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TWELVE PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING JUNE 11 1915—TWELVE PAGES

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PRESIDENT WILSON'S second note to Germany demands that submarine policy be revoked and asks for assurance that destruction of American lives shall not occur again. Two British Torpedo Boats, Ten Trawlers and Two Ships Sunk

BRYAN DESCRIBES THE U. S. NOTE AS ONE INVITING BLOODSHED

UNITED STATES CALLS ON GERMANY TO STOP PIRACY IN LAST NOTE TO BERLIN

President Wilson Tells Kaiser's Government That U.S. Contends for Principles of Humanity in Warfare As Recognized by International Law, and Asks Assurances That They Be Put Into Practice.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The text of the American rejoinder to the German Government's reply to the note following the sinking of the Lusitania follows: "The secretary of state, ad interim, to the American ambassador at Berlin: "Department of State, "Washington, June 9, 1915. "You are instructed to deliver to the following note to the minister of foreign affairs: "IN compliance with your excellency's request, I did not fail to transmit to my government immediately upon the receipt of your note of May 23, in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 7, setting forth the conclusions so far as reached by the Imperial German Government, concerning the attacks on American steamers Cushing and Guilford. I am now instructed by my government to communicate the following in reply: "THE Government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German Government, in discussing the cases of the Cushing and the Guilford, of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships, and the frank willingness of the Imperial German Government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships, which have not been guilty of any hostile act, by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established; and the Government of the United States will in due course lay before the Imperial German Government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

Humanity Not Abrogated

"WITH regard to the sinking of the steamer Falaba, by which an American citizen lost his life, the Government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German Government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, when the vessel has ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the Government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance, or continued efforts to escape by flight, when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit, on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The Government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German Government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of

the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took. "German Contentions Denied "YOUR excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives, resulting from the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, adverts at some length to certain information, which the Imperial German Government has received, with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel, and your excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the United States. "It is stated that the Lusitania was undoubtedly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel also carrying passengers and sailing in virtual effect as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain. Fortunately they are matters concerning which the Government of the United States is in a position to give the Imperial German Government information. If the facts alleged in your excellency's note were true, the Government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral power, and in enforcing its national laws. It was its duty to see to it that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action; that she was not serving as a transport, that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that, if, in fact, she was a naval vessel of Great Britain she should not receive clearance as a merchantman. It performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial German Government that it has been misinformed. If the Imperial German Government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the Government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness, the Government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration. "Contentions Irrelevant "WHATSOEVER may be the contentions of the Imperial German Government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the Lusitania, or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in the view of this government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel. "BUT the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it, as the Imperial German Government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy. Whatever be the other facts

regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls, who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk, without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women, and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than 100 American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the Government of the United States to speak of these things, and once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the Imperial German Government to the grave responsibility which the Government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and to the indelible principle upon which that responsibility rests. "For Rights of Humanity "THE Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting, and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority. Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so, for the purpose of visit, could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the Government of the United States understands the explicit instructions, issued on Aug. 13, 1914, by the Imperial German Government's admiralty to its commanders at sea, to have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman had a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle, that the United States must stand.

To Transmit Any Message

"THE Government of the United States is happy to observe that your excellency's note closes with the intimation that the Imperial German Government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the Government of Great Britain, by which the character and conditions of war upon the sea may be changed. The Government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey, and cordially invites the Imperial German Government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests, or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5).

Bryan Gets in Wrong

Bryan owed it to the high office he resigned and to his chief and colleagues in the cabinet to keep silent for a time at least on any policy of the Wilson government with which he could not agree, certainly any policy involving the safety of the republic. He showed bad taste in discussing the president's ultimatum to Germany before it had been made public, before it had been sent to Berlin. Even friends of his must condemn him for this. "His actions at this stage have had two distinct effects: to strengthen President Wilson in the good opinion of the nation; to insure Bryan's influence with the people. Germany is a loser by it, and therefore Britishers need have no crow to pick with him; he has done them a good turn and they owe him a vote of thanks. But they will not vote it because they believe loyalty to the government in an issue involving war is the first duty of every citizen. The coalition government in England is the embodiment of that idea. "Bryan has not done with many Americans and many people outside of his own country.

What About the Dardanelles?

The forcing of the Dardanelles comes still nearer; that is the reason of the tumble in the price of wheat of fifteen cents a bushel or more in a few days. "And what the allies are before Constantinople the war will enter on its first great turning point. The downfall of Austria and Turkey will then be in sight. For a month or more thereafter there will be surprising incidents in all southeastern Europe, with all the allies: England, France, Russia, Italy, the smaller Slav nations, taking part. Austria and Turkey will undergo the greatest shock in their history. It will be something unprecedented in the world's great event in the world's greatest war. Austria has nothing much to hope for now. Even if she sought to be taken into the German Empire, her whole southern and eastern borders would be taken before the deal could be consummated. "The allies may have a plan for the separation of Hungary into an independent state free of all German or Austrian influence. Austria and Turkey are political degenerates, discarded by civilization.

What Will the United States Do?

Take a stand for the liberties of the world. They may not at once declare war, but they are likely to close out all relations with Germany because of her refusal to stop her piratical attacks on neutral ships, and on non-belligerent ships carrying non-combatant subjects of other nations and guilty of no offense to Germany. But our neighbors may even send part of their navy to the aid of Europe within the zone of hostilities marked out by Germany to uphold the principles laid down by President Wilson. "The United States will do a still more effective thing in another direction, but all her factories and supplies at the disposal of the allies. She can also openly lend money to Great Britain and be ready to purchase securities of nations endorsed by Britain. "How soon the American policy will develop in an appeal will be governed by the reply of Germany.

About War Munitions

Canada can make and load many more shells than she now has under contract and make quick delivery. If the orders come along, England has been agreeably surprised at the way in which the munitions made in Canada are being delivered in Europe. They have been in battle since the start of the war and much discomfort to the enemy. "An immense production of shells, of explosives, is now in sight in the States and in Canada for the allies. That's a supreme factor in improving the situation. We are overtaking the great start that foresight and preparation gave to Germany. Like a horse race, Germany ran away with the lead and kept it till the stretch; from there on her rivals are about her, ahead of her, and able to crowd her to the finish. Germany is not to get the stakes, not even to be in the money.

About Commissions on War Material

Charges are being made that unnecessary middlemen have got in between the purchase of war munitions in Canada by allies and Canadian factories, and that profits of this kind are giving rise to useless and expensive middlemen. It is also alleged that middlemen reap unearned profits out of some of the contracts for supplies and equipment given out by our government. This is also wrong. "These contracts should be direct between the allies or our government and the manufacturers and not by way of useless and expensive middlemen. We have a purchasing commission for our own government, and the governments of the allies, and they ought to cover the whole business. The award of the government at Ottawa ought first to be heard before any blame is placed.

President Stands Firm on Lusitania Question

Demands Respect for Law of Humanity on High Seas. Tells Germany United States Does Not Recognize War Zone, and Lives of People on Board Ships Must Be Preserved.

President Wilson of the United States sets forth the following in his latest note to Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania, sent yesterday: "1. Demands that German Government respect lives of crews and passengers of ships in war zone. "2. Asks assurances that this new policy be put into effect. "3. Affirms that the merchant ships may try to escape capture or call for help, the commander seeking to capture her is obliged to respect safety of lives on board her. "4. Charges of Germany that Lusitania was armed, carried Canadian troops and was auxiliary to British navy are not true. "5. Contentions about carriage of contraband or explosion of war material by torpedo are declared irrelevant to question of methods used in sinking Lusitania. "6. Sinking of passenger ships is declared out of ordinary class of subjects admitting of diplomatic discussion or international controversy. "7. United States must stand on principle of humanity in warfare and international law founded on this principle. "8. Refuses again to recognize German war zone decree as it affects American shipmasters or passengers.

Bryan Scents Real Peril in Wilson's Note

He Classes It With "Old System" Which Invites Bloodshed. DEMANDS FAIR HEARING MANY TRAWLERS SUNK

WASHINGTON, June 10.—William Jennings Bryan in an appeal addressed "To the American People" tonight asks them to hear him before they pass sentence upon his laying down the portfolio of secretary of state in the midst of international stress. "Confident that the public will credit his ninth honorable intentions, Mr. Bryan frankly says that good intentions are not enough, and that if the public verdict is against him, he asks no mercy; asserting that men in public life must be "willing to bear any deserved punishment from ostracism to execution." "Interpreting the American note to Germany on submarine warfare, which he refused to sign, as conforming to a "new precedent" of diplomatic standard, Bryan writes in "The World" that "most every page of human history," and characterizing himself as a champion of the new system—persuasion instead of force—and as "an humble follower of the Prince of Peace," the former secretary of state pleads for the United States to lead the world "out of the black night of war into the light of that day when swords shall be beaten into plowshares."

Mr. Bryan points to the Austrian note to Serbia as "the most recent example of the 'old system.'" "It was Austria's firmness that dictated the ultimatum against Serbia, which set the world at war," continues the statement. "Every ruler now participating in this unparalleled conflict has proclaimed his desire for peace and denied responsibility for the war, and it is only charitable that we should credit all of them with good faith. They desired peace, but they sought it according to the rules of the old system. They believed that firmness would give the best assurance of the maintenance of peace, and faithfully following precedent they went so near the fire that they were one after another, sucked into the contest. Never before have the frightful follies of this fatal system been so clearly revealed as now."

Tomorrow Mr. Bryan will issue another statement, an appeal, he says, to "German-Americans." The nature of this appeal he would not discuss.

Two Torpedo Boats Among German Prey

Forty-One British Sailors Saved of Seventy Men Aboard. Crew of One Drowned—Two Steamers Were Also Torpedoed.

LONDON, June 10.—The sinking of two British torpedo boats, Nos. 10 and 12, off the east coast of England, in the early morning, by a German submarine, was announced by the British admiralty today. Each boat carried 28 men, and the total of 70 men, 41 were rescued. "In addition reports were received of the sinking of ten trawlers in the North Sea, most of them belonging to Grimsby, and of two small steamers. "The torpedo boats, which were built nine years ago, had a speed of 26 knots. No. 10 was 168 feet long and had a displacement of 244 tons. No. 12 was slightly larger, the length being 172 feet and displacement 253 tons. "The attacks made upon trawlers are apparently in pursuance of a plan to limit Britain's supply of fresh fish. No lives are reported lost save in the case of the Letty, which, according to a despatch from Muiden, Holland, was blown up off the Dogger Bank and the members of the crew drowned. "Five of the other trawlers sunk, the Velocity, Nottingham, Tunisian and Castor belonged to Grimsby, while a despatch from Maas Luis says the crews of the British trawlers Qui Vive and Edward, which have been sunk by German submarines, were rescued by a Dutch steamer and brought into Maas Luis. "The Grimsby trawler Cardiff was sunk by a German submarine yesterday afternoon in the North Sea. Her (Continued on Page 2, Column 6).

New Shipment of Straw and Panama Hats at Dime's

This old-established hat house at 140 Yonge street has just unpacked an entire new shipment of straw and Panama hats direct from England. These include the productions of Christy's London; Henry Heath, Hillgate & Co., and Tress & Co., London. Christy straw hats are priced \$2, \$2.50 and \$3; Henry Heath, \$3 and \$4; other makes from \$1.50 to \$3. Panama hats in price from \$5 to \$8. There is also a complete line of Porto Rico Panama hats, selling from \$3.50 to \$10. The showing of straw hats from Dunlap and other eminent American makers is worthy of notice. The shapes are right and so are the prices. Come in today and make your choice.

Comments on Wilson's Note by U.S. Press

Mildness of Language a Great Surprise to Most of Them. PRAISE FOR PRESIDENT Hope Expressed That Germany Will Give the Assurance Asked.

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1.19
Sugar, per bag 1.19
Flour, per barrel 1.19
Wheat, per bushel 1.19
Corn, per bushel 1.19
Oats, per bushel 1.19
Rye, per bushel 1.19
Barley, per bushel 1.19
Clover, per ton 1.19
Hay, per ton 1.19
Straw, per ton 1.19
Lumber, per cord 1.19
Shingles, per cord 1.19
Siding, per cord 1.19
Bricks, per thousand 1.19
Cement, per barrel 1.19
Sand, per cubic yard 1.19
Gravel, per cubic yard 1.19
Crushed stone, per cubic yard 1.19
Asphalt, per cubic yard 1.19
Pitch, per barrel 1.19
Tar, per barrel 1.19
Kerosene, per gallon 1.19
Gasoline, per gallon 1.19
Lamp oil, per gallon 1.19
Whisky, per gallon 1.19
Vodka, per gallon 1.19
Rum, per gallon 1.19
Brandy, per gallon 1.19
Wine, per gallon 1.19
Beer, per gallon 1.19
Soft drinks, per gallon 1.19
Candy, per pound 1.19
Chocolate, per pound 1.19
Ice cream, per gallon 1.19
Butter, per pound 1.19
Eggs, per dozen 1.19
Chicken, per pound 1.19
Turkey, per pound 1.19
Pork, per pound 1.19
Beef, per pound 1.19
Lamb, per pound 1.19
Mutton, per pound 1.19
Deli meats, per pound 1.19
Canned goods, per pound 1.19
Dried fruits, per pound 1.19
Nuts, per pound 1.19
Spices, per pound 1.19
Tea, per pound 1.19
Coffee, per pound 1.19
Flour, per barrel 1.19
Wheat, per bushel 1.19
Corn, per bushel 1.19
Oats, per bushel 1.19
Rye, per bushel 1.19
Barley, per bushel 1.19
Clover, per ton 1.19
Hay, per ton 1.19
Straw, per ton 1.19
Lumber, per cord 1.19
Shingles, per cord 1.19
Siding, per cord 1.19
Bricks, per thousand 1.19
Cement, per barrel 1.19
Sand, per cubic yard 1.19
Gravel, per cubic yard 1.19
Crushed stone, per cubic yard 1.19
Asphalt, per cubic yard 1.19
Pitch, per barrel 1.19
Tar, per barrel 1.19
Kerosene, per gallon 1.19
Gasoline, per gallon 1.19
Lamp oil, per gallon 1.19
Whisky, per gallon 1.19
Vodka, per gallon 1.19
Rum, per gallon 1.19
Brandy, per gallon 1.19
Wine, per gallon 1.19
Beer, per gallon 1.19
Soft drinks, per gallon 1.19
Candy, per pound 1.19
Chocolate, per pound 1.19
Ice cream, per gallon 1.19
Butter, per pound 1.19
Eggs, per dozen 1.19
Chicken, per pound 1.19
Turkey, per pound 1.19
Pork, per pound 1.19
Beef, per pound 1.19
Lamb, per pound 1.19
Mutton, per pound 1.19
Deli meats, per pound 1.19
Canned goods, per pound 1.19
Dried fruits, per pound 1.19
Nuts, per pound 1.19
Spices, per pound 1.19
Tea, per pound 1.19
Coffee, per pound 1.19

1.19
Sugar, per bag 1.19
Flour, per barrel 1.19
Wheat, per bushel 1.19
Corn, per bushel 1.19
Oats, per bushel 1.19
Rye, per bushel 1.19
Barley, per bushel 1.19
Clover, per ton 1.19
Hay, per ton 1.19
Straw, per ton 1.19
Lumber, per cord 1.19
Shingles, per cord 1.19
Siding, per cord 1.19
Bricks, per thousand 1.19
Cement, per barrel 1.19
Sand, per cubic yard 1.19
Gravel, per cubic yard 1.19
Crushed stone, per cubic yard 1.19
Asphalt, per cubic yard 1.19
Pitch, per barrel 1.19
Tar, per barrel 1.19
Kerosene, per gallon 1.19
Gasoline, per gallon 1.19
Lamp oil, per gallon 1.19
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Coffee, per pound 1.19

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Spices, per pound 1.19
Tea, per pound 1.19
Coffee, per pound 1.19

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Flour, per barrel 1.19
Wheat, per bushel 1.19
Corn, per bushel 1.19
Oats, per bushel 1.19
Rye, per bushel 1.19
Barley, per bushel 1.19
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Canned goods, per pound 1.19
Dried fruits, per pound 1.19
Nuts, per pound 1.19
Spices, per pound 1.19
Tea, per pound 1.19
Coffee, per pound 1.19

1.19
Sugar, per bag 1.19
Flour, per barrel 1.19
Wheat, per bush