

NOTE TO KAISER VERY FRIENDLY

ALTHOUGH INSISTS ON ORIGINAL DEMANDS RELATIVE TO LUSITANIA DISASTER.

REQUESTS AMERICAN SHIPS AND LIVES BE SAFEGUARDED

American Government States That Stand is Taken Upon Principle of Humanity. Case Out of Ordinary Class for Diplomatic Discussion. Alternative is Not Stated.

Washington, D. C.—The United States in its latest note to Germany, formally asks the imperial government for assurances that measures hereafter will be adopted to safeguard "American lives and American ships" on the high seas. The alternative in case of refusal is not stated.

It was this note to which William Jennings Bryan refused to attach his signature, resigning, instead, his portfolio of secretary of state and thereby precipitating a dramatic cabinet crisis. Robert Lansing, secretary of state ad interim, signed the communication, which went forth with the approval of President Wilson and his entire cabinet.

Text of American Note.
"The Secretary of State ad Interim to the American Ambassador to Berlin.

"Department of State, Washington, D. C., June 9, 1915:

"American Ambassador, Berlin:
"You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister of foreign affairs:

"In compliance with your excellency's request I did not fail to transmit to my government immediately upon this receipt your note of May 28 in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions so far as reached by the imperial German government concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Guilford. I am now instructed by my government to communicate the following in reply:

"The government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the imperial German government in discussing the cases of the Cushing and the Guilford of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships and the frank willingness of the imperial government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships 'which have not been guilty of any hostile act' by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established; and the government of the United States will in due course lay before the imperial German government as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

With regard to the sinking of the steamer Falaba, by which an American citizen lost his life, the government of the United States is surprised to find the imperial German government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel has ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of his passengers or crew. The government of the United States, however, does not understand that the imperial German government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

Able to Enlighten Germany.
"Your excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, adverts at some length to certain information which the imperial German government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel and your ex-

cellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the government of the United States. It is stated in the note that the Lusitania was undoubtedly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel, also carrying passengers and serving, in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain. Fortunately these are matters concerning which the government of the United States is in a position to give the imperial German government information. Of the facts alleged in your excellency's note, if true, the government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral power and in enforcing its national laws. It was its duty to see to it that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action, that she was not serving as a transport, that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States and that if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain she should not receive clearance as a merchantman; and it performed that duty, enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the imperial German government that it has been misinformed. If the imperial German government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness the government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit the evidence for consideration.

"Whatever may be the contentions of the imperial German government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the Lusitania, or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in the view of this government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking that vessel.

"But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases; principles which lift it, as the imperial government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy. Whatever be the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than one hundred American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the government of the United States to speak of these things and once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the imperial German government to the grave responsibility which the government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in the tragic occurrence, and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests. The government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the right of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority. Only her refusal resistance to capture or her attempt to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the government of the United States understands the explicit instructions issued on August 3, 1914, by the imperial German admiralty to its commanders to have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman had a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle, that the United States must stand.

The Whole World Concerned.
"The government of the United States is happy to observe that your excellency's note closes with the intimation that the imperial German government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea may be changed. The

government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey and cordially invites the imperial German government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

"In the meantime, whatever arrangements may happily be made between the parties to the war, and whatever may be in the opinion of the imperial German government have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders at sea, the government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded.

"The government of the United States, therefore, very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the imperial German government on the 15th of May, and reply in these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understandings of international law and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

"The government of the United States cannot admit that a proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nations. It does not understand the imperial German government to question those rights. It understands it also to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchant ship, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag. The government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that the imperial German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect to the safeguarding of American lives and American ships and asks for assurances that this will be done.

WAR NEWS.
Great Britain's losses in men in naval engagements are officially given as 6,409.

The British casualty list for the war, embracing the troops on the continent and Mediterranean numbers 259,069, as announced by Premier Asquith in the house of commons.

A Zeppelin dirigible, manned with a crew of twenty-eight and thought to be returning from a raid on the east coast of England, has been blown up in Belgian territory, its entire crew perishing.

Ten thousand Italian recruits of the reservist classes of 1888 to 1895 joined the colors at Milan. Each soldier received a donation of 40 cents for expenses sustained in reaching Milan and in addition his daily pay of 2 cents.

The United States has sent to Germany a note reiterating its demand for reparation for the loss of American lives in the sinking of the Lusitania, and setting forth clearly the earnest desire of the American government that Germany signify her early adherence to the principles of international law.

The military commandant of Berlin has issued a renewal of the order prohibiting the publication of or communication of military information without a previously granted order. He says the publication of German losses although based on official lists "could lay no claim to correctness."

News received at Udine, Italy, from Trieste says that the entire Austrian town is in the hands of pillagers. Meat is selling for \$1 a pound. There is no bread and the population is living on vegetables and fruit.

The Russians claim to have administered a check to the German allies on both banks of the Dnieper river in Galicia, and the Petrograd authorities in consequence express the belief that the Austro-German forces have abandoned their attempt to recapture Lemberg.

For a more energetic prosecution of the war the British parliament has passed and King George has signed the bill creating a minister of munitions, whose duty it will be to speed up the output of ammunition for the triple entente allies. David Lloyd George, the former chancellor of the exchequer, heads the new department.

GENERAL.
Because all jurors are at the front, the trial of Porter Charlton, former Omahan, in Italy, charged with the murder of his wife, will probably be postponed.

Hal Boy, bay gelding, owned by Ed Peterson, Omaha contractor, won the 2:11 pacing event of the San Francisco exposition race. Hal Boy raced all over the west last year. The purse was \$2,000.

Pietro Catalanetto, 60, the "Silver King" of Chicago's "Little Italy," a power in the underworld of the Sicilian colony and leader of a gang of fifteen alleged black hand blackmailers, was shot to death as he stepped out of Mitchell brothers' restaurant at 1228 Sedgwick street.

The defenses of the Panama canal are such that no hostile fleet could pass through the waterway, according to a statement made by Major General George W. Goethals, governor of the canal zone at Indianapolis.

Iowa was awarded the grand prize for the state agricultural exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition and all but four of 289 individual exhibitors of Iowa received prizes or honorable mention for agricultural exhibits.

Briefs in behalf of the Sixty-four western railroads who have petitioned for increases in freight rates were completed at Chicago and forwarded to the interstate commerce commission in Washington, D. C. Oral arguments on the briefs will be heard by the commission June 22.

Construction of merchantmen rather than battleships was urged by Senator Underwood in an address at Andalusia, Ala. "We need transportation facilities," said he. "If we had a number of merchantmen there would be a way to transport our cotton and there would have been no depression of business in the south."

A resolution asking the legislature to grant women the right to practice law in Georgia was defeated by the Georgia Bar association at its annual convention at Brunswick, Ga.

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

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Three hundred New York financiers are urged to support Navy league's campaign for a \$500,000,000 expenditure for a bigger army and navy.

The board of street railway commissioners and directors of the Detroit United Railway have agreed on all major points involved in the sale of the lines to the municipality.

Chicago policemen physically unfit for active duty will be replaced by new men. The order may affect several hundred, many of them eligible to pensions.

Former Chief of Police George Peirce of Sioux City was denied a new trial and given a three-year sentence in prison. Peirce was convicted of conspiracy to collect graft from the underworld. His attorneys will appeal the case to Iowa supreme court.

Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, said that he had received a cable message from the Russian government, awarding a contract to the company for 250 locomotives to be completed by the end of the present year.

The plant of the Butte Socialist, a weekly newspaper of Butte, Mont., was completely wrecked by explosion, thought to be by dynamite. Patrolman Olson, one of the first on the scene, declared that he smelled giant powder smoke. It is thought that anti-socialists are responsible for the act.

Applauding President Wilson for his stand in the disagreement with Secretary Bryan over the issue between the United States and Germany, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in a signed statement at Breton Island, La., pledged his support to the president in all steps he may take to uphold the honor and the interests of the United States.

The national executive committee of the socialist party at a meeting in Chicago drafted two memorials to President Wilson—one on the Mexican situation and the other on Colorado coal miners' strike. The committee protested against the president's changing his policy of non-interference in Mexico and recommends that he order an investigation into the Colorado elections under the authority of the department of justice.

SPORTING

A New York banker estimates that contracts have been closed for the manufacture in this country of close to 25,000,000 shrapnel shells and orders for 10,000,000 more are pending. The total valuation is nearly \$500,000,000.

Ernest Sasse of Stanton, Neb., won the interstate championship of the Soo Gun club's annual tourney at Sioux City by eliminating a field of more than sixty shooters. Sasse broke forty-eight successive blue rocks to win the trophy, a handsome cup.

Duke Kahanamoku, the Hawaiian swimmer, lowered two world's records held by himself in a swimming meet at Honolulu. He clipped three-fifths of a second off the mark for fifty yards, covering the distance in 23 seconds flat, and swam 500 yards in 53 1-5 seconds, 1 2-5 seconds better than his previous record.

University of Wisconsin athletes won the sixteenth annual track and field meet of the Inter-Collegiate Conference Athletic association on Illinois field at Urbana, having a margin of but one point over the team of the University of Chicago. Nine conference records were broken in the fifteen events.

WASHINGTON.

President Wilson expects to spend the Fourth of July at the summer White House at Cornish, N. H. It will be his first vacation since the foreign situation became acute. Members of his family plan to go to Cornish about June 26.

President Wilson in an executive order fixed the official flag of the government on the Panama canal zone as one with a dark blue background, having in the center a white circle with the seal of the canal zone. It bears the words: "The Land Divided; the World United."

"Despite war orders," says an official analysis of foreign trade issued by the department of commerce, "the exports of manufacturers of all kinds, for the ten months ending in April, have been less than in the similar period before the war."

It is announced that the federal reserve board has decided to make public July 1 a complete statement of the expenses and earnings of the twelve federal reserve banks.

A wheat crop report of 790,000,000 bushels with an acreage 11 per cent greater than in 1914, and a 1,250,000,000-bushel oats crop, with a 4 per cent increase over 1914, are the features of the crop estimate made public by the department of agriculture.

The interstate commerce commission has issued an order assuming jurisdiction to order railroads to furnish tank cars for carrying the normal output of oil refineries.

MANY MEN NEEDED

STATE WILL WANT THOUSANDS FOR WHEAT HARVESTING.

COFFEY TO LEND ASSISTANCE

Labor Commissioner Will Locate Men in Section When They Are Most Needed

Lincoln.—Frank M. Coffey, deputy state labor commissioner, estimates that from 7,000 to 8,000 extra men will be needed to harvest wheat in Nebraska. His department will assist harvest hands in locating the section in the state where their services are most needed. His estimate is based on reports received from various sources in each county. He believes Buffalo county will need 200 extra men, Seward county will need 150 and a dozen other counties will need 100 men each.

The federal agricultural officials estimate the total bushels production of winter wheat for Nebraska for the year 1915 at 74,000,000, approximately 10,000,000 greater than the crop of 1914, while Secretary Mellor of the state agricultural board, estimates the bushels production of the 1915 crop at 77,000,000. Judging from the reports received by this department the bushels production for 1915 will not be far short of 70,000,000.

The average wages paid harvest hands in Nebraska during the year 1914 was from \$2 to \$2.50; men with teams about \$4.50. Striking an average from the reports received by this department it would be fairly safe to estimate that the wages for 1915 will not vary much from the 1914 average. Of course, weather conditions and the number of available men might change these averages.

Following the rule of averages, the counties from which no estimate was obtained included, will probably make an estimate of from 7,000 to 8,000 extra men needed for the 1915 harvest a conservative estimate.

Hog Cholera Serum.

One of the laws enacted by the last legislature which is undoubtedly of great benefit to the farmer and which in a way affects each hog raiser of the state, was what is known as Senate File 197, regulating the manufacture and sale of anti-hog cholera serum and virus. The Nebraska law makes it imperative that all companies who manufacture or sell serum and virus in the state procure a permit from the Live Stock Sanitary Board and file bond for \$5,000 with the board for the fulfillment of the law regulating their product. The one feature of the law which affects the farmer or user of either of the two products is that reports must be made by both the party administering the serum or virus and the party owning the hogs. The one who administers the dose must make a report to the Live Stock Sanitary Board at Lincoln immediately, and the owner of the hogs must make a report at the end of thirty days. It would be well for the swine owners who contemplate vaccination to look up this law before vaccinating and to make sure that they procure the right kind of serum by buying only from companies licensed in Nebraska. If they buy from companies licensed in Nebraska report blanks are sent out with each lot of serum sold by such company.

Jury to Probe Loup Case.
Judge James R. Hanna, one of the judges of the Eleventh judicial district, has notified Attorney General Reed that a special term of court has been called and a grand jury summoned to inquire into the death of Roy Fox, who was shot and killed by Benjamin Galbreath last November. The grand jury is called at the request of Attorney General Reed. It will convene July 6 at Taylor.

Prisoners Reduced Thirty-Five.
Inmates of the state penitentiary were reduced fifty-five in number during the month of May, according to a report of the board of pardons. Of the number twenty left the state under the special permission of the governor while another one enlisted in the regular army.

Osterman Made President.
Thomas T. Osterman of Blair was selected to head the Nebraska State Postmasters' association for the coming year, at its meeting in the state capital. His elevation to that place signals the first democratic regime since the formation of the organization.

Fair Races Promising.
The State Fair association has just issued its list of entries for harness races at the state fair this fall, September 6 to 9. More than 200 entries have already been received. They include: Trot, for 2-year-olds, for purse of \$400; trot, for 3-year-olds, for purse of \$500; the 2:30 trot, for purse of \$1,000; the 2:20 trot, for purse of \$1,000; the 2-year-old pace, for purse of \$400; the 3-year-old pace, for purse of \$500; the 2:25 pace, for purse of \$1,000; the 2:13 pace, for purse of \$1,000.

Cholera is Raging in Vienna.
Paris.—The Havas Agency has received a dispatch from its agent at Madrid, who says it is officially announced there that an epidemic of cholera has broken out in Vienna.

British Ship Flies U. S. Flag.
Boston, Mass.—The British steamer Colonian of the Leyland line flew the American flag for forty-eight hours as a protection against German submarines while passing through the war zone, according to her commander on its arrival here.

Five Blocks in Portland Burned.
Portland, Ore.—Five blocks on the water front just south of the east approach of the Burnside bridge were completely destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at \$300,000.

Women Ask to Serve.
Berlin.—(Via London)—From the town of Brizen, in the Austrian Tyrol, numerous requests have been received by the military authorities in Vienna from women begging to be allowed to serve in the ranks as soldiers.

Michigan Has Corporation Limit.
Detroit.—The Ford Motor company, when it increases its capital from \$2,000,000 to \$100,000,000, must incorporate in some other state. Michigan limits corporations to \$25,000,000.

Oregon Loses Arm.
Washington.—General Obregon, Carranza's commander in the fighting against Villa at Leon, lost his right arm and narrowly escaped death while directing operations on the firing line.