

FINAL ANSWER IS RESERVED

GERMANY SENDS PARTIAL REPLY TO U. S. NOTE ON LUSITANIA DISASTER.

INSISTS VESSEL WAS ARMED

Declares Attacks on American Steamers Cushing and Gulfight Are Being Investigated.—Note Creates Disatisfaction in Official Washington.—Prompt Answer Likely.

Berlin.—Germany withholds its final decision on the demands advanced by the United States government in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania, until the receipt of an answer from the United States to the note, which Herr von Jagow, the foreign minister has delivered to Ambassador Gerard in reply to the American note received by the German government on May 15.

Attitude of Germany.
In its reply the German government declares that it is not its intention to submit neutral ships in the war zone, which are guilty of no hostile acts, to attacks by submarines or aeroplanes; that it is investigating the circumstances in connection with the attacks on American steamers Cushing and Gulfight, and that in all cases, where neutral vessels, through no fault of their own, have been damaged, Germany will pay indemnification.

Plea of Self Defense.
The reply urges that in the case of the Lusitania, which Germany alleges was armed and carried large stores of war munitions, it was "acting in justified self-defense in seeking with all the means of warfare at its disposition to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy."

The German government recalls the proposals submitted by the United States government to Berlin and London, designed to end the submarine warfare and the shutting out of food supplies from Germany, which, it declares, failed of their purpose because of the refusal of the British government to agree to them.

Full Text of German Note.
Berlin (Via London).—The following is the text of the German note in reply to the American note dealing with the Lusitania affair.

"The undersigned has the honor to submit to Ambassador Gerard the following answer to the communication of May 5 regarding the injury of American interests through German submarine warfare.

"The imperial German government has subjected the communication of the American government to a thorough investigation. It entertains also a keen wish to co-operate in a frank and friendly way in clearing up a possible misunderstanding which may have arisen in the relations between the two governments through the events mentioned by the American government. Regarding, firstly, the cases of the American steamers Cushing and Gulfight, the American embassy has already been informed that the German government has no intention of submitting neutral ships in the war zone, which are guilty of no hostile acts, to attacks by a submarine or submarines, or aviators. On the contrary, the German forces have repeatedly been instructed specifically to avoid attacks on such ships.

Blames It on the British.
"If neutral ships in recent months have suffered through the German submarine warfare, owing to mistakes in identification, it is a question only of quite isolated and exceptional cases, which can be attributed to the British government's abuse of flags, together with the suspicious or culpable behavior of the masters of the ships.

"The German government in all cases in which it has been shown by its investigations that a neutral ship, not itself at fault, was damaged by German submarines, or aviators, has expressed regret over the unfortunate accident, and, if justified by conditions, has offered indemnification.

Will Report Later.
"The cases of the Cushing and the Gulfight will be treated on the same principles. An investigation of both cases is in progress, the result of which will presently be communicated to the embassy. The investigation can, if necessary, be supplemented by an international call on the international commission of inquiry, as provided by article III of

Mexicans Kill Two Texans.
Washington, D. C.—Rangers Joseph Bates and E. A. Hulen and Customs Inspector Joseph Sitters have been killed by Mexican bandits, in Texas, near Pihares.

Dutch Protest to Germany.
London.—It is stated there that the Dutch government has instructed its minister in Berlin to lodge a protest against the attack on the Dutch steam trawler Gravenhage by a German aeroplane off Ameland, a Dutch island in the North sea.

The Hague agreement of October 18, 1907.
"When sinking the British steamer Falaba, the commander of the German submarine had the intention of allowing the passengers and crew a full opportunity for a safe escape. Only when the master did not obey the order to heave to, but fled and summoned help by rocket signals, did the German commander order the crew and passengers by signals and megaphones to leave the ship within ten minutes. He actually allowed them twenty-three minutes time and fired the torpedo only when suspicious craft were hastening to the assistance of the Falaba.

Case of the Lusitania.
"Regarding loss of life by the sinking of the British passenger steamer Lusitania, the German government has already expressed to the neutral governments concerned its keen regret that citizens of their states lost their lives.

"On this occasion the imperial government cannot, however, escape the impression that certain important facts having a direct bearing on the sinking of the Lusitania may have escaped the attention of the American government.

"In the interest of a clear and complete understanding, which is the aim of both governments, the imperial government considers it first necessary to convince itself that the information accessible to both governments about the facts of the case is complete and in accord.

"The government of the United States proceeds on the assumption that the Lusitania could be regarded as an ordinary unarmed merchantman. The imperial government allows itself in this connection to point out that the Lusitania was one of the largest and fastest British merchant ships, built with government funds as an auxiliary cruiser and carried expressly as such in the 'navy list' issued by the British admiralty.

Alleges Vessel Was Armed.
"It is further known to the imperial government, from trustworthy reports from its agents and neutral passengers, that for a considerable time practically all the more valuable British merchantmen have been equipped with cannon and ammunition and other weapons and manned with persons who have been specially trained in serving guns. The Lusitania, too, according to information received here, had cannon aboard, which were mounted and concealed below decks.

"The imperial government further has the honor to direct the particular attention of the American government to the fact that the British admiralty, in a confidential instruction issued in February, 1915, recommended its mercantile shipping not only to seek protection under neutral flags, but also, while thus disguised, to attack German submarines by ramming. As a special inducement for merchant ships to destroy submarines, the British government also offered high prizes and has already paid such rewards.

Not Undefended Ships.
"The imperial government, in view of these facts, indubitably known to it, is unable to regard British merchantmen in the zone of naval operations specified by the admiralty staff of the German navy as 'undefended.' German commanders consequently are no longer able to observe the customary regulations of the prize law, which they before always followed.

"Finally, the imperial government must point out particularly that the Lusitania on its last trip, as on earlier occasions, carried Canadian troops and war material, including no less than 5,400 cases of ammunition intended for the destruction of the brave German soldiers who are fulfilling their duty with self-sacrifice and devotion in the fatherland's service.

British Owners at Fault.
"The British shipping company must have been aware of the danger to which the passengers aboard the Lusitania were exposed under these conditions. The company in embarking them, notwithstanding this, attempted deliberately to use the lives of American citizens as protection for the ammunition aboard, and acted against the clear provisions of the American law which expressly prohibits the forwarding of passengers on ships carrying ammunition and provides a penalty therefor. The company, therefore, is wantonly guilty of the death of so many passengers.

"There can be no doubt, according to the definite report of the submarine's commander, which is further confirmed by all other information, that the quick sinking of the Lusitania is primarily attributed to the explosion of the ammunition ship-

Peace Efforts Please Berlin.
Berlin.—Miss Jane Addams, American peace advocate, made a splendid impression upon German social workers and government officials who met her, according to the newspaper Vorwaerts.

Roosevelt Breaks Rib.
New York.—It has become known that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt met with an accident at Sagamore Hill when as he was trying to mount a horse he fell and broke a rib.

Little Hope for More Bodies.
Queens town.—Though the search for bodies of victims of the Lusitania disaster is being continued the prospect of recovering any more of them is becoming very slight. The steam trawler Cygent on its return, reports that she found no bodies.

ment caused by a torpedo. The Lusitania's passengers would otherwise, in all human probability, have been saved.

"The imperial government considers the above mentioned facts important enough to recommend them to the attentive examination of the American government.

Waiting for an Answer.
"The imperial government, while withholding its final decision on the demands advanced on the sinking of the Lusitania until receipt of an answer from the American government, feels impelled in conclusion to recall here and now, that it took cognizance with satisfaction of the mediatory proposals submitted by the United States government to Berlin and London as a basis for a modus vivendi for conducting the maritime warfare between Germany and Great Britain.

"The imperial government, by its readiness to enter upon a discussion of these proposals, then demonstrated its good intentions in ample fashion. The realization of these proposals was defeated, as is well known, by the declinatory attitude of the British government.

"The undersigned takes occasion, (Signed) JAGOW."

Tells Why Decision Withheld.
Berlin (Via London).—Gottlieb von Jagow, the imperial German foreign secretary, received the correspondent of the Associated Press and outlined the reasons which impelled the German government to send an advisory note to the United States government instead of a final and definite reply to the American representations regarding the Lusitania and other ships that have been torpedoed, and Germany's submarine policy.

"The issues involved," said Herr von Jagow, "are of such importance and the views in regard to the Lusitania show such variance, that the German government believed it essential to attempt to establish a common basis of fact before entering into a discussion of the issues involved.

"We hope and trust that the American government will take the same view of the case and let us know in what points their understanding on the facts differs from the German viewpoint as set forth in the note, and in what points they agree, before looking for a direct answer to their communication."

Washington Disappointed.
Washington.—Germany's reply to the American note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania with a loss of more than 100 American lives produced a feeling of profound disappointment here. Dissatisfaction at the failure of Germany to answer the demands of the United States was reflected in government circles generally.

It is the opinion of those close to the president that a prompt answer would be sent to Berlin.

This is expected to give the American government's understanding of the facts—that the Lusitania was unarmed and carried no concealed guns, that it sailed from the United States a peaceful merchantman and that under all rules of international law and humanity the vessel should have been visited and searched and its passengers transferred to a place of safety, whether it carried ammunition or not.

Not Covered by Law.
American law does not prohibit ammunition from being carried on passenger ships, it will be asserted, but only self-exploding material, and liners in the past have been permitted to carry arms and ammunition by special ruling of the State department on the meaning of federal statutes.

Germany's failure even to discuss the reparation demanded by the American note and evasion of the request that guarantees be given that American vessels and lives be not endangered in the future are the main points, however, which the United States government, it was generally believed, would refer to in the second note.

The expressions of regret and offers of reparation for unintentional attacks on neutral ships are expected to have little weight in determining the nature of the response of the United States.

While it is generally thought the United States will answer Germany's request for facts with a restatement of the circumstances as recited in the American note of May 13, the promptness with which the reply will be dispatched is counted upon to serve as an indication that the American government wishes an early answer and does not desire to engage in a protracted diplomatic discussion.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

WAR NEWS.

The Italian government has declared a blockade of all ports on the Austro-Hungarian coasts.

The British battleship Majestic has been sent to the bottom off Gulf-point peninsula by a German torpedo. Nearly all the officers and men were saved.

The British auxiliary steamer Princess Irene has been blown up at Sheerness, England, by an accidental explosion on board. More than 300 lives were lost.

Under stress of war, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey have all entrusted their affairs in Great Britain to the American embassy, thus piling an extraordinary burden upon Ambassador Page and making it necessary to enlarge the embassy staff.

According to official announcement Germany, Austria and Italy have given formal assurance that they will take no step to violate Swiss neutrality. Large bodies of Swiss troops, however, have been assigned to patrol the frontiers.

The British-Russian blockade of German ports in the North and Baltic seas is a failure. Despite their mighty fleet, it is said more than 100 vessels, loaded with foodstuffs, have steamed unmolested into German harbors and unloaded since the blockade was established.

England's navy will take all merchant vessels bound to and from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Holland into British ports and will not release them unless they prove that their cargoes are not recognized to Germany or by Germany to the United States, according to advices from London.

The jury in the trial of William Barnes' suit for libel against Theodore Roosevelt at Syracuse, N. Y., returned a verdict in favor of the former president.

Another British battleship, the Triumph, which saw service in Chinese waters and off Smyrna, fell victim in the operations in the Dardanelles. A torpedo, whether German or Turkish is not known, sent her to the bottom. The British admiralty reports that probably the majority of the officers and crew were saved.

GENERAL.

One of the last acts of the Michigan legislature was the adoption of resolutions urging the governor of Georgia to commute the death sentence of Leo M. Frank.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States voted at its first evening session at Rochester, N. Y., to hold the 1916 assembly at Atlantic City.

Governor Dunne of Illinois signed the bill which creates a state teachers' pension fund and provides pensions of \$400 a year to teachers after a service of twenty-five years. Under the provisions of the bill both the teachers and the state contribute to the pension fund.

William Rapp, charged with gambling in conducting a baseball pool, was given the maximum fine of \$200 in the municipal court at Chicago. It was charged that Rapp conducted his pools through the Weekly World of Wilkesbarre, Pa., for which he was a circulator in Chicago.

Representatives of the governments of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with the mayors of all the chief cities in eastern and western Canada and the executive of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress waited on Premier Robert Borden of Ottawa and asked him to appoint a commission to investigate the unemployment situation and devise methods of relieving it.

All shipments of cotton seed oil, lubricating oils and grease to Holland from American ports have been temporarily suspended by order of The Netherlands government.

Charles Becker, former New York city police lieutenant, was refused a third trial on the charge of investigating the murder of Gambler Herman Rosenthal. He is sentenced to die in the Sing Sing electric chair during the week of July 12.

The H. C. Frick Coke company of Connellsville, Pa., fired 860 idle ovens, making 1,100 ovens fired within the last week. There are now 12,895 ovens in operation in the Connellsville region, all of them on six days a week.

Bids for twenty-six new submarines for the United States government, including two of the latest and largest seagoing type, will be received next week, Secretary of the Navy Daniels has announced.

State department officials are making strenuous efforts to assist American importers and exporters in adjusting their differences arising from the British order in council against commerce with Germany.

An order further modifying restrictions of the foot and mouth disease quarantine in Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Wisconsin was signed by Secretary Houston.

An ordinance prohibiting saloons from selling spirituous liquors was introduced in the Chicago city council by Alderman Charles P. Merriam, who, as chairman of a special committee, has just finished an investigation into the causes of crime.

As evidence of the tremendous wheat crop expected in northern Kansas, and southern Nebraska this year, the Rock Island railroad recently took through Omaha to Wichita a special train of fifty cars loaded with engines and threshing machines.

The proposal to put forth extraordinary efforts to obtain 1,000,000 converts before 1920 was enthusiastically adopted by the Northwestern Baptist convention at Los Angeles. The program also calls for raising the contributions to the mission funds to \$6,000,000.

Lutherans of the United States in 1917 will celebrate the 400th anniversary of the Reformation. Initial steps for the nation-wide celebration officially were taken at the forty-seventh biennial convention of the general synod at Akron, O.

American foodstuffs exports amounted to almost \$400,000,000 more during the ten months ending with April this year than during that period in the previous year. Analysis of that class of exports, announced by the department of commerce, shows their value to have been \$657,146,250.

Another destroyer was added to the American navy when the Jacob ones was launched at the yard of the New York Shipbuilding company at Camden, N. J. The new destroyer is 315 feet long. Its armament will consist of four four-inch guns and four twin torpedo tubes. It must make twenty-nine and one-half knots an hour.

Examiner Dow will hear the complaint of Sioux City, Council Bluffs, St. Joe, Atchison and Kansas City, against the new Nebraska distributing rates at Omaha, June 28. These cities complain the rates discriminate against them. The Nebraska railway board answers that if this is so, it is because the roads have failed to reduce in proportion.

A memorial thanking James McNaughton, general manager of the Calumet and Hecla Mining company, for his firmness in refusing the demands of the union in the copper strike a year ago, was presented McNaughton at Calumet, signed by the company. The memorial contained the signature of every employe and expressed appreciation for the \$500,000 bonus promised them June 12 by the company.

SPORTING

A twenty-round bout in Denver July 5, between Freddie Welsh, world's lightweight champion, and Charley White of Chicago has been arranged for.

Twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars, the largest amount of money ever given a winner of any sporting event of its kind in America, will go to the winner of the first international at 500-mile motor derby to be held on Chicago's new speedway June 19.

WASHINGTON.

Reform of national finance and establishment of a budget system were discussed by President Wilson and a committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. The president told the committee that he expected to go into the subject thoroughly with a special committee of the house.

Conferences between representatives of the financial and business interests of the United States and delegates from South and Central America attending the Pan-American financial conference were continued in an effort to bring about a clear understanding of the desires and needs of the southern republics.

Secretary Daniels reports that the battleship Virginia rammed a wooden bulkhead in Charleston navy yard.

To put an end to the loss and damage of rifles and other government property issued to the state militia, Secretary Garrison has directed that hereafter all amounts for such losses be deducted from the pay of responsible officers and enlisted men. This action became necessary because of the increasing loss of federal property and the failure of militiamen properly to care for the equipment.

TAKES OVER PLANT

STATE WILL OPERATE HANDICRAFT COMPANY AT PEN.

CONTRACT LABOR ABOLISHED

Factory Will Greatly Assist Problem of Providing Work for Idle Inmates of Institution.

Lincoln.—Prison contract labor in the Nebraska penitentiary was finally abolished when the state board of control took charge of the Handicraft furniture plant, paying the company \$21,043.75.

The plant will provide work for sixty men, relieving to a great extent the problem of providing labor for scores of men who have been idle in the institution since the contract with the Lee Broom and Duster company was canceled.

The furniture plant is the first industry to be established by the board of control under authority granted by the last legislature, the bill carrying an appropriation of \$120,000 for the purpose of providing work for the inmates of the prison.

The board of control expects to install some other industry within a short time and in that way with whatever road work may be provided by various counties to employ the penitentiary inmates with healthful work, without having resort to the prison contract system.

Praises Management of School.

Secretary Shahan of the board of charities and corrections has submitted a report to Governor Morehead on the condition of the jails and poor farms of the counties of Clay and Fillmore and of the girls' industrial school at Geneva. Secretary Shahan has words of high praise for the management of the industrial school and says that the new building just being completed is a credit to the state. In the Clay county jail he found but one prisoner and in the Fillmore county jail there had not been a prisoner since November. The Clay county poorhouse had five inmates; the Fillmore county poorhouse ten.

Church Farm Taxable.

Where a church owns a farm and the crops raised therefrom are sold and proceeds used to support the church and parsonage the land so used is not exempt from taxation, the attorney general's office held in an opinion furnished County Attorney D. C. Fouts of Hastings Assistant Attorney General Roe found cases where the supreme court had refused to exempt similar properties on the ground it was used for religious purposes.

Overplus of Money.

Instead of worrying how to raise money to run the schools, the taxpayers of a district adjacent to Nehawka in Cass county have \$1,600 on hand and no place to put it. The money was raised through error and paid without protest, so State Superintendent of Public Instruction Thomas has ruled it may not be refunded, but should be conserved at interest and no levies made until it is expended in the regular course of school operation.

Big Firms May Exhibit.

Many smaller manufacturers and dealers in machinery are asking for space at the coming Nebraska State Fair, September 6th to 11th. The larger firms who combined to stay out last year are seriously considering the advisability of returning with their customary large exhibits this year.

New Water Power Project.

C. H. Gerber, president of the Ericson Lake company, has filed an application with the state board of irrigation for water from Cedar river for the purpose of supplying the town of Ericson and cottages near the lake with electric light.

Chiropractic Law in Effect on July 8.

The new law regulating chiropractics in Nebraska, which goes into effect July 8, requires each applicant for a license to submit to an examination, or admit having practiced for two years in the state without a license.

Dr. Lucien Stark Appointed.

Dr. Lucien Stark of Hartington has been appointed by Governor Morehead as a member of the board of secretaries of the state board of health to succeed Dr. F. D. Dodson of Wilber, whose term expires in July.

State Fair Horse Races.

Entry to the State Fair early races, beginning September 6th, closed June 1st. They consist of a half mile trot and a half mile pace for two-year-olds, each race for a purse of \$400.00. A three-year-old trot and three-year-old pace (eligible to 2:25) each for \$500; 2:30 and 2:30 trots and 2:25 and 2:14 paces each for \$1,000. Among conditions are one-half mile entrance money returned to starters finishing outside the money and inside the flag. Stall rent is free to starters.