

KAISER ANSWERS LUSITANIA IN FACT VESSEL OF WAR

German Reply Argues Liner Carried Hidden Guns and Ammunition for Forces of Entente Allies.

OTHER ACTIONS UNINTENTIONAL

Offers to Make Compensation Where Imperial Government Found to Be in Wrong.

REGRETS FOR AMERICANS HURT

BERLIN, May 29.—(Via London.)—The German reply to the American note sent after the sinking of the Lusitania was signed by Herr Von Jagow, the foreign minister, at 11 o'clock last night, and delivered to Ambassador Gerard this forenoon for transmission to Washington.

The note expresses Germany's regret for injuries sustained by Americans as a result of submarine and aeroplane attacks and offers compensation in cases where Germany is found to be in the wrong.

Defers Direct Answer.

As indicated previously in these dispatches, the note offers a direct answer to the questions raised by President Wilson pending a further exchange of views. Germany desires to establish whether the Lusitania was a defenseless merchant ship or was being used for the transportation of war munitions and soldiers on which unsuspecting passengers were permitted to take passage to safeguard the war material.

The American representations regarding the torpedoing of the British steamer Falaba, in which an American citizen lost his life, are answered with the statement that it was intended to offer ample time for the passengers and crew to leave the ship.

Grants Ten Minutes. The article of the captain in attempting to escape, however, necessitated more summary action. Even then the commander of the submarine granted ten minutes for those on board to leave the vessel and subsequently extended the time to twenty-three minutes before sinking the ship.

Germany expresses regret for "the unintentional attacks" on the American steamer Chesapeake and the Outlook. The Chesapeake was attacked by German airmen in the North sea and the Outlook was torpedoed off Solly Islands. Germany disavows any intention to attack harmless neutral craft. It offers to pay compensation wherever it is found to be in the wrong and to refer doubtful cases to The Hague for a decision.

Disavowal Question Not Met. The passage in the American note concerning a possible disavowal by Germany of intent to sink the Lusitania and the discontinuance of its present practice of submarine warfare, are not mentioned specifically in the reply. The note states that pending the reply of the American government to the German assumptions of fact regarding the rural character of the Lusitania and its cargo, no attempt will be made to answer the demands contained in the American communication. These assumptions of fact are as follows:

"The Lusitania was built as an auxiliary cruiser, subsidized and carried on the navy lists as such. It carried, according to German information, two guns mounted and concealed below decks.

Carried Soldiers. British steamers sailing from New York, according to information received from passengers and other sources, reportedly carried soldiers, artillery, war supplies and contraband to England, the Lusitania on this trip carrying specifically 5,400 cases of ammunition in addition to other war supplies and Canadian troops en route to the front.

Reference is here made to the fact that carrying explosives on passenger steamers is contrary to American law. It is intimated that the German government would be glad to receive information as to how it happened that ammunition was permitted to be shipped on the Lusitania, a vessel crowded with passengers. Strong phrases are used regarding what is considered an apparently the deliberate policy of British shipping companies to protect war shipments by embarking American passengers on the same ships.

Germany contends it is impossible to settle the question whether proper opportunity was given to place the passengers and crew in safety until it is determined whether the regulations adopted after the sinking of the Titanic regarding a proper supply of boats and watertight bulkheads, which are now a part of the American law, were observed in the case of the Lusitania.

Asks U. S. Questions.

Finally the American mediatory proposals designed to end submarine warfare and the throttling of food supplies and other conditional contraband for Germany are recalled. The government expresses its desire to know what steps if any have been taken to induce Great Britain to embark on negotiations to this end after Germany indicated its willingness to accept the terms of the proposals.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Sunday: For Omaha, Council Bluffs and vicinity—Partly cloudy Sunday; rising temperature.

Table with 3 columns: Temperature at Omaha, Hours, Deg. (5 a. m., 6 a. m., 7 a. m., 8 a. m., 9 a. m., 10 a. m., 11 a. m., 12 m., 1 p. m., 2 p. m.)

"THANKS FOR RESPIRATORS"—British soldiers wearing respirators sent them from home as protection against poisonous gases from German shells.



WOMAN SHOTS MAN WHO ENTERS HOUSE

Tramp Shot by Mrs. Ethel Turner When He Forces His Way Into Her Home.

SHE WAS ABOUT TO FEED HIM

Mrs. O'Connor's little dog and her trusty weapon saved her from rough treatment this afternoon at the hands of a tramp, who forced his way into her home. Mrs. O'Connor, who lives at 238 Vinton street, was called to her back door by a tramp, who asked for something to eat. She told the fellow to wait a minute and went to get him something. The man forced his way into the door after her and grappled with her. A small dog, thereupon jumped on the fellow and bit his hand.

As he turned to kick the dog Mrs. O'Connor got away and ran for her revolver. The man would not move out, saying she did not dare to shoot, whereupon she shot him through the right arm. "You have broken my arm," said the man as he turned and ran.

Three weeks ago Mrs. O'Connor was grabbed by a man in the back yard, who jumped from behind the cistern, but she managed to get away. A good description of the intruder was furnished the police and a large squad was immediately hustled out to scour the neighborhood.

Italy Releases Interned Crew of a French Vessel

ROME, May 29.—(Via Paris, May 29.)—A Measina dispatch to the Messagero says that after Italy's declaration of hostilities the minister of war ordered the release of the survivors of the crew of the French cruiser, Leon Gambetta, who had been interned at Messina. They will be sent back to France.

Bulgaria Expected to Take Side of the Allies in the War

PARIS, May 29.—Important changes in the Bulgarian diplomatic service, just announced, are considered here to be highly significant. The Matin sees in them an indication that Bulgaria will be the second neutral to join the allies. D. Rizov, minister in Italy and a firm supporter of the triple alliance, has been replaced at Rome by M. Stancioff, diplomatic agent in Paris.

Germans in Brazil Planned Revolt

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 29.—The Gzeta de Noticias in its issue of today announces what it describes as "German maneuvers" in southern Brazil, where the German colonists assembled a depot of munitions of war, and that it was their intention to proclaim the independence of the state of Santa Catharina. The outbreak of the war in Europe caused them to postpone carrying this project into effect. The Brazilian government is said to have communicated this information to the German minister, who promised to investigate.

Italian Armies on the Move Toward Trent

ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 29.—(Via Paris.)—Italian troops are advancing in the direction of Trent from the north-west and from the southwest. They are pushing forward to the north of Condino and eastward from Tonale. Condino is about thirty miles southwest of Trent. Tonale is approximately the same distance northwest of Trent.

Ambassador's Report Says the Nebraskan Sunk by a Torpedo

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Evidence forwarded by Ambassador Page to the State department today gathered by Lieutenant John H. Tower, naval attaché at the American embassy at London, indicates that the American steamer Nebraskan was torpedoed by a submarine.

Lieutenant Towers made a technical examination of the Nebraskan on its arrival at Liverpool. The chief engineer stated that he saw the wake of a torpedo just before the vessel was attacked. The American ambassador in London informed the State department that Lieutenant Towers' investigation brings out the facts as follows:

"That the Nebraskan had left Liverpool bound for the Delaware breakwater on the afternoon of May 24 and was in water ballast. The words, 'Nebraskan New York,' were painted on each side amidships in letters six feet high, and it flew the American flag continuously up to approximately 5:30 p. m., May 28, at which time the ship was about forty miles southwest of Fastnet.

"The flag was then hauled down because the sun had set and the ship was considered at sea. The chief engineer of the ship at 5:24 p. m. observed a white streak in the water, perpendicular to the ship, on the starboard side, and a severe shock was felt almost instantly, followed by a violent explosion abreast hold No. 1.

"Hatch covers No. 1 were blown off, also cargo booms above the same, and the air was filled with oil and debris, the double bottom compartments below No. 1 having been used for tanks for fuel oil. Bottom plating and pieces of the side were blown up through two decks. The ship settled immediately by the head and officers and crew took to boats. After remaining off the ship about one hour, they returned and headed the ship for Liverpool. Under orders of the British admiralty, a British naval trawler came up at midnight with the Nebraskan until it reached the mouth of the Mersey.

"No one was seriously injured. The ambassador is sending by mail a detailed report of Lieutenant Towers and depictions of three of the ship's officers taken by the consul at Liverpool." Officials who read the report closely said it contained all the evidence of an attack by torpedo.

German Aviators Killed in Thrilling Battle High in Air

PARIS, May 29.—Aviator Lieutenant Von Buslow, believed to be a relative of Prince Von Buslow, the former German imperial chancellor, was killed near Fismes, according to the Matin, in an air duel with a French airplane belonging to the newly formed rapid squadron, M. S. 12. The French pilot, describing the battle, said:

"Wednesday morning I saw an Albatross machine coming from the German lines, headed for Paris, and I gave chase. He was 5,000 feet up. I went up to 5,000 feet, rapidly overhauling him, and the fight began. We were now less than thirty feet from the Albatross, but we were under headway that we overshot him, and I got a bullet in the shoulder, but it didn't prevent me from continuing the chase.

"The Germans tried to escape by dropping, but I flew over them again. Apparently one of them was wounded. Suddenly my lieutenant got in a volley at point-blank range and the Albatross tilted forward, shooting nose downwards 6,000 feet to the earth. We followed them with our eyes. When the machine struck the earth it seemed to crumple into a ball and bounded alongside the hillside like a wounded rabbit running. We followed them down, descending in spirals. The pilot lay some yards away, where he had been thrown out when the observer was crushed under the engine. In one of his pockets we found a paper bearing the name, 'Lieutenant Von Buslow, Imperial Guards, Berlin.' We found in the wrecked aeroplane ten large bombs and forty grenades."

Iowa Doctor Thrown Off Train by Band of Crooks in Kansas

OLATHE, Kan., May 29.—A badly injured man who said he was Dr. F. D. Hoody of Eldorado, Ia., and who asserted he was thrown from the window of a passenger train last night by a band of swindlers, was found near here today. The man's speech was rambling. He said that while on his way home from San Francisco he encountered three men and a woman on the train. Last night he said they demanded that he pay a sum of money and sign a paper they presented and, when he refused, threw him from the window of the speeding train. About \$200 was found in his pockets. The man was taken to a hospital.

Mass Meeting in Denver to Protest Lawson Conviction

DENVER, Colo., May 29.—Labor unions and women's organizations will participate tonight in a mass meeting here in protest against the recent conviction of John R. Lawson, Colorado, member of the legislative board of the United Mine Workers of America, on a charge of murder growing out of the killing of John Nimmo in a strike battle at Ludlow on October 2, 1913. The principal speaker will be Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, who will talk on "The National Condition of Industrial Unrest." Other addresses will be delivered by Prof. James H. Brewster of the law department of the University of Colorado and Mrs. Lee Claugton, president of the Women's Justice league.

ITALIAN TROOPS BOMBARDING RIVA

Army Operating Along Frontier of Lake Idrone Captures the Town of Storo.

OTHER FORCE IS NEAR TRIESTE

GENEVA, May 29.—(Via Paris.)—The Italians, after a severe fight along the frontier of Lake Idrone, have captured the town of Storo and are now bombarding Riva. On the eastern front, north of the Gulf of Trieste, bayonet fighting is in progress south of Goritz. The Austrians are retreating slowly. Italian forces have arrived before Gradisca, about sixteen miles from Trieste.

The Italian authorities issued an order last night prohibiting Austrians and Germans from leaving the country.

German Reply to Lusitania Note is Handed to Gerard

BERLIN (Via London), May 29.—Germany's answer to the American note was delivered to Ambassador Gerard this morning. The German reply avoids decisive statements in regard to the questions raised by the United States, pending a further exchange of views.

Freighter Mackinaw Afire and Adrift

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The freighter Mackinaw, with its fuel tanks a raging furnace, and about fifteen men of its crew aboard, renewed today its distress signals, as it seemed to have drifted off shore, twenty-five miles south of San Francisco bay, today. Nine of its crew who put off in two boats last night were picked up and brought here today. Another boat, with several more men, is missing.

"Hurry, hurry," said the Mackinaw's calls, which were sent by the vessel's primary radio instruments, indicating that it had steamed up. The calls were caught by government stations along the coast. The coast liner Harvard, coming up from Los Angeles, reported by radio that it was looking for the Mackinaw, but had not seen it, and the coast guard cutter McCulloch, which went from here, made the same report.

A wild night was reported by the second mate, second engineer and seven Chinese sailors who were brought to port on the pilot tender Californian. E. T. Steinger, second engineer, said he was off watch when the fire started and was ordered, with William Alford, the second mate, and another officer, to take three boats out and stand by. At this time, they said, the fire had driven the engine room crew on deck and it was impossible to keep up steam. They attempted to stand by the ship in the high seas, but a seventy-mile gale blew it away from them. The steamer American picked them up and transferred them to the Californian.

Zepplin Struck by British Shell

GENEVA, May 29.—(Via Paris.)—A dispatch received here this morning from Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, sets forth that one of the Zepplin airships which three days ago raided the town of Southend, the mouth of the Thames, forty miles east of London, was struck by one of the British shells fired at it. Owing to the resultant loss of gas it was unable to reach the mainland and fell into the sea off Heligoland. Whether the crew was saved is not known.

YOUNG man of executive ability and experienced in bookkeeping, who can raise \$100,000 in established business, for bookkeeper and office manager. References exchanged, investment secured. State age, experience, salary, etc. For further particulars about this opportunity, see the Want Ad Section of The Bee today.

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VANDERBILT WILL FILED FOR PROBATE

Trust Fund Left to Deceased by His Father Goes to Eldest Son, W. H. Vanderbilt

RESIDUE TO THE YOUNGER SON

NEW YORK, May 29.—The will of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who perished when the Lusitania went down, was filed for probate today in the office of the surrogate of New York county.

The will disposed of an estate estimated at more than \$50,000,000, the nucleus of which was left to the deceased by his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, the widow, is left \$2,000,000, in accordance with an ante-nuptial agreement made in London, an additional sum of \$1,000,000 and the income of a trust fund of \$5,000,000.

Real Estate Here and Abroad. Mrs. Vanderbilt also receives real estate here and abroad, including Sagamore Dodge Camp Killikare in New York and Gloucester House in London.

The trust fund amounting to \$5,000,000 which was bequeathed to him by his father, is transferred to the deceased's eldest son, William H. Vanderbilt, who also receives the use of Oakland farm at Portsmouth, R. I.

Mr. Vanderbilt's brother, Reinhold C. Vanderbilt, receives \$600,000; his uncle, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, \$300,000; Frederick M. Davison, \$500,000; Henry Handerson, \$300,000; Frederick L. Merriam, \$300,000; Charles E. Crocker, \$100,000; and Howard Lockwood, \$100,000. Employees of Oakland farm, Sagamore Lodge, Camp Killikare and Gloucester House in London, who have been in service for five years, get a full year's wages.

The rest of the estate is bequeathed to the executors to divide among the sons of Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, his second wife, who are Alfred G., Jr., and George. The will is dated December 15, 1913, and was signed in New York City.

British Torpedo Endangers U. S. Ship at Constantinople

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The American steamer Scorpion narrowly escaped damage by a submarine on May 24 at Constantinople. Ambassador Morgenthau reported to the State department that the ship had been requested to shift its anchorage on account of possible danger, also from fire of the shore batteries.

The State department today issued this statement on the Scorpion incident: "The department is advised by the ambassador in Constantinople that on the afternoon of May 24, a submarine entered the Bosphorus from the sea of Marmora and that several torpedoes were fired in the harbor, one of them seriously damaging a large transport anchored near the Scorpion. The town and shore batteries opened fire without result. The Scorpion has been requested by the port captain to shift anchorage on account of the possible danger of fire from shore batteries and will go up to Bebek at once."

On May 27 the British admiralty reported that a British submarine had dashed into Constantinople harbor and discharged a torpedo at a transport. The latter shot was evidently the one which endangered the Scorpion. The station ship is a converted yacht bought during the Spanish war.

Liner Ethiope is Sunk by a Torpedo; Part of Crew Safe

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—The Elder Dempster line steamer Ethiope has been torpedoed and sunk. The chief officer and sixteen men of the Ethiope have been picked up. The rest of the crew is supposed to be in boats.

The Ethiope was bound from Hull to Liverpool, whence it was to have sailed for East African ports. The vessel was sunk by the German submarine U-34.

The Ethiope was of 5,476 tons net, was built in 1902 and was owned in Liverpool. It was 340 feet long. It was last reported as arriving at Hull, England, on April 22, from Largs.

Diver Enters First Compartment of Lost Submarine

HONOLULU, T. H., May 29.—No bodies of officers and crew of the United States submarine F-4 were found in the forward hold of the vessel when a diver entered it yesterday, according to an announcement by Rear Admiral B. T. Moore today. The statement said the diver was unable to enter the middle hold.

Exploration of the interior was halted by orders from the Navy department to bring the vessel into the harbor for examination to determine the cause of the sinking on March 25.

FOUR AND HALF INCHES OF RAIN IN FOUR HOURS

PEORIA, Ill., May 29.—The second heaviest rainfall in thirty-three years tied up street car traffic, disorganized the Chicago & Northwestern and did \$100,000 damage to crops in the vicinity of Peoria last night. In four hours the rainfall was 4.5 inches. A large part of the south end of the city was covered with water and city firemen and policemen assisted in rescuing residents. Nearly a mile of track on the Chicago & Northwestern was washed out. Long stretches of track on other roads leading into Peoria were also made impassable.

TEUTONS STILL GAINING GROUND ALONG RIVER SAN

Austro-German Forces Continue to Advance Slowly, Except at One Point, Where Vienna Admits a Reverse.

ALLIES ARE ACTIVE IN WEST

British Make Gains Near La Bassee and French Are Advancing on Lens-Arras Line.

TURKS REINFORCE GALLIPOLI

The Day's War News

THE ETHIOPE, British merchantman, was torpedoed last night in the English channel after its crew had been permitted to embark in small boats.

GERMAN DIRIGIBLE which raided Southend, on the Thames, three days ago, is believed to have been lost after being struck by a British shell.

GENEVA ADVICES represent the Italian armies are pushing further toward Trent and Trieste. The forces advancing on Trent are bombarding Riva, within fourteen miles of that city. Along the eastern end of the front the Italians have reached the vicinity of Gradisca, fourteen miles from Trieste.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ADVANCE in Galicia still is being presented with success, except for the Russian victory on the San Stepana. Reports from Vienna indicate the maneuvers designed to isolate Przemysl are proceeding un-checked.

ARMIES OF ITALY are drawing nearer Trent and Trieste, the principal cities of the territory over which Italy went to war. Little news of the campaign is received from Italy, on account of a rigid censorship, but dispatches from Geneva state that the Italians still are advancing. Near Gorizia the Austrians offered determined resistance, leading to fierce bayonet fighting.

TURKEY NOW has about 80,000 soldiers on Gallipoli peninsula. It is estimated at Athens, and is bringing in reinforcements from Syria, concentrating its efforts on the defense of Constantinople.

BERLIN, May 29.—(Via London.)—The Austro-German advance on the Galician fortress of Przemysl is continuing unchecked. The official statement issued today at the War office says that further ground has been gained. It is announced also that the German aviators dropped bombs on St. Omer, in northern France, twenty-two miles southeast of Calais.

LONDON, May 29.—Terrific fighting is continuing along the river San, in Galicia, with the Austro-German hosts making progress except at Sienlawa, fifty miles north of Przemysl, where, according to the claims of Petrograd and the admissions of Vienna, an Austro-Hungarian force is being thrown back across the river to the west bank. In this action the Russians assert that they captured several thousand prisoners and a number of guns.

In the Caucasus the Russians, now in occupation of the city of Van, in Turkish Armenia, are steadily advancing against the Turks.

Allies Advance in West. The latest report given out by French army headquarters dwell on a British advance near La Bassee and further French progress in the most difficult sector of the Lens-Arras line. Near Bourcia, a little to the north of Arras, a formidable German fortress bars the road to the eastward. The French have captured a part of this work, which is now endeavoring to totally reduce it. The Germans are fighting stoutly to prevent the allies' progress in this direction and they have made no less than seven sanguinary assaults on the new French position at Ancre. Berlin reports that the battle at Ancre still is still raging.

The reply of the Imperial German government to the note of the United States concerning the sinking of the Lusitania is awaited with keen interest in England. The belief is general that Berlin will endeavor to gain time by the discussion of debatable points in the questions at issue.

Turks Reinforcing Gallipoli. The Turkish troops defending the Gallipoli peninsula against the landing forces of the allies, number 80,000 men, according to the correspondent at Athens of the Reuter Telegram company.

The Turks are remaining on the defensive in the Caucasus and are concentrating their efforts on the Dardanelles, whether reinforcements are being brought from Syria. The supplies of ammunition, both for the infantry and the artillery, is reported to be decreasing rapidly, with no prospect of being replenished.

Reports reached Athens from Sofia set forth that Bulgaria is holding to neutrality, but the leaders of the opposition party believe that if Roumania intervenes in the war Bulgaria will follow suit.

Kern Favors Extra Session of Congress

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Senator Kern, the democratic floor leader, a White House caller today, said he believed congress would meet in extra session in October so that the senate may review its rules and make an early start on the legislative program.

Greater Omaha consolidation special election Tuesday. Let every voter interested in the city's growth do his duty.