# APPEAL TO GERMANS

MR. BRYAN PLEADS PRESIDENT'S CAUSE.

# WAR CONDUCT IS CRITICIZED

Manufacture of Munitions Is Declared to Have Been Neglected-German Outlook Seems Brighter.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington .- Mr. Lryan has issued an appeal addressed to "the German-Americans," urging them to aid in maintaining peace between the United States and the fatherland by exerting their influence with the German government to persuade it not to take any steps that would lead in the direction of war. With this statement Mr. Bryan expects to end for the present his efforts to lay before the public the situation which caused him to resign the portfolio of secretary of state.

#### Outlook Much Brighter.

Washington.-Optimism-more pronounced than it has been since the MR. BRYAN ASKS THAT JUDGdiplomatic correspondence with Germany over the sea zones of war began-is manifest in official quarters here over the prospects for a peaceful outcome of the pending controversy between Germany and the United States. The American note presented to the Berlin foreign office by Ambassador Gerard was interpreted on all sides as decidedly friendly and leaving the way open to a satisfactory solution with honor to both sides.

#### CRITICISE CONDUCT OF WAR.

#### Declare Manufactures Neglected that Men Might Fight.

Paris.-The conduct of the war came under discussion in the chamber of supplying the army. Deputy Durafour affirmed that France possessed manufactories, a corps of engineers and workmen of the first quality, adding:

"No adversary could resist if we knew how to utilize these resources. Germany before the war had 75,000 workmen at Essen; upon the decree of mobilization the number was raised to 120,000. What happened in France was that the workmen were taken out of the factories by the mobilization those who could not be mobilized. &

# Lincoln People Surprised.

Lincoln, Neb .- "Bryan's town" took the news of the secretary's resignation from the cabinet with surprise. Republicans and democrats alike were unable at first to believe that the man ho made Wilson president had cut his connections with the head of the government. Most of them agreed that his action would have little effect on the negotiations with Gercal effect would be far reaching.

# Fall Caused Steckelberg's Death.

Norfolk, Neb .- A coroner's jury, after listening to testimony of a half dozen witnesses at the state hospital for the insane here, returned a verdict that Charles Streckelberg, the Wakefield patient, came to his death from a fall to the cement floor on the hospital premises in a scuffle with Asssistant Farmer Foreman Edward E. Newson. said foreman trying to place the patient under control, no violence being used or intended. The inquiry was called by County Attorney Dowling.

# Will Pay Indemnity.

Washington. - Ambassador Gerard has cabled the state department a note from the German government agreeing to pay an indemnity for the damage done by a German submarine to the American steamer Gulflight, torpedoed off the Scilly islands.

# Enlist in British Army.

Boston-Only forty-eight of 107 young Americans who shipped as hostlers on the steamer Bohemia, which left here for Liverpool on May 8, returned on the steamer. Many of those who remained in England joined the British army, the returning men declared.

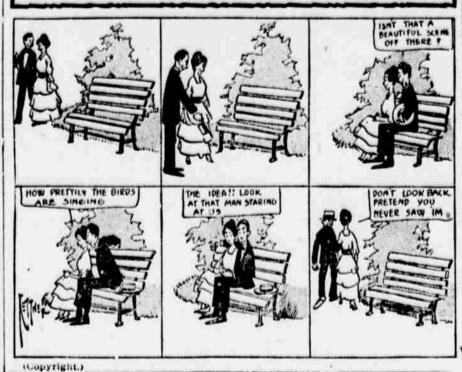
# Will Pay for the Frye.

Washington.-Germany in a note on the case of the W. H. Frye, an American ship sunk by the Prinz Eitel States that it interprets the Prussian-American treaty of 1828 to mean that American vessels carrying contraband can be destroyed. Payment is promised for the destruction, but the right to destroy is asserted as a logical inference from the language of the treaty and it is denied that a violaon occurred.

# Refugees Leaving Mexico.

Washington. - Ninety Americans, lorty-four Englishmen, 127 Spaniards and fifty-seven others of various nationalities comprised the first refugee party leaving Mexico City on the special train which the Brazilian minister, acting for the American government. had arranged. Other refugees from the famine stricken capital who will leave later to join the party at Vera

# TAKING THE JOY OUT OF SPRING



MENT BE SUSPENDED UNTIL FACTS ARE KNOWN.

Appeal Addressed to American People Advocates Doctrine of Persuasion.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.-William J. Bryan, in an appeal addressed to "the American people," asks them to hear him before they pass sentence upon him for laying down the portfolio of secretary of state in the midst of international stress. Confident that the public will credit him with honorable intentions, Mr. Bryan frankly says that good indeputies on a bill proposed by M. Dal- tentions are not enough, and that if biez respecting the proper assignment | the public verdict is against him, he of men at the front or in the services asks no mercy, asserting that men in public life must be "willing to bear cism to execution."

Interpreting the American note to Germany on submarine warfare he refused to sign as conforming to the "old system" of diplomatic standards. precedents for which are written "in characters of blood upon almost every page of human history," and characterizing himself as a champion of the new system-persuasion instead and sent to the front and their places of force—and as "an humble follower inadequately supplied by women and 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."

# UNLIKELY TO ENTER WAR.

#### alkan States Still Lea of Safety.

Cologne.-The chances that Bulgaria and Rumania will enter the war with the allies are diminishing, says a many, but they agreed that the politi- Berlin dispatch to the Cologne Gazette. "The political heavens of the Balkans have cleared somewhat," the dispatch says. "Rumania has rejected the first offer of the triple entente

as unsatisfactory. "Bulgaria has also received offers from the entente. It is not known that Bulgaria has formally rejected them, but she is in agreement with Rumania, and since the latter has rejected the offers Bulgaria probably vill do likewise."

# Germany Admits Responsibility.

Athens.-The German government has admitted the responsibility of the commander of the German submarine who, on April 18, torpedoed and sunk the Greek steamer Ellispontos in the North sea. The government agrees further to compensate the owners of the vessel, the value of which is to be decided by two experts, one Greek and one German.

# Injured by Gasoline Explosion.

Walthill.-Charles Hudec, a hardware merchant, was badly injured while repairing a new underground gasoline tank. Hudec was in the hole excavated for the tank soldering it. when an explosion occurred, blowing him out of the hole and some distance

# Select Provisional President.

Washington-Further explanation of the significance of Francis Colagos Chazare's election as provisional pres-Friedrich, has informed the United ident of the "convention government of Mexico," which has the support of the Villa-Zapata factions, is awaited with interest by the administration officials. Chazare succeeded Roque Garza, who was named provisional president when Eulalio Gutierrez fled several months ago. He was governor of Vera Cruz state under Madero, but now is described as a Villa supporter.

# Socialists Send Memorial.

Chicago.-The national executive committee of the socialist party met here Wednesday and drafted two memorials to President Wilson-one on the Mexican situation and the other on conditions in Colorado as the result of the coal miners' strike. The committee protested against the president's changing his policy of non-interference in Mexico and recommends that he order an investigation into the Cruz will bring the number up to more | Colorado elections under the authority of the department of justice.

### CHAMPIONS MODERN SYSTEM DIFFERENCES OVER GERMAN NOTE CAUSES BREAK WITH PRESIDENT.

Government Reported Victim of Mammoth Revenue Frauds-Mr. Bryan's Resignation Has Been Expected.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington. - William Jennings Bryan, three times democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States and author of nearly thirty peace treaties with the principal nations of the world, has resigned as secretary of state as a dramatic sequel to his disagreement with President Wilson over the government's policy toward Germany.

The resignation was accepted by the president. The cabinet then approved any deserved punishment from ostra- the response which had been prepared to the German reply to the Lusttania note. Acting Secretary Robert Lansing will sign the document and it will be cabled to Berlin.

Rather than sign the document which he believed might possibly draw the United States into the war, Mr. Bryan submitted his resignation in a letter declaring that the "issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart. namely, the prevention of war."

The president accepted the resignation in a letter of regret tinged with deep personal feeling of affection.

Secretary Bryan will return to pri vate life, but it is said he intends to continue his political support of the

That there had been friction be tween the president and Mr. Bryan has been the undercurrent of comment for several weeks, but as the president heretofore had always been able to secure the acquiscence of the secretary in his point of view, talk of resignation was discounted generally.

# UNCOVER REVENUE SCANDAL.

#### Government Reported Victim of Gigan tic Frauds.

Washington.-By admission at the treasury department that search is being made by the secret service for Knox Booth, division revenue agent for Tennessee and Alabama, with headquarters at Nashville, light was let into what is declared to be a \$20,000. 000 revenue scandal, extending through three administrations. Booth has been missing two weeks, his disappearance being coincident, it is said, with the arrest of John L. Casper at Fort Smith, Ark., on a charge of conspiring to defraud the government. Caspar is the head of a big distillery that is said to have evaded payment of a large part of its taxes through alleged conspiracy with revenue officers.

The search for Booth and the arrest of Caspar, it is said, constitute only the beginning of a widespread investigation into this branch of the revenue service, several other southern states being involved. It will be shown it is said, that frauds against the government averaged \$2,000,000 a year for the past ten years.

# Sign Up the Treaty.

London.-A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that the special envoys of Russia, China and Mongolia have signed at Kiakhta, Siberia, the triparte treaty regarding the autonomy of outer Mongolia. This treaty was sgreed on after a conference that has lasted for nearly a year. By the terms of the agreement, China will retain a neminal suzeranity over Mongolia, but neither China nor Russia will interfere with the administration of Mongqlia's internal affairs.

Hessian Fly Damages Wheat. Hastings, Neb.-Thousands of acres of central Nebraska's wheat crop will not be cut and the yield will be decreased hundreds of thousands of bushels by the ravages of the Hessian fly, according to investigating grain men and pessimistic farmers. Falling straw caused careful investigation in several fields northeast of Hastings. resulting in the discovery of fly larvae in countless numbers snapping the stalks, causing them to break just above the ground.

# PRESIDENT ANSWERS **GERMANY'S NOTE**

# THE PRINCIPLES OF HUMANITY

Full Text of the Reply to German Note in Regard to Sinking of Lusitania and Drowning of Americans

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.-The text of the Amerlcan 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 to Berlin:

"Department of State, Washington, June 9, 1915.-American Ambassador, Berlin. You are instructed to deliver textually 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 their receipt your note of May 28 in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions so far reached by the imperial German government concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulflight. 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 Gulflight of the prinliability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships which have not been 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. "With regard to the sinking of the

citizen lost his life, the government of the United States is surprised to find its commanders at sea to have recogthe imperial German government con- nized and embodied, as do the naval tending that an effort on the part of codes of all other nations, and upon a merchantman to escape capture and it every traveler and seaman had a secure assistance alters the obligation | right to depend. It is upon this prinof the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the law founded upon this principle, that lives of those on board the merchant- the United States must stand. man, although the vessel has ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds excellency's note closes with the intiof statesmen and of international jur- mation that the imperial German govists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the government of the United States does not understand States in an attempt to come to an that they have ever been held to alter understanding with the government of the principles of humanity upon which Great Britain by which the character it has insisted. Nothing but actual, and conditions of the war upon forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit and it a privilege thus to serve its friends search on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crews. 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 thing that may bring about even a of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he

"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 government of the United States. It is stated in the note that the Lusitania was undoubtedly equiped 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 serving, in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain. Fortunately these are tion. matters concerning which the government of the United States is in a position to give the imperial German government official information. Of the facts alleged in your excellency's may be made to operate as in any denote, if true, the government of the gree an abbreviation of the rights United States would be bound to take official cognizance in performing its American citizens bound on lawful errecognized duty as a neutral power and in enforcing its national laws. It of belligerent nations. It does not unwas its duty to see to it that the Lusi- derstand the imperial German governtania was not armed for offensive ac- ment to question those rights. It untion; that she was not serving as a derstands it also to accept as estabtransport; that she did not carry a lished beyond question the principle cargo prohibited by the statutes of the that the lives of non-combatants can-United States, and that if in fact, she not lawfully or rightfully be put in was a naval vessel of Great Britain jeopardy by the capture or destruction she should not receive clearance as a of an unresisting merchant ship, and merchantman; and it performed that to recognize the obligation to take duty and enforced its statutes with sufficient precaution to ascertain whescrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, fact a belligerent nationality or is in therefore, to assure the imperial German government that it has been mis- a neutral flag. informed. If the imperial German government should deem itself to be in the officials of the government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness the government of the United States sincerely of American lives and American ships, hopes that it will submit that evidence and asks for assurances that this will for consideration.

"Whatever 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 that vessel.

#### Innocents Made the Victims.

"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 case, principles which like it, as the imperial 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 warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than a hundred 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 indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests.

"The government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It ciples of the freedom of all parts of is contending for nothing less high the open sea to neutral ships and the and sacred than the rights of humanfrank willingness of the imperial gov- ity, which every government honors ernment to acknowledge and meet its itself in respecting and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and auguilty of any hostile act, by German thority. 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 steamer Falaba, by which an American instructions issued on August 3, 1914, by the imperial German admiralty to ciple of humanity, as well as upon the

### Proffer of Good Offices. "The government of the United

States is happy to observe that your ernment is wiling now as before, to accept the good offices of the United sea may be changed. The government of the United States would consider and the world. It stands ready 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 anypartial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

"In the meantime, whatever arrange ment may happily be made between the parties to the war and whatever may, in the opinion of the imperial German government have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders at sea, the government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals

"The government of the United States therefore very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations upon the principles of humanity. the universally recognized understandings of international law and the anclent friendship of the German na-

"The government of the United States cannot admit that a proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away either of American shipmasters or of rands as pasengers on merchant ships ther a suspected merchantman is in fact carrying contraband of war under

"The government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable possession of convincing evidence that to expect that the imperial German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect to the safeguarding

be done. (Signed) "ROBERT LANSING. "Secretary of State ad Interim."

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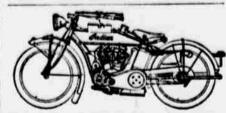


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W. N. U., LINCOLN, NO. 25-1915.

Horse Chestnut. "I was sitting on the bootblack's stand," said the story-teller, "when the parade came along, the grand marshal riding a big bay horse at its head. Well, just as the head of the parade came opposite me, it stopped. The grand marshal's horse wouldn't go another step."

"Recognized you as his long lost half brother, I suppose," said one of his listeners maliciously.

"Think you're smart, don't you? Well, I'll tell you, anyhow. It was pride that made that horse stopnothing but pride. He wanted hip shoes shined."

Some of Those Who Need Reforming. "How nice it would be," mordacious ly remarked J. Fuller Gloom of Sniffles, Mo., "if the village drunkard, the oldest inhabitant, the town gossip, the life of the party, the glee club, the woman who comes of a fine old family, the political wheelhorse, the natural-born humorist, the local poet, the dramatic reciter, the preacher who tries to get down to the masses, the lady who is greatly troubled over our lack of culture, and several others whom I could name, would experience a change of heart and reform!"-Kansas City Star.

#### We Don't Believe It. "So you've moved to the country. ow do you like it

"Great! Beats a stuffy old flat all hollow. And the best of it is, we get fresh eggs and vegetables almost as cheap as we could get them in the

# Homely.

"Can you give me any ideas about making my yard more beautiful?" "Yes. Remain in the house?"

Politeness prompts a good deal of the applause and practically all of the laughter.

#### SHE QUIT But It Was a Hard Pull.

It is hard to believe that coffee will put a person in such a condition as it did an Ohio woman. She tells her own story: "I did not believe coffee caused my

trouble, and frequently said I liked it so well I would not, and could not, quit drinking it, but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervous prostration for four years. "I was scarcely able to be around,

had no energy and did not care for anything. Was emaciated and had a constant pain around my heart until I thought I could not endure it.

"Frequently I had nervous chills and the least excitement would drive sleep away, and any little noise would upset me terribly. I was gradually getting worse until finally I asked myself what's the use of being sick all the time and buying medicine so that I could indulge myself in coffee?

"So I got some Postum to help me quit. I made it strictly according to directions and I want to tell you that change was the greatest step in my life. It was easy to quit coffee because I now like Postum better than the coffee.

"One by one the old troubles left until now I am in splendid health, nerves steady, heart all right and the pain all gone. Never have any more nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my house work and have done a great deal besides."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form must be well boiled. 15c and 25c pack-

lastant Postum—a soluble powder dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c

and 50c tins. Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

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