

## TEXT OF THE GERMAN NOTE

### WILSON TO REJECT "OFFER"—TO STAND PAT IN CRISIS, FORECAST.

### WITHHOLD ACTION THIS WEEK

#### Imperial Government Confines Assurances of Safety to Travelers on American Ships Only—Responsibility for Lives in the Lusitania Disaster Somewhat Evasive.

Washington, D. C.—Formal study of the official text of Germany's reply to the American note on submarine warfare as it affects neutral rights strengthens the conviction of high officials that a most critical point in the relations between the two countries has been reached. Not only do they feel the United States must refuse to accept the German proposals for the future conduct of American citizens on the high seas, but the failure of Germany to disavow the sinking of the Lusitania with the loss of more than 100 Americans, in their view has brought on a crisis the outcome of which it is difficult at the present to clearly foresee.

#### Withhold Action This Week.

That there will be no action by the United States for at least this week was indicated. Several days will be required to measure fully the consequences and responsibilities which will be incurred by the American government in framing a policy to meet the situation firmly.

Berlin.—Germany's offer embodied in the reply to the United States note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and the submarine warfare, which was delivered to James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, is:

"1. Reiterated assurances that American ships engaged in legitimate trade will not be interfered with, nor the lives of Americans upon neutral ships be endangered.

"2. That German submarines will be instructed to allow American passenger ships to pass freely and safely, Germany entertaining no objection in return the confident hope that the American government will see that the ships do not carry contraband; such ships to be provided with distinguishing marks, and their arrival announced at a reasonable time in advance. The privilege is extended to a reasonable number of neutral passenger ships under the American flag, and should the number of ships thus available for passenger service prove inadequate, Germany is willing to permit America to place four hostile passenger steamers under the American flag to ply between North America and Europe under the same conditions.

The text of the note follows:

Berlin.—"The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to his excellency, Ambassador Gerard, to the note of the 19th ultimo in the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war. The Imperial German government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also this appeal finds ready echo in Germany, and the Imperial government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principle of humanity, just as it has done always.

"The Imperial German government welcomed with gratitude when the American government in the note of May 15, itself recalled that Germany had always permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war. Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson the treaty of friendship and commerce of September 9, 1785, between Prussia and the republic of the west, German and American statesmen have in fact always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade. In the international proceedings that have been since conducted for the regulation of the laws of maritime warfare, Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially with regard to the protection of the interests of neutrals.

"Even at the beginning of the present war the German government declared its willingness to ratify the declaration of London and thereby

#### MEXICAN CAPITAL LOST.

Washington, D. C.—Gen. Jablo Gonzalez has occupied Mexico City, according to information given Carranza officials to the American consular officers at Vera Cruz July 10.

State department dispatches from Vera Cruz made it clear that Mexico City, with more than 20,000 foreign residents, most of whom are Americans, was completely hemmed in by Carranza forces under Gen. Gonzalez. The fall of Michoacan, in the state of Coahuila, was reported also by the Carranza agency, which said its dis-

subject itself in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals. Germany likewise has been tenacious of the principle that war had been conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war. The Imperial government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas, and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American government on that occasion.

#### Germany Not Guilty.

"In the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been transgressed more and more, the longer its duration. The German government has no guilt therein. It is known to the American government how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peaceable traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning and with increasing lack of consideration at the destruction not so much of the armed forces as the life of the German nation, repudiating in doing so all the rules of international law and disregarding all the rights of neutrals.

"On November 3, 1914, England declared the North sea a war area by planting poorly anchored mines and by the stoppage and capture of vessels made passing extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping, so that they were actually blockading neutral coasts and ports contrary to all international law. Long before the beginning of submarine warfare England practically completely intercepted legitimate neutral navigation to Germany also. Thus Germany was driven to a submarine war trade.

#### What England Has Done.

"On November 13, 1914, the English premier declared in the house of commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany by way of neutral ports. Since March 1 England has been taking from neutral ships without further formality all merchandise coming from Germany, even when neutral property. Just as it was also with the Boers, the German people are now to be given the choice of perishing from starvation with its women and children or of relinquishing its independence.

"While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaimed war without mercy until our utter destruction, we were conducting the war in self defence for our national existence and for the sake of peace of an assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law.

"With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from damage as much as possible, the German government recognized unreservedly in its memorandum of February 4, that the interests of neutrals must suffer from the submarine warfare. However, the American government will also understand and appreciate that in the fight for existence which has been forced upon Germany by its adversaries, and announced by them, it is the sacred duty of the Imperial government to do all within its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects. If the Imperial government were derelict in this, its duties, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

#### Case of the Lusitania.

"The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war, employed by our adversaries, leads. In the most direct contradiction of international law all distinction between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to the British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines, and the promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use merchantmen as a cover thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree to the dangers of war.

"If the commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and passengers to take to the boats before firing a torpedo, this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel. After the experiences in sinking much smaller and less seaworthy vessels, it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above water long enough even after the torpedoing to permit passengers to enter the ship's boats. Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials, possibly dissipated this expectation. In addition it may be pointed out that if the Lusitania had been torpedoed, thousands of cases of munitions would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thousands

patches reported the Villa defenders had been routed after a pitched battle.

#### Far Away at Time.

Lees Summit, Mo.—Frank and Jesse James had nothing to do with the killing of the unknown Missouri cattle man and his son near Siam, Ia., in 1863, Cole Younger, the only surviving member of the James gang, of Missouri, said at his home here. Younger declared he knew the James boys were in room Iowa when the murder was committed.

of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners.

#### Assurances Repeated.

"In the spirit of friendship, whereby with the German nation has been imbued towards the union and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence, the Imperial government will always be ready to do all it can during the present war, also to prevent the jeopardizing of lives of American citizens. The Imperial government, therefore, repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping and the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

"In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries, German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance. The Imperial government, however, confidently hopes the American government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangement for the unimpeded passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

"In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German government submits for consideration a proposal to announce the number of available steamers by installing in service a reasonable number of steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon, under the same conditions as the above mentioned American steamers.

#### Followed England's Example.

"The Imperial government believes it can assume that in this manner adequate safety for travel across the Atlantic ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would appear, therefore, to be no necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag. In particular, the Imperial government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.

"Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high sea an area of war. Consequently accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land when they betake themselves into dangerous localities in spite of previous warnings. If, however, it should not be possible for the American government to prepare an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the Imperial government is prepared to interpose no objection to the placing under the American flag by the American government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England. Assurances of free and safe passage for American passenger steamers would extend to apply under the identical conditions to these formerly hostile passenger steamers.

"The president of the United States has declared his readiness in a way deserving of thanks to communicate and suggest proposals to the government of Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of marine war. The Imperial government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the president and hopes that his efforts in the present as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas will lead to an understanding. The undersigned requests the ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American government and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to his excellency the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

"Von Jagow."

#### BERLIN PRESS NOT HOSTILE.

#### Conservative Organs Hope for a Settlement.

Berlin.—A review of the opinion expressed by the Berlin press relative to the German reply to the American note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, and Germany's submarine warfare shows that aside from a few irrecusable newspapers generally give comments on the concessions offered the United States. They seem to be sincerely desirous that a way may be found on this, or perhaps a modified basis, to preserve the friendly relations with the United States and satisfy the just wishes of America and other neutral countries without putting into effect what would be virtually "a partial disarmament of Germany in the midst of the war."

#### Chicago Labor War Ends.

Chicago.—The strike of 16,000 union carpenters, which for two months practically had paralyzed the building industry in Chicago, is over. The settlement was regarded by both sides as a compromise.

#### Many Submarines for U. S.

Washington, D. C.—Plans for making the American submarine more efficient than that of any other power are being worked out by the navy general board. It became known here in connection with the next building program. The navy would include estimates for nearly double the number of under sea craft appropriated for at the last session of congress. At least thirty and perhaps more submarines will be asked of the next congress, it is said. Secretary Daniels is said to favor a large building program.

## THE FORTUNES OF WAR



## BLAST FIRES BIG LINER 50 KNOWN TO BE DEAD

#### EXPLOSION ON STEAMSHIP MINNEHAHA PERILS AMMUNITION. FULL EXTENT OF STORM DAMAGE NOT KNOWN.

#### Vessel in War Trade Forced to Turn Back—Arrives at Halifax Still Afire.

Halifax, N. S., July 12.—The steamer Minnehaha of the Atlantic Transport line, bound for London, arrived in the harbor with a fire still burning in her cargo, the flames having spread from No. 3 hold into No. 4. The ship is hot from stem to stern and the damage is believed to be extensive.

New York, July 10.—While the Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha, the largest British ship engaged in the transport of munitions of war to the allies, is making her way to port at Halifax, after having been turned back from her cargo by an explosion and fire in her cargo, officials of the line are making every effort to learn the details of the accident. It is widely reported to have been caused by a bomb set by Frank Holt, supposedly a demoted peace advocate, who before taking his life in the Mineola jail, wrote to his wife that he had placed a bomb on a liner leaving New York. The Minnehaha sailed Saturday for Liverpool. When she was 570 miles southeast of Halifax an explosion in hold No. 2 set fire to her cargo, and for a time it was feared that her great supplies of ammunition might be blown up and the vessel sunk. The explosive part of her cargo, however, was stored in a separate hold, and after a hard fight the crew extinguished the blaze and the ship and cargo are now believed safe, though the seriousness of the fire is indicated by the fact that the vessel was forced to turn back.

## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

#### Hume, Mo., July 12.—A call for the observance of national pay-up week, January 1 to 8, 1916, was issued here. That week every person in the United States will have a chance to pay what he owes and start the new year square with the world. The call is the effect of pay-up week in Hume last June.

#### Terre Haute, Ind., July 12.—A half-formed whirling tornado struck a farming district over the state line in Edgar county, Ill., and carried away several buildings. Forty acres of wheat in shock on W. Sidenbender's farm was carried away so cleanly that there is no trace of it. McClain Bar, near his house was carried a hundred feet and dropped, demolished. The roof and windows of the poor farm building were destroyed. At Grandview and Kansas much damage was done.

#### New York, July 12.—J. P. Morgan, who was shot twice last week in an attempt on his life by Erich Muentzer, alias Frank Holt, was "feeling fine and dandy," it was said at his office here.

#### Madison, Wis., July 12.—Under the Eugenic marriage law the number of weddings in Wisconsin declined from 21,052 in 1913 to 17,245 in 1914, a drop of 3,807—nearly 20 per cent.

#### New York, July 9.—Both the Philadelphia and the Saxonia, which were warned to look out for a bomb supposed to have been placed aboard one of them by Frank Holt, have been heard from by wireless.

#### Envir Pasha Leads Turks.

London, July 12.—A dispatch states that there is some foundation for the report that Gen. Liman von Sanders was wounded by Turks in the fact that Envir Pasha has assumed command of troops at Gallipoli.

#### Austria Begs Pardon.

Vienna, July 12.—The Austrian government on Friday apologized to Frederick G. Penfield, the American ambassador, because the Neues Wiener Tagblatt printed an attack upon President Wilson.

## TOURISTS HELD UP NAVY COAL IS SHORT

#### THREE BANDITS ROB BIG PARTY OF SIGHTSEERS IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.

#### U. S. SENATOR BRADY A VICTIM

#### New York Man Flees to Warn Other Passengers in Coaches Following, and Robbers Fire at Him—Soldiers Arrest Two Suspects.

Livingston, Mont., July 12.—A party of 125 tourists, including United States Senator Brady of Idaho, was held up in Yellowstone park by three highwaymen. One of the tourists, a New Yorker named Rice, was fired at when he jumped down from a stage coach and ran back to warn other members of the party following in other coaches.

The bullet fired at Rice flattened itself against a rock near by. Rice sped on, and the bandits, realizing that the sound of the shot would act as an alarm, fled into the woods.

Col. L. M. Brett, superintendent of the park, said it was impossible at that hour to estimate the amount taken from the tourists. Names of the victims had not been obtained.

Soldiers from all parts of the park were ordered by telephone to the scene of the robbery and two suspects were put under guard. The bandits, after holding up the stage, went into the woods and are believed to be heading for the Jackson Hole country on the southern boundary.

Imperial Potentate Frederick R. Smith of Rochester, N. Y., and other members of the imperial divan, nobles of the Mystic Shrine, are seeing the sights in the Yellowstone park, and some of them are supposed to be among the victims of the highwaymen.

## TWO WARSHIPS TORPEDOED

#### London Announces British Submarine Attacked German Vessel in Bay of Danzig—Italian Cruiser Sunk.

London, July 10.—The first intimation that British submarines are operating in the Baltic sea came with the official announcement of the admiralty that it was a British boat which successfully torpedoed a German warship in the Bay of Danzig.

The Italian armored cruiser Amalfi has been torpedoed and sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Adriatic. Official announcement of the destruction of the warship was made by the ministry of marine at Rome. Almost all the crew were saved.

It is semi-officially reported that a French warship has sunk a German submarine in the channel.

The Grimsby trawler Cheshire was blown up by a mine in the North sea. All the crew with the exception of the chief engineer were killed.

## GERMANS GIVE UP TO BOTH

#### Victory in Southwest Africa Will Release Many British Soldiers for Service on Western Front.

Pretoria, South Africa, July 12.—The British campaign for the conquest of German Southwest Africa has ended in complete victory. All the forces defending the kaiser's colony have surrendered to General Botha, premier of the Union of South Africa, and commander of its military forces. Hostilities have ceased after operations lasting nine months. Official announcement to this effect was made here. German Southwest Africa, which will probably be made a part of the Union of South Africa, has an area of about 422,450 square miles. Its population is estimated at more than 225,000. A contingent will be dispatched to France, while additional forces will continue the campaign in East Africa.

## LOST TREASURE IS FOUND

#### \$43,000 of Cash Stolen From Murdered Man 47 Years Ago Recovered in Iowa.

Bedford, Ia., July 10.—With four men under arrest for alleged complicity in the murder of a wealthy stockman and his son at Siam, Ia., in September, 1868, and arrangements made for the protection of the state's chief witness, representatives of Attorney General Cosson's office said they were prepared for the next phase of Taylor county's double murder and buried treasure.

Mrs. Porter is the woman who, as a fourteen-year-old girl, admits she witnessed the killing of the cattleman, believed to have been Nathaniel Smith of St. Joseph, Mo., and his son, and the subsequent burial of \$90,000 on the old Collins farm near Siam.

Samuel Scribner, the wealthiest man among the defendants, in an interview here characterized the whole proceeding as a "huge joke."

## Big Chicago Strike Is Over.

Chicago, July 13.—The strike of 16,000 carpenters, which had tied up millions of dollars' worth of building operations in Chicago since last April, has been called off. The carpenters won their demand for 70 cents an hour.

## Sight Steamship Bottom Up.

New York, July 13.—The Russian steamship Zsar, which arrived here from Archangel, said they had sighted in the White sea a wrecked steamship floating bottom up in the sea. Identity of the ship was not learned.

## Changes in System.

Washington, D. C.—Postmaster General Burleson has ordered that the size limit of packages for parcel post shipment be increased to a combined length and girth of 84 inches, which will permit the mailing of standard sizes fruit and berry crates. The old limit was 72 inches length and girth and there has been a widespread demand for its increase. The postmaster general also authorized the establishment of a receipt system for parcel post packages similar to that employed by express companies.

## SOUTH WALES MINERS THREATEN DEFIANCE TO BRITISH NATION.

## FRON ON ANY COMPROMISE

#### Munitions of War Act to Applied—Parliament Session Marked by a Series of Important Events—House Aroused to Cheers.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—The session of parliament July 13 was marked by a series of most important announcements by the ministers after the house of commons had at the suggestion of Premier Asquith, who moved it in an eloquent speech, adopted a resolution expressing gratification at the success of Gen. Louis Botha in conquering German Southwest Africa.

The character of the exchequer, Reginald McKenna, announced that the subscriptions to the war loan had reached the unprecedented figure of nearly \$600,000,000 (three billion dollars), not including small sums received at the postoffices.

The president of the board of trade, Walter Runciman, aroused the house to further cheers by the statement that in view of the failure of the South Wales coal owners and miners to reach an agreement on the wage disputes, the government had decided to apply to the mining industry the munitions of war act. This makes it an offense to take part in a strike or lockout unless the differences have been reported to the board of trade and the board has referred the matter for settlement by one of the methods prescribed by the act.

A very serious view is taken of the refusal of the miners to accept a compromise; for, even in the face of the decision of the government, they are threatening defiance. Most of the coal for the navy comes from South Wales, and even before the trouble arose the supply was affected by the enlistment in the army of 50,000 of the younger miners, which eventually made it necessary for the government to stop recruiting in the mining district of Wales.

## CARRANZA RESTORING ORDER.

#### Mexico City Is Now Near Normal Condition.

Washington, D. C.—Restoration of normal conditions in Mexico City by the newly established Carranza authorities is going rapidly forward, according to advices to the state department.

Reopening of the cable from Mexico City to Vera Cruz was announced in a message received from Consul General Shunklin at the capital, and from Vera Cruz came the news that direct train service had been resumed and supplies for Mexico City were being forwarded.

Gen. Carranza, in a message to his Washington agents, telling of the capture of Mexico City, stated that he had sent to the capital by special train all the personnel for the departments of treasury, interior and postoffice; that his government was engaged in sending provisions to the city, and that "ample guarantees would be given to everybody, whether native or foreign."

## Quarantine Against Iowa Lifted.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska live stock sanitary board July 12 lifted the quarantine against the entire state of Iowa. The board was informed during its meeting that the state of Colorado had raised the quarantine against the states of Nebraska and Iowa. Both quarantines were put into effect at the time of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease.

## Hears of Plan to Hang Frank.

Atlanta, Ga.—Three companies of state militia at Macon were ordered held at their armory Tuesday night in readiness to proceed to the Millidgeville state farm, where Leo M. Frank is confined. Gov. Harris announced the action after reports had been circulated that an effort was on foot to lynch Frank.

## Giant Aeroplanes Are Built.

London.—The German army aircraft department has just completed six giant aeroplanes of a new type, according to the Daily Mail's correspondent. The new machines will carry twenty men each. They mount four machine guns. They have eight motors and four propellers each.

## Canal Again Closed.

Panama.—A movement of earth on the east bank of the Gallard cut July 13 has again closed the canal to ships of more than 25-foot draft, and may delay the passage of the United States battleships Wisconsin, Ohio and Missouri, on board of which are the naval academy cadets.

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