS, Manager. Image of a vintage car.

KLAXON Type L \$20 The Type L is the largest of the Klaxons. It is the one you see on all high-priced cars. You can always tell it. The "right-angle" construction distinguishes it from all other signals. No other signal sounds like it. Its loud, clean-cut, far-carrying note can come from it alone. Image of a Klaxon horn.

FRONT-MARKET MOTOR SUPPLY Front and Market Sts.

Cadillac Standard of the World One year ago the V-type principle as applied to automobile engines was practically unknown in America. To-day it is the dominating influence in motor car development. Announcements already made and to be made indicate how profoundly the future course of the industry has been affected by the Cadillac V-type "Eight." With 12,000 enthusiastic owners now driving Cadillac Eights, you should be able to so thoroughly convince yourself on the merits of this car that you would place your order immediately and enjoy the summer's driving in a perfect car, while other makers are still "developing." Crispin Motor Car Co. 413-417 S. Cameron St.

Public Officials Show Preference For Record-Making "Nobby Treads" In the interest of public safety, this automobile patrol—a unit of the efficient police system of Syracuse, New York—is completely equipped with "Nobby Tread" tires. Civic officials throughout the country frequently specify "Nobby Tread" tires for police and fire service, where staunch, puncture-resisting, antidirt tires are a vital necessity. "Nobby Tread" records under such exacting service make "Nobby Tread" efficiency unquestioned. Image of a car with Nobby Tread tires.

Do You Need Money? There are a great many people who either are not familiar with our methods of loaning or have the wrong impression of borrowing money. Borrowing cash nowadays is simply a matter of business. Every man from the wealthiest down to the wage-earner, some time or other needs ready funds when he does not have it, consequently he is compelled to borrow. If you need money for an investment or for meeting back bills, etc., don't ask your friends; be independent—investigate our methods of doing business. NO SECURITY ASKED. EVERY TRANSACTION CONFIDENTIAL. Only a reasonable interest charged. Write, phone or call. EMPLOYEES' DISCOUNT CO. Room 206, Bergner Building CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STS.

FUNERAL OF S. RHINESMITH Special to The Telegraph Blain, Pa., June 12.—The funeral of Samuel Rhinesmith, a Civil War veteran, was held yesterday with burial in the Methodist Cemetery. He was 81 years old. CHAUTAUQUA OPENED Columbia, Pa., June 12.—Last evening the Columbia chautauqua opened with an address by Chief Burgess W. Sanderson Detweiler, chairman of the local committee. A street parade preceded the opening. GAINER-YOHE WEDDING Columbia, Pa., June 12.—Miss Sara H. Yohe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Yohe, was married to William Gainer, of Lancaster. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Pannebecker performed the ceremony.

This Exceptionally Well Built 3-Story Brick House with lot 87 1/2 x 125 feet. Ten rooms—bath and butler's pantry—front and back stairways—tiled bathroom and front vestibule—cedar closet—linen closet—mirror doors—open fire-place—laundry in cellar—front, side and back porches—front and side porches 9 feet wide. House completely weather stripped with Chamberlain metal strips; also rust-less screens for every window and door. It is impossible to do this property justice in so brief a description. Make an appointment with Miller Brothers & Co., Locust and Court streets and they will show you through the place.

Do You Need Money? Image of a man thinking. Text about borrowing money and the Employees' Discount Co.

Locomobile Touring Car, Six Cylinder, 48 H.P. Seating seven persons all facing forward. I had this car thoroughly overhauled and repainted at the Locomobile branch in Philadelphia one month ago. Makers will guarantee condition. Has electric lights and electric starter, power pump, demountable rims, extra tires carried rear. \$5,100 quality and service always. See this car and ride in it and then compare with any new car at the same low price. Address, H. L. ARCHEY, Hotel Brunswick, Lancaster, Pa.

HARDWOOD FLOORS Lumber guaranteed to be perfectly kiln dried. Floors laid and finished complete ready for use. Ask for free estimate. C. A. SLOUGH, 232 Yale St. Bell Phone.