

# TEXT OF AMERICAN NOTE TO GERMANY

**Imperial Government is Warned Against Interfering with American Commerce with the Neutral Nations.**

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—Following is the official text of the latest American note to Germany regarding submarine warfare, which was delivered to the foreign office at Berlin Friday by Ambassador Gerard:

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard:

Department of State, Washington, July 21, 1915.—You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister of foreign affairs:

The note of the Imperial German government, dated the 8th of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the government of the United States, and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two governments, and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles, which virtually set them aside.

The government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted in the several communications which this government has addressed to the Imperial German government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free; that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to an examination; for a belligerent act of retaliation is, per se, an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

The government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce.

The Imperial German government will readily understand that the government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade, except with that government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German government of what this government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders. Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right of life itself.

If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it will, under such circumstances, constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

The government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstances and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the na-

tions of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea, but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstances. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principles, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the government of the United States cannot believe that the Imperial government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation of the American lives lost so far, as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the Imperial German government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally prescribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this government contends and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as a matter of course.

The government of the United States and the Imperial German government are contending for the same great object; have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German government at this time, when co-operation may accomplish most, and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The Imperial German government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it by whomsoever violated or ignored it, and in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

In the meantime the very value which this government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and government of the United States and the people and government of the German nation impels it to impress very solemnly upon the Imperial government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial government that repetition by the commanders of the German naval vessels of acts in contravention of these rights must be regarded by the government of the United States when they affect American citizens as deliberately unfriendly.

(Signed) LANSING.

**Reception to Illinois N. G.**  
Lincoln, Neb.—Mayor Thompson of Chicago and 1,000 members of the Illinois national guard regiment will visit Lincoln, July 31, on their way to the exposition. A special program in their honor will be prepared.

**Society of Aeronautic Engineers.**  
New York.—The American society of aeronautic engineers, composed of the foremost aeronautic experts and engineers in the country, has just been organized at the request of Thomas A. Edison, chairman of the advisory board of the navy. The new society will co-operate with the navy board in many new projects that are soon to be taken up. The constructors and representatives of every branch of aeronautics are asked to join the society. It was further announced.

Washington.—Preliminary reports on investigations by United States District Attorney Webster at Detroit, Mich., of the charge that German sympathizers were responsible for the blowing up of a government munition factory across the Canadian border have been received at the department of justice. While the inquiry has not been completed, officials said that so far it had not disclosed grounds on which the United States could proceed criminally against any of the persons alleged to have been implicated.

## FROM ALL OVER NEBRASKA

Hebron has a new paper, the *New Era*.

Farmers around Fremont have organized a creamery association. D. H. Kuhlman has tendered his resignation as postmaster at Sterling. The city of Fairbury paid off \$10,000 of bonded indebtedness last week. A project is on foot to construct a free bridge over the Platte at Yutan. Weeping Water voted bonds last week for a new high school building.

An organization called the "Nights of Gageco" has been formed at Beatrice.

A concert band is being formed at Fairbury, composed of society young ladies.

Nebraska Knights of Pythias will hold their annual picnic at Ashland, August 12.

By a vote of 479 to 207, York voters carried the paving bond issue at a special election.

T. W. B. Everhart of Chicago has been elected superintendent of the Hastings schools.

The Nebraska manufacturers' exhibit at the state fair will occupy all of Mercantile hall.

The school census of Fremont shows that there are 2,849 pupils of school age in the city.

Owing to the short crowds and curtailed gate receipts the State base ball league has disbanded.

A. W. Vannice of Broken Bow has been elected superintendent of the schools at Crab Orchard.

Owing to continued bad weather and impassable roads, the Superior chautauqua has been called off.

Petitions are being circulated in Valley county asking for the construction of a new courthouse and jail.

Prof. Bruner and a student of the university collected over 500 varieties of insects near Rulo in two days' time.

Clatonia has just installed her new waterworks system, and a fire department of thirty members was organized.

The carloads of horses were bought by representatives of the French government at Lincoln last week.

A special train carried a number of prominent Nebraskans to the Frontier day celebration at Cheyenne last week.

A four-inch rainfall at Stella caused the overflow of Muddy creek and flooded thousands of acres of bottom lands.

A movement is on foot at Beatrice by which the old Paddock hotel is to be reorganized and incorporated for \$125,000.

W. C. Lessley, formerly of the Broken Bow Christian church, has assumed the pastorate of that church at Havelock.

Alfred Swanson, 59 years old, a farmer living near Craig, was killed by lightning during a heavy rain and electrical storm.

Arrangements are being made to hold a coursing meet in Beatrice immediately following the meet to be held at Sutton next October.

It is said that it will cost nearly \$40,000 to repair the damages to the bridges in Dodge county caused by the recent high water.

The Elkhorn river overflowed into the streets of Winslow and left a great quantity of fish, upon which citizens of the town have been feasting.

Performers and employees of a carnival company, who camped near Plattsmouth on a sand bar, awoke to find the Missouri river swirling about their beds.

Prof. Benedict Raber of the state university has tendered his resignation to Chancellor Avery, to accept a position on the faculty of the University of California.

More than 1,500 tablets of narcotic drugs, enough to get the burglars \$2,000 if sold in small quantities, were stolen from the Converse Fosselman drug store at Omaha.

The cornerstone of the new \$50,000 Catholic church at North Bend was laid last week with impressive ceremonies.

Mrs. F. H. Kinney of Omaha came near dying from eating poisoned candy which had been sent her through the mail.

Syracuse Germans will hold a picnic August 26. Singing societies from Lincoln, Grand Island, Omaha and other places will attend.

Elaborate plans are being made by the committee for the business men's outing, to be held at Carter Lake, near Omaha, August 2 to 9.

Nearly fifty members of the Northwestern Medical society were in attendance at the meeting of that association at Long Pine last week.

A Lincoln street car was overturned near the penitentiary, rolling entirely over, and although thirteen persons were inside, no one was seriously injured.

Because of the wet season which has been unfavorable for drying the wheat crop, grain merchants are urging upon the shippers and farmers the need for stacking the grain and letting it cure and dry before threshing.

Construction work is rapidly progressing on the new Presbyterian church at St. Edwards. The building is to cost \$15,000 and is modern in every way.

Prof. E. H. Barbour of the state university sustained a dislocated shoulder and other minor injuries, when he was thrown from a bandcar during a geological trip near Graybull, Wyo.

When the home of Mrs. Andrew Rinehart in McCool was struck by lightning the bolt broke dishes and melted money on the dining room table. No one in the house even felt the shock.

# WILL LEAVE EUROPE

**RED CROSS FUND WILL SOON BE EXHAUSTED.**

## MUST NOT FIGHT ON BORDER

**Mexicans Warned Not to Imperil American Lives—Sam Story, Life Termor, Escapes from Pen.**

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—American Red Cross doctors and nurses will be withdrawn from the European battlefields October 1, because of lack of funds to maintain them longer at their stations. It is possible that the two units in Belgium, where the greatest need exists, will be continued, but the other fourteen detachments will return to the United States. The Serbian sanitary commission and other work supported by the special contributions will go on as long as these contributions are available, but the general fund contained in the United States, amounting to \$1,500,000, will be exhausted on October 1.

## Warned to Stop Firing.

Washington.—Orders issued with the approval of President Wilson to Major General Funston to repel with force if necessary any firing into American territory during fighting between the factions in border towns and a note was dispatched to General Carranza advising him of that fact. Soon afterward advices from Vera Cruz to the Carranza headquarters here said the general had specifically instructed General Calles, his commander before Nogales, not to attack the Villa forces there, and gave assurance that the Carranza force which occupied Naco would withdraw, leaving a civil administration in charge.

## Life Termor Escapes from Pen.

Lincoln.—Sam Story, a life-term convict, climbed over the south wall at the state penitentiary Sunday afternoon and escaped. Story was last seen at 3 p. m. He had been firing a boiler in the south part of the yard, and although no one had seen him go, it was thought that he had left by means of the south wall. How he got to the top of the wall was not known, but it was presumed that he used either a rope, a wire, or sections of iron pipe. Guard Dewtre, who was stationed on top of the wall, turned in his resignation immediately after the loss had been discovered.

## Diplomatic Relations Strained.

Rome.—Diplomatic relations between Italy and Turkey, already strained, are becoming more tense because of the repeated refusal of Turkish authorities to permit Italian subjects to leave the Ottoman empire. It is believed here that a declaration of war by Italy in the near future is inevitable. Reports from Cairo that a Turkish-German expedition has landed on Italian territory in Tripoli has also aroused the ire of the Italian press.

## Russians Burn City.

Berlin.—Before evacuating Windau the Russians applied the torch to the city and the harbor works, according to advices received at Libau. The greater part of the city is said to have been destroyed. The Russian troops also are reported to have fired villages and farm houses in other parts of Courland in accordance with the provisions of a recently published order.

## Buying Meat for French Army.

Paris.—The purchase for the French army of 120,000 tons of refrigerated meat annually until the end of the war, or until December 31, 1916, has been agreed upon by Minister of Agriculture David and Eugene Mauciere, head of the army administration. Companies doing business with the government will be permitted to import their products duty free.

## To Be Prosecuted for Treason.

Washington.—The declaration from Berlin calling attention to the German penal code authorizing prosecution for treason of Germans working in factories in the United States which produce war supplies for enemy countries has been received here.

## Investigating Attack on Ordnance.

Washington.—The United States will make diplomatic inquiries of Germany regarding the submarine attack on the Cunard liner *Ordnance* at a time when it was bringing a score of Americans home. A report of an investigation made by Customs Inspector Malone at New York presented to the state department, embracing affidavits of officers, crew and passengers on the liner, contains the sworn statement of at least one American passenger that the ship was attacked without warning.

## Increase Navy Yard Guards.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Although officials at the Philadelphia navy yard denied that recent fires aboard battleships had caused them to take extraordinary precautions, it is noticed that the guards about the yard had been increased to more than five times the usual number. There were formerly only three posts, there are now sixteen, and each sentry carries a rifle loaded with ball cartridges. Some of them said they had instructions to shoot if necessary. The guards at the entrance gates were also increased.

## YOUTH HEADS BIG CONCERN

**Youngster of Fourteen in Charge of Corporation Which is Well on Its Feet.**

Russel Monbeck, a fourteen-year-old Dayton (O.) boy, is president of the Boys' Box Furniture company, incorporated under the laws of the state. It is a co-operative organization, numbering among its stockholders 28 boys, ranging from ten to seventeen years.

The company operates from 4 to 6 p. m. daily and the company products are chairs, music racks, piano benches, writing desks, flower boxes, bird boxes and other light articles, for which it finds a ready sale.

The profits are divided up at the end of the year on a basis of the number of hours worked by each boy. Last year the 28 stockholders divided nearly \$9,000.

The capital stock is one dollar a share. Some of the boys are anxious to buy more stock, but the rules of the company prohibit it.

Young Monbeck has systematized the producing and selling ends of the business.—Cleveland Leader.

## No Insult Meant.

Shortly after a certain mercantile received an important governmental position he was overwhelmed with begging letters, the result of the remarkable statements sent out concerning his unbounded generosity.

Among the letters he received was one which became a standing joke among his friends. It was from a woman who wanted a sewing machine, and her letter commenced thus:

"Dear Sir—A year ago you came to our town to make a speech. I went out to hear you, and I have been ill ever since."

The fact was the lady caught cold on the occasion in question, but she certainly did not refer to the matter in very diplomatic language.

## The Female of the Species.

"Look, dear, at that bird in yonder tree. How clear his song notes! He's been twitting happily for over an hour."

The husband looked up from his paper, but not at the bird.

"I wish you'd understand one thing," he said. "When you hear a bird twitting don't make the mistake of referring to it as 'he.' The twitters are invariably the woman birds."

## In a Restaurant.

Angry Diner—Walter, you are not fit to serve a pig.

Walter—I'm doing my best, sir.

## Female Suffrage, says an old bachelor, is caused by a scarcity of husbands.

"Where did you buy the candy?"

"At the jitney and dime emporium."

—Boston Evening Transcript.

## WHERE THE INCHES COUNTED

**British Statesman's Remarkably Neat Retort to Chairman's Shaft of "Wit."**

Lloyd-George's wit on the platform is well known, but here is one of the neatest retorts he ever made.

He was addressing a meeting in South Wales, according to Pearson's Weekly, when the chairman, thinking to be witty at the chancellor's expense, remarked to the audience that he was a little disappointed in Lloyd-George's appearance.

"I had heard so much about Mr. Lloyd-George," he said, "that I naturally expected to meet a big man in every sense; but, as you can see for yourselves, he is very small in stature."

Many an orator would have been grievously upset by such an unfortunate beginning to the proceedings, but not so Lloyd-George.

"I am grieved to find," he said, with mock seriousness, "that your chairman is disappointed in my size, but this is owing to the way you have here of measuring a man. In North Wales we measure a man from his chin up, but you evidently measure him from his chin down!"

After that the chairman made no more personal remarks.

## Not a Black Hand.

A stenographer was out of a job. He was discussing the best ways and means of rehabilitating his ebbing bank roll with a friend who also was listed among the unemployed. Said the friend:

"If I were you, I'd write a letter for money."

"I have," replied the stenog.

"For how much?"

"Oh, \$3,000."

"Well—" asked the friend in astonishment.

"Well," repeated the shorthand man sadly, "the letter asking for the \$3,000 is all ready to mail, but I'll be darned if I can think of anybody to mail it to."—Louisville Times.

## The Great Trouble.

Apocryph of a seashore divorce. Mayor Riddle of Atlantic City said:

"The great trouble is that so many husbands, when they meet an old flame down here on the wind-swept beach, insist on being motes."

## An Instance.

"We do everything in this country by machinery."

"Yes, everything. Why, even in this very apartment house, they bring up the children by elevators."


## Heard.

"Where did you buy the candy?"

"At the jitney and dime emporium."

—Boston Evening Transcript.

# Good for Boys



Camping time is a time of joy for the youngsters. Very few things are needed for a cracking good time—a tent, blankets, plain, stout clothing, and plenty of good, wholesome food.

A splendid food to take along is

# Grape-Nuts

It's an ideal camping food—nourishing, appetizing and always ready to eat.

This delicious wheat and barley food contains great nutrition with little bulk. It is made from the natural, whole grains, retaining all of their vital mineral salts, particularly necessary for building health and strength in growing boys and girls.

Grape-Nuts is ready to serve direct from the package—just add good milk or cream. Summer rains won't hurt the supply—packages are wax-wrapped and moisture-proof.

**"There's a Reason"**  
for  
**Grape-Nuts**  
—sold by Grocers everywhere.