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GERMANY AND UNITED STATES EXCHANGING VIEWS ON THE NOTE

Responsible for Delay of Reply to U. S. Communication.

EXPECTED YESTERDAY

Diplomats Are Trying to Evolve Formula Acceptable to Both Sides.

State Department Fully Informed as to Outline.

Berlin, July 5, via London.—It is learned that a preliminary exchange of views is proceeding between the United States and Germany regarding the nature of the forthcoming German reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare and the Lusitania incident. This is responsible for delay in the delivery of the German note, transmission of which to the American government was expected today.

Efforts of the diplomats on both sides are directed toward evolving a formula for a note acceptable both to Germany and the United States, and it is believed the note will have a reasonable chance of furnishing a basis for a satisfactory settlement of the submarine problem.

Gerard and Zimmerman Confer. In consonance with this plan, the German under-secretary for foreign affairs, Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, and the American ambassador, James W. Gerard, conferred Saturday when the nature of the draft of the note as elaborated in the German conferences was outlined to the ambassador and discussed.

It is understood that Mr. Gerard has informed the State Department fully as to the outline of the note, and instructions from the United States are awaited before further steps are taken. The greatest reserve is being maintained by both sides in the interval.

The nature of the proposals in the draft under consideration, which has received the Emperor's approval is being most carefully guarded. There is reason to believe, however, that these have in view the attainment of some means for ensuring the safety of Americans traveling on passenger ships possibly by some plan of certifying the cargoes of the vessels.

Details of the plan present greater difficulties than the principle itself because the Germans wish to preserve as great a freedom of action as possible in transferring the shipments of war supplies to Great Britain.

Would Make Concessions. It is pointed out in certain quarters that the German government is anxious by a sincere desire to go as far as possible in providing for the safety of Americans traveling on "lawful occasions" as consistent with military necessities and the force of German public opinion. And this is a force that is certain to be taken into account.

It is believed, however, that by the present plan of a preliminary interchange of views a solution may be found which would go a long way toward meeting the American wishes.

Looks Much Better. Difficulties May be Solved by Diplomatic Discussions.

WOULD CONSIDER TERMS FOR PEACE

But Negotiations Must Come From Neutrals, She Says.

JANE ADDAMS RETURNS

Visited Capitals of Several Warring Nations—Says Neutrals Should Not Delay Action—Talked With Jagow.

New York, July 5.—More than 100 representatives of peace organizations and kindred associations of women gathered at the American Line pier today to welcome Miss Jane Addams, president of the Women's Peace party, returning from Europe on board the St. Louis. Since attending the women's peace conference at The Hague, Miss Addams has visited the capitals of several of the belligerent countries in the interest of peace.

Miss Addams declared the people of the warring nations were in a mood to consider peace terms, but that negotiations must come from neutrals, and the longer they were delayed the harder would be the task.

"The nations at war, she said, have no choice but to go on. No negotiations are suggested by any of them now without giving the appearance of weakness, and none of the nations as yet feels in the slightest but that its cause can and must succeed.

Two Parties in Each. "In every country at war there are two parties, civil and military. Members of the civil party are patriotic, and the military party naturally is in control. There is some feeling in Germany that Belgium might be given up in return for concessions of territory in the Congo. In France there is the desire for the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine, but with a feeling that concessions should be granted in other ways.

Right to Sell Arms. In Germany, however, she found among officials, she said, an acknowledgment that the United States was acting wholly within her rights. Minister Von Jagow himself told her, she declared, that the United States had a legal as well as a moral right to sell arms and ammunition to whom it chose.

In Rome Miss Addams was granted a half hour's audience with the Pope. "The Pope said he realized that women had a great part to play in the restoration of peace," she said, "and he added that the Vatican stood ready to do anything to help any move looking toward that end."

IMPORTANT PRISONER ESCAPES. From Military Detention Barracks in British Columbia.

RUSSIANS MAKING DESPERATE STAND

Much Activity Apparent in All Three War Theatres.

FRENCH LOSE IN WEST

Berlin Claims Important Successes in the Forest of Le Pretre—Von Linsingen's Army Reported as Successful—Conflicting.

London, July 5.—Much activity was apparent today in all the three theatres where the warring factors are in actual contact, but reports as to results generally were contradictory.

Berlin uses a "reliable source" for the denial that a German battleship of the pre-dreadnought type was sunk by a Russian submarine at the mouth of Danzig Bay, but Petrograd's version is accepted by London.

Reading between the lines of the official reports, it is not difficult to deduce that the Russians are making a desperate stand between the rivers Pruth and Dneister. Grand Duke Nicholas, Russian commander in chief, reports desperate fighting in South Poland, while Vienna admits that the Russians are attacking in strong force.

Austro-German sources, however, declare this effort is a forlorn hope.

General Von Linsingen's Teutonic army, after a fortnight of terrific struggles, is reported by Vienna and Berlin to have reached the whole front of the Zlota Tipa river, in Eastern Galicia.

Berlin claims important successes also in the West where, in the forest of Le Pretre the Germans are reported to have compelled the obstinately resisting French to evacuate trench after trench over a 1,500-yard front until a thousand prisoners including a battalion of machine guns had fallen into the hands of the attackers.

The Paris version of this claim is that after an extremely heavy bombardment, the Germans along a front of one kilometre regained a foothold in the old lines, which had been taken by the French. Both sides report sanguinary but fruitless attacks at other points.

Rumors again are rife concerning operations at the Dardanelles, but the public curiosity will be sated to some extent by the morning papers published the vivid report from General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander in chief of the allied land forces at the Dardanelles, covering recent operations on the Gallipoli peninsula, where fierce fighting from June 28th to July 3rd resulted in a massive German troops preparatory to an effort to drive the French from Alsace.

WILSON MAN OF THE HOUR

HE WARNS AGAINST DANGER OF BREACH WITH THIS NATION

German Admiral Von Truppel Writes Remarkable Article in Der Tag.

HE COUNSELS CAUTION

Doubts That Value of Submarine Warfare Equals Expense of Rupture.

Berlin, June 5 (via London).—Admiral Oscar von Truppel, at one time governor of Kiaochow, warns his compatriots in an article in Der Tag not to underestimate the danger of a breach with the United States. He asks careful consideration whether the value of Germany's submarine warfare is great enough to justify its continuance at the expense of such a rupture.

The article is regarded as remarkable, not only for its open statement regarding the far-reaching effect participation of America in the hostilities might exercise, but also as a contribution from a naval officer. All German naval publicists hitherto heard from have devoted their energies to celebrating public opinion against any modification of the submarine campaign between the advocates and the opponents of a compromise still is intense, and delivery of the note probably will be delayed several days. It is hoped by those who favor a compromise that additional consideration will produce a change in the attitude of the naval party, which has been bringing heavy pressure to bear.

Admiral Von Truppel in his article in Der Tag, writes: "A German-American war, or even a rupture of diplomatic relations the result of which would virtually be a great, would injure German prospects more seriously than many believe. Although America at first would be able to contribute little to the military strength of the entente Allies except by an acceleration of the munitions supply, it could in time co-operate with considerable land and sea forces and with first class submarines and aeroplanes in the complete isolation of Germany. It also could exercise such pressure upon few remaining neutral countries that they probably would be arrayed actively or passively in the ranks of our enemies."

Mr. Bryan's prayer discounts the stories of earlier existing American agreements with Great Britain against Germany, explaining that this is most improbable owing to American diplomatic tradition. "But it is undeniable he says, 'in spite of President Wilson's unquestionable desire to reach a peaceful solution of problems, that the sympathies of a majority of Americans are on the side of England and that only a spark might be necessary under certain conditions to kindle this feeling into a hostile outbreak.'"

Kernel of the problem from a German standpoint, concludes Admiral Von Truppel, is contained in this question: "Can we hope so far as we are able to foresee to force England to its knees and the submarine warfare against her commerce?"

"If the answer is in the negative our submarines can find better employment against hostile warships, particularly in the Mediterranean." (Continued on Page Eight)

WAR NEWS AT A GLANCE

BIGGEST AUDIENCE EVER HEARS BRYAN

Delivers Independence Day Oration at Frisco.

ON UNIVERSAL PEACE

Fourth of July Celebrations in Various Places—Liberty Bell Starts Over Continues—Wilson Man of the Hour.

San Francisco, July 5.—An oration by William Jennings Bryan on "Universal Peace" was the feature of the elaborate programme arranged for the third and concluding day's independence celebration today at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Other speakers were Senator James D. Phelan, Congressman Julius Kahn and Edwin Markham, the poet.

A big military pageant, athletic contests and a pyrotechnical display tonight were included in the list of special events.

"Mr. Bryan, who was shot twice by Holts last Saturday at the financier's home near here, continued to improve today—so much so that specialists in attendance announced he was out of all danger.

Mr. Morgan spent a restful day and members of his family and friends were very much cheered by his general favorable condition. Tonight Mr. Morgan received W. H. Porter, a business associate and friend of the late Arthur Woods, an old friend of the family. Later the two callers said Mr. Morgan appeared in the best of spirits.

Favorable turn in Mr. Morgan's condition was in marked contrast to that of Holt, the financier's assailant. Holt's condition became so grave that late in the day orders were given that he was not to be disturbed and that no one was to be permitted to see him but his counsel and the jail physician.

Denies He is Muentzer. Holt helped today to discount the theory that he might be Erich Muentzer, the Harvard professor, who disappeared in 1906 after his wife had died. It was charged, of poisoning. Holt declared emphatically that he never had been in Cambridge, Mass. Holt told this to T. Reidy, a New York lawyer who visited him, and then announced that he had been retained as counsel for the prisoner. Holt, according to Reidy, said also that he was in Germany in 1905. Earlier in the day he told Reidy that Muentzer had been in the Independence Hall.

WILSON MAN OF THE HOUR

HOLT ANXIOUS TO TELL WHOLE STORY

Will be Arraigned Tomorrow, if Physically Able.

MORGAN WILL RECOVER

Would-be Assassin in Serious Condition—Helps to Discount Theory That He is Muentzer—Writes Wife—Pinkerton Man.

Glen Cove, N. Y., July 5.—Frank Holt, the university professor who shot J. P. Morgan, declared today that when arraigned Wednesday he would tell the whole story of his life, particularly his movements leading up to the placing of a bomb in the United States Capitol at Washington and his attempted assassination of Mr. Morgan. He will reveal, also, he said, where he bought the dynamite found on him.

Holt made these declarations to Dr. Guy Cleghorn, jail physician, adding that he was anxious to tell his story in court.

Dr. Cleghorn said, however, that Holt was in such a weakened condition that unless he showed decided improvement by Wednesday he might report it inadvisable to remove him from the jail at Mineola to the court house here.

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Denies He is Muentzer

WITHSTOOD ATTACK OF FOUR HOURS BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

British Steamer Anglo-Californian Reaches Port With Nine Dead.

AMERICANS ON BOARD

French Steamer and Norwegian Bark Sunk by German Under-Sea Craft.

Queenstown, July 5.—With nine dead sailors stretched on her deck, eight men lying wounded below and her sides riddled with shot and shell, the British steamship Anglo-Californian steamed into Queenstown harbor this morning after having withstood the attack of a German submarine for four hours. The ship's escape from destruction was accomplished with no other means of defense than the indomitable spirit of her captain and crew, combined with mastery seamanship which enabled her to frustrate the efforts of her assailant to torpedo her.

The story of how Captain Parslow stood on the bridge of the Anglo-Californian amidst a rain of shot and shrapnel, calmly directed the movements of his ship until he was killed by a shell, and how his place was taken by his son until British destroyers appeared and the submarine was compelled to flee was told by the survivors.

The Anglo-Californian left Montreal for the British Isles on June 24. The submarine which sighted at 8 o'clock last Sunday morning. Captain Parslow ordered full steam ahead and wireless calls for assistance were sent out.

Remarkable Work of Captain. The submarine on the surface proved to be a far speedier craft than the steamer and rapidly overhauled her, meanwhile deluging her with shells. One shot put the wireless apparatus on the Anglo-Californian out of action. Finding he could not escape by running for it, Captain Parslow devoted all his attention to maneuvering his ship so as to prevent the submarine from using torpedoes effectively.

"Our captain was a brave man," said one of the survivors. "He kept at his post on the bridge, coolly giving orders as the submarine circled around us vainly seeking to get a position from which it could give us a death blow with torpedoes. All the while the underwater boat continued to rain shot and shell upon us and at times was so close that she was able to employ fire effectively. At last one shell blew the captain off the wheel and as ably as his father had done, continued dodging the submarine. Another shell burst alongside him shattering one of the spokes of the wheel but young Parslow remained at his post, calmly working at the dials. Ultimately four boats were got overboard and we rowed away until picked up."

Son Takes His Place. The son of Captain Parslow, serving as second mate, was standing by his father's side when the latter was killed. The son was knocked down by the violence of the explosion. Sprung to his feet he seized the wheel and as ably as his father had done, continued dodging the submarine. Another shell burst alongside him shattering one of the spokes of the wheel but young Parslow remained at his post, calmly working at the dials. Ultimately four boats were got overboard and we rowed away until picked up.

Americans Among Crew. Fifty of These and Canadians on Board the Anglo-Californian.

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK.

The Carthage Torpedoed by a German Submarine.

Paris, July 5.—It was officially announced by the French ministry of marine that the French steamer Carthage, of 5,275 tons gross, was torpedoed by a German submarine yesterday and sunk.

It also was announced that a French squadron sighted two submarines in the channel yesterday and that one was hit by several shells and disappeared.

The announcement says the Carthage was sunk near Cape Helles. Six of her crew are missing.

NORWEGIAN BARK SUNK.

Crew, Including Six Americans, Landed After 20 Hours.

London, July 5.—The Norwegian bark Fleyr Cross has been sunk by a German submarine seventy miles south-west of the Scilly Islands. Her crew of 18 men, after spending 20 hours in open (Continued on Page Six)