

MUST VISIT AND SEARCH BEFORE SINKING SHIPS

Germany Concedes Big Point to United States in New Naval Order.

KAISER'S NOTE CONCILIATORY

Answer to Wilson's Communication Says Every Consideration is Shown Neutrals in Restraint of Submarine Warfare — Partiality is Charged to United States and Sale of Munitions is Cited as Evidence.

The German admiralty has issued a new order to commanders of submarines that no more merchant vessels are to be sunk without first being visited and searched and that the people on board are to be given a chance to save their lives.

Berlin, Germany (by wireless via Sayville, N. Y.), May 5.—Following is the text of the note of the German government in reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare, delivered yesterday by Gottlieb von Jagow, the foreign secretary, to Ambassador Gerard:

"The undersigned, on behalf of the imperial German government, has the honor to present to his excellency, the ambassador of the United States, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 20 regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare:

"The German government banded over to the proper naval authorities for early investigation the evidence concerning the Sussex as communicated by the government of the United States. Judging by the results that the investigation has hitherto yielded, the German government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 10 as having been torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the Sussex.

Looking Into the Sussex Case.

"The German government begs to reserve further communication on the matter until certain points are ascertained which are of decisive importance for establishing the facts in the case. Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the vessel to be a man-of-war, the German government will not fail to draw the consequences resulting therefrom.

"In connection with the case of the Sussex the government of the United States made a series of statements the gist of which is the assertion that the incident is to be considered but one instance of a deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations by German submarine commanders.

Reputable Charge by U. S.

"The German government must emphatically repudiate the assertion. The German government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into details in the present stage of affairs, more particularly as the government of the United States omitted to substantiate the assertion by reference to concrete facts.

"The German government will only state that it has imposed far-reaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapon, solely in consideration of neutral interests, in spite of the fact that these restrictions are necessarily of advantage to Germany's enemies. No such consideration has ever been shown neutrals by Great Britain and her allies.

Orders International Law Obeyed.

"The German submarine forces have had, in fact, orders to conduct the submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, the sole exception being the conduct of warfare against enemy trade carried on enemy freight ships encountered in the war zone surrounding Great Britain. With regard to these no assurances have ever been given to the government of the United States. No such assurances are contained in the declaration of February 8, 1915.

"The German government cannot admit any doubt that these orders were given or are executed in good faith. Errors actually occurred. They can in no kind of warfare be avoided altogether. Allowances must be made in the conduct of naval warfare against an enemy resorting to all kinds of ruses, whether permissible or illicit.

Danger Can't Be Avoided.

"But apart from the possibility of errors, naval warfare, just like warfare on land, implies unavoidable dangers for neutral persons and goods entering the fighting zone. Even in cases where the naval action is confined to ordinary forms of cruiser warfare, neutral persons and goods repeatedly come to grief.

"The German government has repeatedly and explicitly pointed out the dangers from mines that have led to the loss of numerous ships.

Proposals Are Not Accepted.

"The German government has made several proposals to the government

of the United States in order to reduce to a minimum for American travelers and goods the inherent dangers of naval warfare. Unfortunately the government of the United States decided not to accept the proposals. Had it accepted, the government of the United States would have been instrumental in preventing the greater part of the accidents that Americans have met with in the meantime. The German government still stands by its offer to come to an agreement along these lines.

Can't Dispense With Submarine.

"As the German government repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of warfare against enemy trade. The German government, however, has now decided to make a further concession, adapting methods of submarine war to the interests of neutrals.

"In reaching this decision the German government is actuated by considerations which are above the level of the disputed question.

"The German government attaches no less importance to the sacred principles of humanity than the government of the United States. It again fully takes into account that both governments for many years co-operated in developing international law in conformity with these principles, the ultimate object of which has always been to confine warfare on sea and land to armed forces of belligerents and safeguard as far as possible noncombatants against the horrors of war.

Repeats Britain is to Blame.

"But although these considerations are of great weight, they alone would not under present circumstances have determined the attitude of the German government. For in answer to the appeal by the government of the United States on behalf of the sacred principles of humanity and international law, the German government must repeat once more, with all emphasis, that it was not the German but the British government which ignored all accepted rules of international law and extended this terrible war to the lives and property of noncombatants, having no regard whatever for the interests and rights of neutrals and noncombatants who through this method of warfare have been severely injured.

"In self-defense against the illegal conduct of British warfare, while fighting a bitter struggle for national existence, Germany had to resort to the hard but effective weapon of submarine warfare.

Discrimination is Charged.

"As matters stand, the German government cannot but reiterate regret that the sentiments of humanity which the government of the United States extends with such fervor to the unhappy victims of submarine warfare are not extended with the same warmth of feeling to many millions of women and children who, according to the avowed intention of the British government, shall be starved, and who, by their sufferings, shall force the victorious armies of the central powers into ignominious capitulation. The German government, in agreement with the German people, fails to understand this discrimination, all the more as it has repeatedly and explicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine weapon in strict conformity with the rules of international law as recognized before the outbreak of the war if Great Britain likewise was ready to adapt her conduct of warfare to these rules.

Britain Did Not Heat America.

"Several attempts made by the government of the United States to prevail upon the British government to act accordingly failed because of flat refusal on the part of the British government. Moreover, Great Britain again and again has violated international law, surpassing all bounds in outraging neutral rights. The latest measure adopted by Great Britain declaring German bunker coal contraband and establishing conditions under which English bunker coal alone is supplied to neutrals is nothing but an unheard-of attempt by way of exaction to force neutral tonnage into the service of British trade.

Severely Chides United States.

"The German people know that the government of the United States has the power to confine the war to armed forces of the belligerent countries in the interest of humanity and maintenance of international law. The government of the United States would have been certain of attaining this end had it been determined to insist against Great Britain on the incontrovertible rights to freedom of the seas. But as matters stand the German people are under the impression that the government of the United States, while demanding that Germany, struggling for existence, shall restrain the use of an effective weapon, and while making compliance with these demands a condition for maintenance of relations with Germany, confines itself to protests against illegal methods adopted by Germany's enemies. Moreover, the German people know that what considerable extent its enemies are supplied with all kinds of war material from the United States.

Belittles Plea of Humanity.

"It will, therefore, be understood that the appeal made by the government of the United States to sentiments of humanity and principles of international law cannot under the circumstances meet the same hearty response from the German people which such an appeal otherwise is certain to find here. If the German government, nevertheless, is resolved to go to the utmost limit of concessions it has been guided not alone by the friendship connecting the two great nations for over 100

years, but also by the thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world should the cruel and sanguinary war be extended and prolonged.

Germany Desirous of Peace.

"The German government, conscious of Germany's strength, twice within the last few months announced before the world its readiness to make peace on a basis safeguarding Germany's vital interests, thus indicating that it is not Germany's fault if peace is still withheld from the nations of Europe.

"The German government feels all the more justified in declaring that responsibility could not be borne before the forum of mankind and in history if, after 21 months of the war's duration, the submarine question under discussion between the German government and the government of the United States were to take a turn seriously threatening maintenance of peace between the two nations.

Anxious to Prevent Clash.

"As far as lies with the German government it wishes to prevent things from taking such a course. The German government, however, is prepared to do its utmost to confine operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German government believes, now as before, that it is in agreement with the government of the United States.

To Warn Ships and Save Lives.

"The German government, guided by this idea, notifies the government of the United States that German naval forces have received the following order:

"In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempts to escape or offer resistance."

"But neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for existence, shall for the sake of neutral interests restrict the use of an effective weapon if the enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German government is convinced that the government of the United States does not think of making a demand, knowing that the government of the United States repeatedly declares that it is determined to restore the principle of freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it has been violated.

Asks for Demand on Britain.

"Accordingly the German government is confident that in consequence of the new orders issued to the naval forces the government of the United States will also now consider all impediments removed which may have been in the way of mutual co-operation toward restoration of the freedom of the seas during the war, as suggested in the note of July 23, 1915, and it does not doubt that the government of the United States will now demand and insist that the British government shall forthwith observe the rules of international law universally recognized before the war, as laid down in the notes presented by the government of the United States to the British government December 28, 1914, and November 5, 1915.

Should steps taken by the government of the United States not attain the object it desires, to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations, the German government would then be facing a new situation, in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision.

"The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the American ambassador assurances of highest consideration."

VON JAGOW.

FINALLY GOT CLOCK RUNNING

Not Probable, However, That Mr. Spriggs Will Let Anyone Know How It Was Accomplished.

"I've nothing in particular especially to do tonight, so I think I'll fix that clock," decided Ossup Spwigg. "I'll show the people in this house whether I put off fixing it because I didn't know how or merely because I didn't have time before!"

And he lifted the handsome eight-day clock off the mantel and, after a half hour's concentration, removed the back. Dusting off the jewel-mounted ditty spring with the end of his handkerchief and pouring oil on the revolving gadgets and shimp-winders, he screwed the back on again, wound up the clock and shook it.

The clock continued in a state of innocuous inactivity.

"Humph!" Ossup Spwigg exclaimed to himself, and this time took the face off and squirted eau de cologne into the left port hole. Then, after breathing a prayer on the hands and rubbing it in well, he returned the clock its face and shook it again.

It remained in a condition of non-committal somnolence.

"Heck!" swore Ossup Spwigg, and hurled the blamed thing forcibly into the stone fireplace. Instantly it began ticking with sensible industriousness.

"Leave it to me!" said he loftily, and placed the clock back on the mantel and lit his pipe with the air of somebody who really was somebody.—Louisville Times.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS

DATES FOR COMING EVENTS.

- May 14—Proclaimed "Mothers' Day" in Nebraska.
May 16 to 18—State G. A. R. Encampment at Lexington.
May 15-18—State Dental Society annual convention at Lincoln.
May 23-24-25—State Harness and Saddle Makers' association meeting at Columbus.
May 23, 24, 25—Nebraska Medical Association convention at Omaha.
May 24-25—State Association of Commercial Clubs' Convention at Omaha.
June 5 and 6—Pageant of Lincoln, presenting "The Gate City."
June 5-6—Spanish War Veterans' State Convention at North Platte.
June 12 to 15—Trans-Mississippi Bakers' Ass'n convention at Omaha.
June 13-14-15—Annual convention of Nebraska Elks at Omaha.
June 13 to 16—State P. E. O. Convention at Alliance.
June 13-14-15—Great Western Handicap Tournament at Omaha.
June 19-20-21-22—American Union of Swedish Singers, West. Div., concert and convention at Omaha.
June 29 to 31—State Stockmen's convention at Alliance.
June 21 to 23—Fraternal Order of Eagles, state meeting at Lincoln.
July 25—Nebraska Democratic convention at Hastings.
July 3-4-5—Mid-Summer Race Meet at Kearney.
July 10-11-12—Northwestern Hotel Men's Association Convention at Omaha.

The executive committee of the Nebraska Press association met at York recently, and fixed August 7 as the date for starting on their summer excursion through western Nebraska and the meeting place will be at Grand Island. A special train of sleepers will be provided and only members of the Nebraska Press association and members of their immediate families will be allowed to join the party.

The lid is now on tight at Beatrice, and in addition to being on the look out for bootleggers the police are enforcing the ordinance which prohibits games of chance in pool halls, cigar stores and confectioneries. A campaign is also being waged against "speeding" and the mayor has warned autoists that all violators of the ordinance will be arrested.

Contractors on the Chalco-Yutan cut-off of the Burlington are pushing the grading of the fifteen miles that is to connect the main line out of Omaha with the Ashland-Sloux City branch. At the rate at which the work is progressing the grading will be completed during the early summer, instead of during the fall, as had been figured upon.

At a meeting of the Plattsmouth Commercial club steps were taken to inaugurate what shall be known as "home coming week," in which all former residents of Plattsmouth will be invited to come and spend the week in the city as its guests. Many novel features have been considered for the week.

At a spirited session of the Fairbury city council it was decided to reconsider the matter of granting licenses to the six pool and billiard halls in Fairbury and the proposition carried by a vote of 4 to 3. The license remains at \$25 and the halls opened after being closed for several days.

Building operations in Omaha for the first four months of this year were \$1,746,707, as against \$974,455 for the corresponding period of last year. The total for April was \$406,936; April last year, \$399,420.

The official canvass of the school land proposition voted on at Crete recently gave those in favor of the bond a majority of 97 votes, and as a result Crete will have a new \$40,000 school building.

The Elmwood Booster club has been reorganized and now goes by the name of the Elmwood Commercial club.

The city council of Grand Island has voted to reduce the number of saloons from twenty-four to twenty.

The whole of Gage county now has but two saloons, Barneston and Pickering each have one.

The Thayer county commissioners have purchased a tractor to be used in working the county roads.

The price of horseshoeing has gone up in Omaha for the first time since the civil war. It now costs \$2.50 to have a horse shod with new shoes and \$1.40 with old shoes, in the metropolis. The advance in price is attributed to the increased cost of materials.

Grand Island was elected as the convention city for 1917 for the Nebraska State Travelers' Protective association, at its recent convention at Alliance. Two hundred delegates were in attendance, the largest of rural school districts. Nos. 15, 77 and 78 of Buffalo county have effected a consolidation for high school purposes. As a result a new high school building will probably be built at Riverdale.

Two hundred young men and women were injured, none seriously, which is very remarkable, when a specially constructed stand collapsed during a May day festival at Grand Island.

Work will commence in the near future on Falls City's new postoffice. The cost of the building will be about \$51,000.

THE PRIMARY RESULTS

NEVILLE AND SUTTON WILL HEAD THE STATE TICKET

SHOW 192,033 TOTAL VOTES

The Largest Vote Ever Cast at a Nebraska Primary.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Lincoln.—Final returns from the primary election have been received at the office of Secretary of State Pool, and the complete vote tabulated and totaled with the exception of the vote on regents of the university and judges of the supreme court.

A total of 192,033 voters turned out to the state-wide primaries. On the republican ticket A. L. Sutton won the nomination for governor over McKelvie by 805, Railway Commissioner Henry T. Clarke defeated C. A. Randall for railway commissioner on the republican ticket by a majority of 447. G. G. Marsh for state auditor on the republican ticket defeated W. L. Minor by 268.

On the democratic ticket Keith Neville defeated Charles W. Bryan for the nomination for governor by a majority of 12,640. Mr. Neville is wet and Judge A. L. Sutton on the republican ticket is dry.

Senator Hitchcock beat his opponent, I. J. Dunn, by 14,762. Arthur Mullen won over Jim Dahlman for democratic national committeeman by 6,442.

The total vote as tabulated is here shown:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate/Party and Total Votes. Includes Republican (102,755), Democratic (89,278), Socialist (1,031), Prohibition (493), Populist (428), Progressive (412), Total (192,033).

Table with 2 columns: Candidate/Party and Total Votes. Includes Democrat-Wilson (69,500), Ross (9,417), Democrat (37), Scattering (200), Republican-Committee (26,800), Estabrook (26,800), Boss (5,506), Hughes (15,533), Democrat (2,204), Populist-Wilson (124), Scattering (27), Progressive-Roosevelt (171), Scattering (34), Socialist-Denson (438), After (438), Prohibition-Foss (117), Landreth (117), Scattering (33).

Table with 2 columns: Candidate/Party and Total Votes. Includes Democrat-Morehead (69,469), Marshall (150), Scattering (79), Republican-Burkett (60,815), Webster (23,683), Scattering (44), Populist-Mohead (54), Scattering (21), Socialist-Kilpatrick (314), Democrat-W. H. Thompson (47,566), W. D. Odham (43,129), J. J. Thomas (42,283), W. B. Price (41,153), W. J. Bryan (37,793), L. J. Platt (37,167), Douglas-Cones (30,819), Demo-alternates-Douglas-Cones (28), W. J. Bryan (24), W. D. Odham (22), W. B. Price (21), L. J. Platt (21), J. J. Thomas (21), Republican-E. R. Kearney (47,357), N. P. Dodge (47,359), H. H. Badridge (51,782), E. W. Currie (39,923), A. C. Epperson (41,523), R. J. Kilpatrick (42,400), E. L. Hevline (35,411), W. A. Grotz (50,531), F. J. White (49,151), O. O. Snyder (44,058), A. D. Wood (50,125), V. Buresh (26,311), E. D. Beach (45,199), A. Saluaha (28,852), Progressive-J. H. Humphrey (39,996), H. E. Sackett (302), W. J. Broth (298), J. T. Gibson (288), National Committeeman (39,270), Democrat-Arthur Mullen (32,228), Republican-R. B. Howell (52,856), C. F. Merow (31,012), United States Senator (50,852), I. J. Dunn (26,090), Republican-John L. Kennedy (47,445), C. H. Aldrich (41,977), Governor (46,662), Democrat-Keith Neville (39,022), W. J. Bryan (39,992), Republican-A. L. Sutton (30,097), S. R. McKelvie (30,097), C. J. Miles (29,029), W. A. Grotz (50,531), W. Madgett (5,029), Lieutenant Governor (35,206), Democrat-Edgar Howard (29,606), James Pearson (18,900), W. B. Hanning (37,759), Republican-H. P. Shumway (37,759), Walter Kiesel (25,311), T. E. Nordgren (25,601), Secretary of State (69,810), Republican-Addison Wait (36,773), W. B. Smith (21,903), W. S. Wallie (15,312), C. F. Hensel (14,314), State Auditor (65,193), Republican-W. H. Smith (41,056), W. L. Minor (40,988), State Treasurer (42,005), Democrat-G. E. Hall (31,489), Harry Adams (44,238), Republican-W. H. Reynolds (40,219), F. C. Hamer (63,793), State Superintendent (79,578), Democrat-Wills E. Reed (39,441), G. W. Berger (34,127), Republican-Robert W. Dewore (37,580), H. Hallderson (56,792), C. P. Anderberg (17,951), State Land Commissioner (25,501), Democrat-G. L. Shumway (9,282), A. J. Zilger (29,448), E. B. Zimmerman (14,606), Henry Oberman (41,706), Republican-Fred Beckmann (12,860), J. W. Leedom (28,016), H. L. Cook (28,016), Railway Commissioner (26,451), Democrat-Victor Wilson (10,936), Andrew Clute (6,928), F. S. Hughes (14,695), W. S. Ridgell (12,435), R. W. Halston (25,425), Republican-Henry T. Clarke (24,978), C. A. Randall (22,225), Walter Johnson (12,317), Thomas Long (12,317).

Washington.—Germany's note has postponed, if it actually has not averted, a diplomatic break with the United States. President Wilson will make the decision after he has read the official text which has reached the state department by cable from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. It was stated authoritatively at the cabinet meeting that if the official text bore news dispatches Germany's assurances undoubtedly would be accepted and before taking another step the United States would await the fulfillment of her latest promises.

Tenative Pact With Mexico. El Paso, Tex.—Mexican military men believe that the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico will take place in about two months, it is learned here. American officers will acknowledge no agreement on the subject. The Mexicans say that in view of the dispositions to be made by General Hugh Scott, the hunting down of the bandit groups in Chihuahua and Durango can scarcely take more than that period of time.

"I DON'T SUFFER ANY MORE"

"Feel Like a New Person," says Mrs. Hamilton.

New Castle, Ind.—"From the time I was eleven years old until I was seventeen I suffered each month so I had to be in bed. I had headache, backache and such pains I would cramp double every month. I did not know what it was to be easy a minute. My health was all run down and the doctors did not do me any good. A neighbor told my mother about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I took it, and now I feel like a new person. I don't suffer any more and I am regular every month."—Mrs. HAZEL HAMILTON, 822 South 15th St.



"When a remedy has lived for forty years, steadily growing in popularity and influence, and thousands upon thousands of women declare they owe their health to it, is it not reasonable to believe that it is an article of great merit?"

"If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence."

How It Impressed Him. Willie's father was trying to impress upon him the tremendous progress that science and invention have made in the past fifty years.

"Just think, Willie," he said, "When I was a boy there were no telephones, no electric lights, no talking machines, no moving pictures, no X-rays, no wireless telegraphy, no—"

"Gee," interrupted Willie. "What an awful lot of bicks everybody must have been!"

CUTICURA COMFORTS BABY

Suffering From Itching, Burning Rashes, Eczema, etc. Trial Free.

Give baby a bath with hot water and Cuticura Soap, using plenty of Soap. Dry lightly and apply Cuticura Ointment gently to all affected parts. Instant relief follows and baby falls into a refreshing sleep, the first perhaps in weeks. Nothing more effective.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv. "

Too Busy. "John, I don't believe you paid any attention whatever to the sermon today."

"How could I, my dear? I was trying to figure out how I am going to pay for the Easter hats and gowns you and the girls are wearing."

Too many men turn down a paying job for reform work that doesn't pay them anything.

Ready money doth great cures.

When Housework Drags

Keeping house is hard enough when well. The woman who has a bad back, blue, nervous spells, and dizzy headaches, has a hard lot, for the family tasks never let up. Probably it's the result of kidney trouble and not the much-feared "woman's weakness." Strengthen the kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills. They are as harmless as any pills they are effective and may be used for children with weak kidneys, too.

A Nebraska Case

Mrs. Nathaniel Corby, Neigh, Neb., says: "My kidneys were very weak and I had pains in my back and limbs. After a hard day's work, my back was especially painful and mornings I was lame and sore. The kidney secretions were scanty and I was miserable in every way. As soon as I took Doan's Kidney Pills I felt better and continued use removed the ailments. I have used this medicine since with fine results."

Get Doan's at Any Store, Or a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS POSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

Warranted

Nebraska Directory

THE PAXTON HOTEL

Omaha, Nebraska EUROPEAN PLAN Rooms from \$1.00 single, 75 cents up double. CAFE PRICES REASONABLE

W. N. U., LINCOLN, NO. 20-1916.