

DERNBERG TALKS OF ISSUES IN WAR

Former German Minister of Colonies Says British Domination of the Sea Must End.

KAISER WILL KEEP BELGIUM

CLEVELAND, O., May 7.—Dr. Bernard Dernberg, former minister of colonies in the German cabinet, made an address here this afternoon on the causes and probable effects of the war as viewed in Germany. He said:

"The world war has broken all relations that existed between the warring peoples, especially in the nature of treaties. All treaties of commerce and navigation between Germany, Austria and Turkey on one side and England, Russia, France, Belgium, Japan, Serbia and Egypt on the other, have ceased to exist. A number of other treaties, not directly between nations at war, have proven unsatisfactory, especially the status of China been completely changed. The law of nations, notably the law regulating overseas commerce in time of peace and of war, has completely broken down. The rules of warfare are, so says each of the contending factions, most grossly violated by the other. The Geneva convention has failed in a number of instances to protect the Red Cross. At no time during the history of the world has so complete a disorganization in one form or another of rights and regulations occurred. Every peace that is concluded must rearrange all these relations. It is even more than doubtful whether treaties regarding international civil law, as for instance the law on bills of exchange, extradition of prisoners, mutual help by courts, are yet subsistent. Never has the world had such a chance to start again to establish international relations from a rock bottom basis. It stands to reason that, if the time for peace negotiations comes, they will last very long indeed; and a very long period will intervene during which all intercourse will remain in a state of suspense.

"It is, therefore, most essential that the questions involved be broached on very broad lines. We must find principles that recommend themselves by their simplicity and usefulness to all the world and we must find guarantees that will prove reliable safeguards against any violation of those simple principles, in order that a recurrence of this general upheaval can be successfully avoided for some measurable time.

Principles that Demand Recognition

"These principles are probably: "First—The recognition of the truth that strong nations showing great vitality and large increase are entitled to enough soil, air and water in order to maintain and advance their growing population. The lack of such proper adjustment of the conditions of the European powers during the last fifty years has been one of the primary causes for unrest in Europe and one of the principal dangers to the peace of the world.

Second—Since no readjustment of this kind can take place in Europe itself on account of national lines, it is necessary to seek the solution, first, by the apportioning of all unsettled parts of the globe; that is, by a readjustment of colonial possessions, then by the creation of spheres of influence and noninterference with nations, who are willing to take and concede such spheres; further, by an open door and equal opportunity policy all over the globe, and finally, the neutralization of all the seas and narrow cables and overseas mails of the world.

"This readjustment must be sanctioned through a simple and codified international law, safeguarded in a way that it cannot be broken without putting the infractor outside of the pale of international relations, not only with the party attacked, but also with all the parties remaining neutral.

"Unless we go to the root of the whole trouble we shall never be able to come to something really permanent, stable and satisfactory.

It seems manifest that such a program would be greatly to the interest of the United States. It would certainly be to the interest of Germany, but I wish to show to you that it is also in the interest of the rest of the world, and that no great nation would be asked to give up anything which it holds by right.

British Sea Domination Must Yield. "Of course, the dominion of the sea claimed and held by England is nothing but a great wrong. It has never been sanctioned by any international law and is against the principle that the territorial right exists outside of the three-mile limit from the shores of each country. Yet England has fortified the sea (which is nobody's property in particular, but under the international law everybody's) by a number of sea fortresses, such being a coaling station, whence British men-of-war can get supplies of coal and force its will upon the rest of the globe. Nobody can deny that, even in time of peace, traffic over-seas is carried on only by British tonnage and that by blocking up the sea lanes of trade Great Britain can force and has forced its will upon all the world. The British dominion, according to British theory, commences at the three-mile limit of every nation, as can be seen from the British men-of-war hovering outside of Sandy Hook for months past. But, in the reconstruction to come, the world will not be 'tolerated' on its property, but will own it in fee simple.

Britain Not to Be Trusted. "It has been contended that Great Britain has exercised its dominion of the seas always in a tolerant way in times of peace and that it can be treated as willing to do so. But how many of the ideas that Great Britain has believed to stand firmly for have been abandoned since the commencement of the war? Indeed, its whole policy has undergone a change. How it has treated international sea-law, the protests of the United States have sufficiently shown.

"It is generally claimed that Great Britain is a free-trade country, but that is not so, though Great Britain is indeed open to all the world on equal terms. The dominions, however, are not open on equal terms; they have preferential tariffs from 10 to 35 per cent in favor of their mother country, favoring British manufacturers, and as these dominions are a very large part of the globe, three times as big as the United States, the British Empire is not an open door proposition, but just those countries that can absorb manufactured produce are closed to the exporting nations, with the exception of the Netherlands.

"It follows also that cable and mails must be neutralized so as not to be under the dictation of any one power.

Free Seas or Chinese Wall. "What is the alternative? "If this program cannot be carried out,

'PERFECT BABY' TO BE IMMORTALIZED IN MARBLE—A. J. Callaghan, jr., is to be immortalized in marble by and at the request of the Chicago Art Institute. The pleas of prominent club women have finally won over the mother of the child marvel, who is 13 months old, registered 26 months old, mentally and physically.



A. J. CALLAGHAN JR. ---

If we are not to have an open sea and a free intercourse, we shall have Chinese walls around all the countries. It is very simple to see, if at all times the countries cannot rely on the importation of the necessary raw produce, foodstuffs and the possibility of exports, they must become self-supporting and self-sufficient. If they cannot rely on getting the best goods from the cheapest markets, they must surround themselves with customs barriers and other devices to foster the production of substitutes for the best raw stuffs, and hence consumption to the exclusion of imports. And since no nation can entirely sustain on that principle, they must go on to have enormous armies, and especially enormous fleets at sea, and spend the national resources in peace needlessly, for fear of a recurrence of this war. Then all the hatred and all the jealousy, all the uneasiness will remain.

JAPAN GIVES OUT WAR PLANS Will Seize Centers of Power and Wealth if it Declares War on China.

TOKYO, May 6.—The Japanese foreign office announced this morning that it had received no information as to the nature of China's reply to Japan's ultimatum.

The semi-official press publishes today an outline of a program said to have been decided upon by the government for military and naval action against China. In the event, now regarded as unlikely, that an open rupture should occur, the program as published provides for the occupation by Japanese forces of the centers of wealth and political power of China. This penetration of Chinese territory would continue until the demands of Japan were granted.

Japan's aim in these operations would be to avoid bloodshed if possible. The Chinese troops would be captured and disarmed and not fired upon unless they offered active resistance.

For operations in the north of China, according to this program, strong forces would be landed in the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, to occupy Peking, Tien Tsin and other important points and seize the railroads.

In the south, important movements would be made jointly by the army and navy. Chinese vessels would be swept from the coast. The chief base of operations would be established at Tien Tsin. It is generally estimated here that China has about 400,000 troops under arms, 200,000 having had modern military training and the remainder belonging to the old school.

The general staff has arranged to requisition all Japanese steamers of more than 1,000 tons in case of necessity. Plans also have been made to escort Kai Hoki, Japanese minister to China, from Peking to Tien Tsin.

Berlin Papers Call it Triumph for Naval Policy of Germany

LONDON, May 6.—The Exchange Telegraph company has received today the following telegram from Copenhagen: "Berlin newspapers print the news of the sinking of the Lusitania in colossal type and hail the successful torpedoing of the ship as a new triumph for Germany's naval policy. The general impression is that England has got what it deserves."

The Exchange Telegraph company has received a dispatch from Berlin by way of Amsterdam, which reads: "Hundreds of telegrams of congratulation are being sent to Admiral von Tirpitz, the German minister of marine, on the sinking of the Lusitania, which is considered by the Germans to be an answer to the destruction of the German squadron off the Falkland islands.

"The news of the loss of the Lusitania was received with mixed expressions of amazement and enthusiasm."

Five Killed as Train And Trolley Crash

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 7.—Three women, a man and a baby were killed in a collision between a Pasadena suburban car and a Santa Fe freight train at the portal of a bridge crossing the Los Angeles river. Twenty-one other passengers on the electric car were injured. The engineer of the freight and the car motorman each thought he had the right of way.

Would Bar Neutrals From British Ships

LONDON, May 6.—Commander Caryou Bellairs, retired now a member of Parliament and a leading naval expert, said in an interview: "Having regard for what has happened and may happen, I feel that we ought to pass a law empowering British consuls to refuse passports, except for very sound reasons, to all neutrals to travel by British ships."

STOCK MARKET FALLS AND RISES

Sharp Break in Industrials and Railroads at Opening Offset by Late Recoveries.

SITUATION IS WELL IN HAND NEW YORK, May 8.—Stocks broke with extreme violence at the opening of the market today. The entire list was adversely affected by overnight developments relative to the sinking of the Lusitania and heavy selling orders came from all over the country. Opening prices were from 2 to 5 points below last night's close. Fifteen thousand shares of United States Steel were offered in one lot at 2 points below yesterday's close.

Wall street began the day in solemn and thoughtful mood. Overnight developments in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania, much worse than the financial district had been led to believe yesterday, were reflected in Wall street an hour before the stock market opened. The thoughts of many leaders of finance turned to Washington.

Bankers and veteran brokers who have been accustomed to remain away from the financial district at the week end were downtown early. Officers of stock exchange firms were thronged with customers and onlookers.

A torrent of selling orders was unleashed when the gong rang. Transcontinental as well as English shares were among the weakest issues. Bethlehem Steel, a so-called war specialty, fell a fraction on the first offering, then dropped five points from last night's close. United States Steel was offered in one block of 15,000 shares at 52 to 53, against last night's close of 54 1/2. Westinghouse Electric opened with 6,000 shares at 82 to 83, against yesterday's close of 92. Studebaker declined 5 points. Reading, Goodrich, Baldwin Locomotive and American Car fell 4 to 5 points and Coppers from 2 to 3 1/2 points. Trading was extremely active and the floor was thronged. The only stock of any importance to show even a slight gain was Baltimore & Ohio, which rose half a point, but soon reacted.

Suppressed Excitement. On the floor of the Stock exchange, the scene before the opening was one of suppressed excitement. A very large percentage of the 1,100 members gathered on the floor lost before the opening. The visitors' gallery was crowded, many of the spectators being women.

During the first quarter of an hour trading was at the rate of more than 600,000 shares an hour, an almost unequalled volume. In that period 168,100 shares were sold. Nearly 600,000 shares changed hands during the first half hour.

Recoveries, more or less complete, were made before the expiration of that period, indicating the substantial character of the buying. The market became more normal as prices underwent readjustment and trading diminished in volume towards 11 o'clock. At that time the selling movement seemed to have lost its force.

Bear pressure was mildly effective in the later dealings, the list receding about a point from the best prices. There was every indication, however, that the banks and stock exchange were in thorough accord and in control of the situation.

COUNTRY FACES GRAVEST CRISIS FOR MONTHS

(Continued from Page One.) The British government has denied. In many quarters it was thought probable representations to Germany will be taken on American vessels.

Talk of Extra Session. In official quarters and among diplomats there was apprehension that the American people might not consider the representation sufficient to justify a session of congress has been talked of, but there has been no intimation of it as yet from any official quarter.

Officials everywhere are sparing in their comment, realizing that a word from the high officials of the government might have weight with public opinion before the facts had been reported and digested.

Other international developments were completely overshadowed. The annexation of Belgium by Germany was hardly commented upon. The far eastern crisis, now averted, was almost totally eclipsed. The president returned to the White house at noon and resumed reading dispatches. He continued to refuse to make any comment.

All Referred to State Department. Telegrams from friends and relatives of passengers arriving at the White House early in the morning. They were immediately referred to the State department. There was every indication at the White House that while President Wilson was deeply shocked at the loss of American lives he was determined to wait thorough investigation before determining upon a course of action for the United States. Officials reiterated that he would take no steps until all available information had been gained.

While an air of gravity pervaded the White House, officials went about making arrangements to keep the president in close touch with all branches of the government. The chief concern of administration officials was the state of public opinion when details begin to come in.

Caring for Survivors. Ambassador Page at London advised the State department that he has instructed the consul at Queenstown to care for the survivors and to furnish money where it is needed. Two American army officers have been sent to assist. His message said: "I have instructed our consul at Queenstown to care for bodies of dead and to give all help to sick, to aid the survivors who lost all cash and I have sent two army officers, Captain Miller and Captain Castle."

A cablegram from Consul Lauriat at Queenstown said the survivors "of all nationalities numbered 284 and gave a list of fifty-one Americans saved. There were 138 American passengers aboard. Some of the callers at the White House were members of congress, including senators on the foreign relations committee, but they were unable to predict what the government's course would be. Many thought that no important action would be taken without calling a special session of congress, as the president heretofore has consulted both houses

whenever a serious situation has arisen in the nation's foreign affairs. "Stene advised the senate foreign relations committee made a statement which in part is as follows: "It seems to me that good sense dictates that we keep our heads until we get our bearings. It is a bad time to get rattled and act impulsively. "We cannot overlook the fact that the Lusitania was a British ship flying the British flag and subject at any time to be put into actual naval service of the government. Indeed, it is stated that at the time it was attacked it was carrying military reserves to England for service with the British army. True, there was American citizens aboard, but it must not be forgotten that they went aboard a belligerent ship with full knowledge of the risk and after official warning by the German government. When on board a British vessel they were on British soil. Was not their position substantially equivalent to being within the walls of a fortified city?"

"I express no opinion at this time. I am merely suggesting reasons why we should maintain our equilibrium and not 'rock the boat' until we know what we are about. "Aside from the possible loss of American lives, let us ask ourselves just where we come in. At the present moment and with the light now before me I confess that it appears to me that from our standpoint as a neutral nation the Gulf-light case presents a more delicate and serious complication than the case of the Lusitania."

Among senators at the capital there was a general feeling of alarm, but all refrained from entering into public discussion while awaiting developments. The opinion prevailed that loss of American lives and the manner in which the Lusitania was destroyed would arouse public opinion tremendously.

Secretary Bryan reached his office early and immediately went into conference with Counselor Robert Lansing and Assistant Secretary Phillips.

Officials showed by their demeanor they realized they were facing a grave situation.

Lusitania Carried Ammunition and Cartridges in Cases

NEW YORK, May 8.—Insurance on the Lusitania, it was said today, amounted to \$7,500,000. The vessel was valued, in round figures, at \$10,000,000. The worth of the cargo it carried was reckoned today at \$750,000.

On the amount of insurance carried, it is understood the line paid a premium of 5 per cent and a special war risk premium of 15 per cent for each trip.

It is understood the line carried one-third of the insurance, the remainder being divided among Lloyds' and other underwriters. About one-half the insurance upon the cargo was taken by local underwriters and the rest by Lloyds.

The cargo rate, influenced by the theory that the fast liner was too speedy to be caught by a steamer, was 1 per cent, much lower than the customary transatlantic rate at this time.

The Lusitania carried 50 boxes of mail. It had no specie aboard. On its manifest the largest single item was listed as "cartridges and ammunition, 4,300 cases, \$152,400. The cartridges and ammunition cases were consigned to London.

Four Killed by a Tornado in South

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 7.—Four persons are reported killed in Marlboro county and the business section of Manning in the adjoining county is said to have been severely damaged by a tornado late today. Few details were available because of interruption of communication.

DENVER, Colo., May 7.—Frosts have been general from southeastern New Mexico and the Panhandle of Texas, through Colorado and Wyoming to Idaho and the Dakotas, according to the government district weather. Lowest temperatures in this territory were Leadville, 12 degrees; Pueblo and Cheyenne, 26; Denver, 28; Roswell, N. M., 34; Salt Lake City, 42.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Remedy

is a medicine of great value in the treatment of various diseases of the kidneys, as has been demonstrated during a period of over 25 years. This safe and dependable remedy is sold in two sizes, 50c and \$1.00, at your druggist, or direct, postpaid, on receipt of price.

Write for Booklet. Warner's Safe Remedy Co., Dept. 352, Rochester, N. Y.

Taft's Dental Rooms

1517 DOUGLAS STREET.

BENSON & THORNE @ 1516-18-20 FARNAM STREET.

Women's Coats and Suits Special

Our claims regarding the exceptional value of these COATS and SUITS were amply justified by the pleased and ready buyers Saturday.

The Sale Continues All Day Monday

Omaha women are urged to take advantage of this unusual opportunity.

Women's Coats

Exclusive styles and good fabrics are Benson & Thorne Co.'s standards. These coats are up to those requirements in every way.—Motor, Travel and Dress Coats as well as the shorter Sport Coats, gabardines, serges and mixtures; sizes for \$12.50 misses and women up to size 42.

Women's Suits

A really wonderful assortment of high-class suits in the new models and fabrics. They have the Benson & Thorne look and usually sell at \$20 to \$22.50.

Women's Suits

In this lot are some of the finest suits of the season, including a number of high grade silk models. Values earlier in the season \$30 and \$35. \$25 Now

Boys' Wash Tog Week

From the best stock in the city, in the store that devotes special attention to the correct outfitting of Little Folk. We are offering For One Week Only:

Three Big Specials In Three Big Lots On Three Large Tables

Not a mother in Omaha should miss this opportunity.

Table No. 1 All the latest style "Olivers" and Middies in good washing, fast colors and pleasing designs at a special price for one week only. 95c

Table No. 2 Including "One Piece Vestees," "Olivers," "French Sailors" and Middies, in many new materials and designs; at a special price for one week only. \$1.45

Table No. 3 One and Two Piece Vestees, Olivers, French Sailors and Middies, in French Chambrays, Madras and Repp; many with fancy contrasting check trimmings; special price for one week only. \$1.95

Mail Orders Will Be Carefully Taken Care Of.

WM. ROGERS & SON GUARANTEED STATE SPOONS

COUPON form with fields for Name, Address, City, State, and a list of states including Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Virginia, Maine, Michigan, Washington, Oregon, Indiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Colorado, and So. Dakota.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Metz Beer. W. J. SWOBODA RETAIL DEALER. PHONE DOUGLAS 222. OMAHA, NEB.