

# GERMANY SENDS SECOND NOTE ON THE LUSITANIA DISASTER

## Reassures Safety of American Lives on Neutral Vessels

## WILL PERMIT PASSAGE OF U. S. SHIPS

## But in Return Will Entertain Hope That the American Government Will See That No Contraband Is Carried

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

"Berlin.—The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to his excellency, Ambassador Gerard, to the note of the 10th ultimo, re 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.

so that by 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 on trade.

"On November 14, 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.

**Have Stood Together.**

"The imperial German government welcomed with gratitude when the American government, in the note of May 15, itself recalled that Germany has 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 freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade.

**War of Self-Defense.**

"While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaimed war without mercy until our utter destruction, we were conducting war in self-defense, 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.

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 as applied to captures at sea and protection of the interest of neutrals.

"Even at the beginning of the present war the German government declared its willingness to ratify the declaration of London and thereby subject itself to the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals. Germany likewise has been always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy civilians 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.

**Case of 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 distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order of British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines, and the promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree to the dangers of war.

**Germany Not Guilty.**

"In the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed 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 peaceful countries, have stanned 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.

**Repeats Assurances.**

"In the spirit of friendship where-

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 that the American government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangement for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

**Can Travel Under U. S. Flag.**

"The imperial government believes it can assume that in this manner adequate steamers 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.

**Glad to Make Use of Offers.**

"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. (Signed.) "VON JAGOW."

**Italy's First Serious Loss.**

London.—The Italian navy has suffered its first serious loss, an Austrian submarine having successfully torpedoed the cruiser Amalfi in the narrow waters of the Adriatic. Most of the crew were saved. This is the second allied warship to fall a victim to an Austrian underwater craft, the French cruiser Leon Gambetti having, earlier in the war, been caught in the Ionian Sea.

All the belligerent powers are rapidly building submarines, and it is reported that Austria has nine at Pola alone. Thus the Italian ships will run serious risks in moving about the waters of the Adriatic, which are well suited to the submarines.

**Rates Must Conform.**

Washington, D. C.—The interstate commerce commission has ordered a reduction in Iowa-to-Kansas rates, to conform with the rates from the city of Omaha.

**Would Abolish Military Drills.**

San Francisco.—Resolutions demanding the abolition of military drills in all schools and protesting against preparedness for war as a means of peace were adopted by the international conference of women workers to promote permanent peace.

## NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

INTELLIGENCE HERE GATHERED COVERS WIDE AREA.

GREATER OR LESSER IMPORT

Includes What is Going On at Washington and in Other Sections of the Country.

**WAR NEWS.**

Hungary has prohibited purchase of meats on Tuesdays or Fridays, according to Budapest advices.

Italian armored cruiser Amalfi has been sunk in the upper Adriatic by an Austrian submarine. Most of the crew were saved.

Anglo-French naval circles are greatly alarmed at the report that seven great German submarines have reached the Dardanelles, an Athens dispatch declared.

The earl of Selborne, president of agriculture in the British House of Lords, said that the Germans were putting their whole ship building strength into the construction of submarines.

Special dispatches from the western front say that in the recent battle between Arras and La Bassée the French and British forces suffered fearful losses, one command alone losing 3,400 out of 4,200.

French casualties totaled 1,400,000 until June 1, 1915, according to an appeal issued in London by the French relief society. Of this number, 400,000 were killed, 700,000 wounded and 300,000 captured.

Closing of the Adriatic sea to merchant vessels of all nations, except when bound for Montenegro or Italian ports under convoy furnished by the Italian ministry of war, is announced in a telegram from Rome.

At the horse markets, established by the government in Berlin, where animals are offered for sale to the army, prices of late have gone up so far that many of the most valuable animals have not been bought. Many owners appear to be holding back their horses in the hope of a still higher price.

An alarming outbreak of cholera has occurred in the prisoners' camp at Debreczen, Hungary, according to the Budapest correspondent. "During a single week," says the correspondent, "there were 1,400 cases and over 300 deaths in a camp in which there were 17,000 Russians. The whole district has been closed to traffic."

Germany's reply to the American note regarding submarine warfare, which was brought to the attention of the German government after the sinking of the Lusitania, has just been received by the United States. It reiterates the assurance that American ships will not be interfered with so long as they are engaged in legitimate trade, nor the lives of Americans upon neutral ships be endangered.

**FINAL.**

J. D. Botkin, warden at the Kansas state penitentiary at Leavenworth, was suspended by Governor Capper pending an investigation of charges of inefficiency recently filed against the warden by B. D. Jones, a discharged employe.

William J. Bryan, former secretary of state, declared himself in favor of suffrage, and told an audience of women in San Francisco that he had not espoused their cause sooner because he had been busy with other matters.

Quincy A. Myers, former judge of the Indiana state supreme court, was agreed upon as the special judge to sit in the trials of Thomas Taggart, Mayor Joseph E. Bell and more than 100 other men who have been indicted for alleged election frauds.

For the first time an official compilation of automobile registration has been made by the department of agriculture. At the end of 1914 there were 1,666,984 pleasure automobiles in the United States and in addition 44,555 motor trucks, a total of 1,711,539 motor vehicles in use throughout the country.

C. C. Cox, one of the entrants in the 300-mile sweepstakes races, run at Sioux City, died of injuries received when his car plunged through a fence and turned over.

The Chicago Tribune states that twenty-nine persons were killed, 1,110 injured and \$319,025 fire loss resulted from the three-day celebration of Independence day this year, against twelve dead, 879 injured and \$99,545 fire loss last year.

The United States torpedo boat destroyer Conyngham was launched from the Cranston ship yards in Philadelphia. The vessel will make a speed of about twenty-nine and one-half knots an hour.

## NEW LAWS IN FORCE

MEASURES PASSED BY LAST LEGISLATURE EFFECTIVE.

MANY AMENDMENTS ARE MADE

Session Laws Numbered 305.—County Attorney Takes Over Duties of County Coroner.

Lincoln.—More than 200 changes in the state laws, including numerous entirely new statutes, went into effect in Nebraska July 8, as a result of the activities of the last legislature. The session laws number 305—a total of 216 house rolls and eighty-nine senate files have been passed by the last set of lawmakers. About ninety of these laws carried the emergency clause and became effective upon the signature by the governor.

**SPORTING**

Charley White of Chicago outpointed Freddie Welsh, world's lightweight champion, in their ten-round bout in the open at Brighton Beach race track, New York.

Clarence Jackson, three-cushion billiard champion of Michigan, defeated H. Solomon, Pacific coast title-holder, in the third block of their 200-point match, 50 to 46 in sixty-eight innings at Detroit.

Otto Walker of Oakland, Cal., won the second 300-mile international motorcycle race at Dodge City, Kan., clipping thirty minutes off the world's record for the distance. Walker's time was 3:55:45.

Three world's automobile speedway records were established at Tacoma, Wash., by Barney Oldfield. He did two miles on the Tacoma speedway in 1:10, one mile in 21:36 and the half mile in 0:16:36.

Frank Gotch, champion wrestler, after two years' retirement, won a match with Henry Ordeman of Minneapolis at Humboldt, Ia. Gotch won in straight falls of twenty-one and eighteen seconds, respectively.

Sarl Caddock, national amateur champion wrestler, defeated Joe Gustout, the "Russian lion," in two falls at Anita, Iowa. The first fall came in eleven minutes. The second fall was gained in eight minutes.

The Dubuque club of the Three-I league has surrendered its franchise to the league and it is said at least two other cities are ready to quit for the season. Bad weather and lack of attendance is given as the cause.

Willard (Dick) Wright of Worcester, N. Y., who has starred as catcher both at Lafayette college and Lehigh university, and who has just been graduated from Lafayette college, has signed to play professional ball with Brooklyn.

Joseph Stecher, Dodge, Neb., won the heavyweight wrestling championship of the world by defeating in two straight falls, Charles Cutler of Chicago. The first in seventeen minutes and the second in ten minutes. The match took place in Omaha.

## WASHINGTON.

Among the 149 young lawyers admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, were L. E. Bratton and Homer A. Whitehorn of Nebraska.

The department of agriculture announced the condition of the 1915 wheat crop as 87 per cent normal, with an estimated production of 963,000,000 bushels, based on July estimates.

Independence day was quietly observed in Washington. In the absence of President Wilson and most of the cabinet and with congress not in session, the celebration was devoid of the usual official character.

After an eight months' fight the United States department of agriculture reports the foot-and-mouth disease has been practically stamped out and the danger of another great destructive animal plague averted.

Prices paid farmers for the big crops grown this year decreased about 5.6 per cent during June, according to an estimate issued by the Department of Agriculture. For the last seven years the price level has increased two-tenths per cent in June.

A hearing on the application of railroads running from St. Louis to points in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma, for permission to charge higher freight rates between intermediate points than between through points has begun at St. Louis before Examiner Pitt of the Interstate Commerce commission.

The interstate commerce commission has announced that 159 important railroads' May net revenue per mile was \$501, against \$241 in May, 1914, the increase being due to operating economies.

The federal trade commission announces that a tour of the country will be taken for the purpose of continuing its foreign trade investigation. The commission will begin hearings in Chicago on July 19 and will visit other points in the middle west.

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Some of the laws which have become effective are:

The bill repealing the senatorial preference law, compelling legislators to sign statements No. 1 and 2.

Several bills having to do with the regulation of live stock shipments and the control of diseases among animals. Such as a strict law in this regard and gives the public better protection.

A law forbidding banks from deducting value of real estate mortgages from their capital stock for purposes of taxation.

Torren's land registration law, not compulsory, but allowing counties and individuals to say whether or not they shall come under it.

The Richmond bill, allowing county boards to contract court houses upon 55 per cent petition of taxpayers.

The Blumber bill, arranging election ballots in parallel columns and providing for making crosses in front of names.

The Matties bill providing for brief court opinions and doing away with necessity of filing opinions at time high bench's judgment is rendered.

Several irrigation bills giving land owners wider latitude and more help in meeting conditions arising in their section. Take into consideration the possible water storage project for Phelps and Kearney counties and also the possible purchase by the United States of the Tri-State ditch in Scottsbluff and Morrill counties.

Water power district bill, providing a plan of organization and carrying on the same.

The public warehouse bill bonding elevators coming in under the act and giving farmers more protection and wider opportunities to hold grain for best prices.

The nurse standard bill by Wallace Wilson, setting higher marks in this profession.

A law abolishing the office of county coroner and turning the duties over to the county attorney.

Several school laws providing for extension and benefits for rural sections and allowing more business to be shown in the operation of city schools.

A law requiring physicians to treat the eyes of all new-born babies with silver nitrate.

Nichols law allowing state banks to come under the state federal reserve system.

The Weesner bill placing serum plants under state regulation.

The chiropractic bill giving state sanction to the practice of healers of this school.

The Shumway law, providing for sterilization of defectives under certain restrictions.

**Taxes Are Higher.**

The European war is responsible for increasing the assessed valuation of Nebraska 7,000,000 dollars, if returns from remaining counties bear out the gains shown by the first thirty-seven counties. By raising the value of agricultural produce the war is exerting its influence. The total increase for the thirty-seven counties heard from amounts to \$2,100,000. The combined valuation for purposes of assessment, which is one-fifth of the actual valuation, was just a little below \$145,000,000. The grand total in 1914 for the ninety-three counties in the state was but \$471,933,972. At the same ration of increase, the valuation would show a gain of \$6,817,000. Only five of the counties reporting have shown a decrease. They are Box Butte, Boyd, Cass, Chase and Dixon.

**Power Plant May Be Near.**

Development of Blue river power plants at Milford, Crete and Beatrice may be possible within the near future if plans being considered now by the Moore syndicate of Detroit, are carried out. Mr. Moore, who holds the string to a huge money bag, is in Lincoln and is known to have been giving the problem some attention during the past few days. His syndicate still has Loup river holdings, but due to the fact that the heavy market is a considerable distance from the projected location it is probable that this development will not be put through at once. His large holdings in the Lincoln Traction Co. promises the development of the Blue river at a point where the electric current could be brought to Lincoln without great cost.

**Lincoln Postmaster Dead.**

Francis W. Brown, postmaster of Lincoln, died after an illness of a few weeks. He was mayor of Lincoln for two terms and was a candidate for congress on the democratic ticket.

**Valuation to Be Raised.**

As a result of a trip made by Secretary Poch and Land Commissioner Beckmann for the purpose of inspecting school land in Cherry and Brown counties, the valuation of a dozen tracts will be raised.

**Will Examine Trust Companies.**

State Auditor Smith will have the twelve trust companies doing business in Nebraska examined by State Accountant De France instead of employing a special examiner for that purpose.

**First 1915 Wheat.**

Warrensburg, Mo.—One dollar per bushel was the price received by G. M. Bancroft for the first load of 1915 wheat. It weighed fifty-nine and a half pounds.

**New Haven Suit is Dismissed.**

Boston, Mass.—A suit of minority stockholders to recover \$102,000,000 from former and present directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, who were charged with alleged improper expenditures of company funds has been dismissed.

**British Claim the Credit.**

London.—The British admiralty stated officially that the submarine which made a successful attack on a German warship on July 2 in the Baltic was a British boat.

**Prohibit Exportation.**

London.—An order-in-council was gazetted prohibiting the exportation from Great Britain of jute yarns, jute pieces goods and bags and sacks made for jute to any destination. Herebefore the prohibition only applied to certain European ports.