

COLOGNE JOURNAL THINKS U. S. WILL STOP WITH WORDS

Newspaper of Fatherland Says War Unpopular in United States Because it Destroys Business.

THINKS HATRED WILL SUBSIDE

Certain Wave of Anti-German Feeling Will Ebb After it Has Mounted Still Higher.

IS "PRODUCT OF AGITATION"

BULLETIN. NEW YORK, May 14.—Without an American on board the White Star liner Cymric sailed today for Liverpool under the British flag. It had aboard 965 persons, including the crew of 400.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, May 14.—(Via London.)—The Cologne Volks Zeitung, commenting upon expressions of American opinion concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, says:

"Americans are very prone to criticize without any expectation that such fighting words will make any great impression upon those whom they denounce.

War Not Popular.

"They feel relieved when they have given frank expression of their irritation. In America, however, war is most unpopular, because it destroys business.

"There is no need therefore to apprehend that America will join the war against us, but it may be taken for granted that the wave of anti-German hatred will continue to mount still higher. We deplore, but we cannot prevent it. Anti-German feeling is a product of agitation. It slowly mounted and will also slowly subside.

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WASHINGTON, May 14.—Secretary Bryan made the following statement this afternoon:

"The German ambassador had brought to our attention the fact that statements have been made in newspapers, purporting to be made by members of the embassy staff, statements which were pure inventions. He asked us to warn the press against false statements about the embassy."

"I have not received any instructions. I have not heard anything. I do not know anything," said Count Bernstorff after a conference with Chancellor Linsing at the state department.

Although Ambassador Gerard had been directed to notify the State department of his receipts of the American note, no word came today from him. Officials were sure, however, that the communication had reached Berlin and undoubtedly had been presented to the German foreign office. The absence of any message from Mr. Gerard they attribute to the congestion to telegraph wires in Italy.

Cattleman Shot by Sheep Herder

ABERDEEN, S. D., May 14.—(Special Telegram.)—In a quarrel over a stock range, a sheep herder named Bell shot Claude Hurron, a cattleman, through the heart on the range in Perkins county, twelve miles north of Faith. Bell is under arrest. Hurron was a prominent ranchman of that region, having been on the range for fifteen years.

The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Saturday: For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity—Probably showers.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Table with 2 columns: Hour and Temperature. Rows include 5 A.M., 6 A.M., 7 A.M., 8 A.M., 9 A.M., 10 A.M., 11 A.M., 12 M., 1 P.M., 2 P.M., 3 P.M., 4 P.M., 5 P.M., 6 P.M., 7 P.M., 8 P.M., 9 P.M.

SHOWER

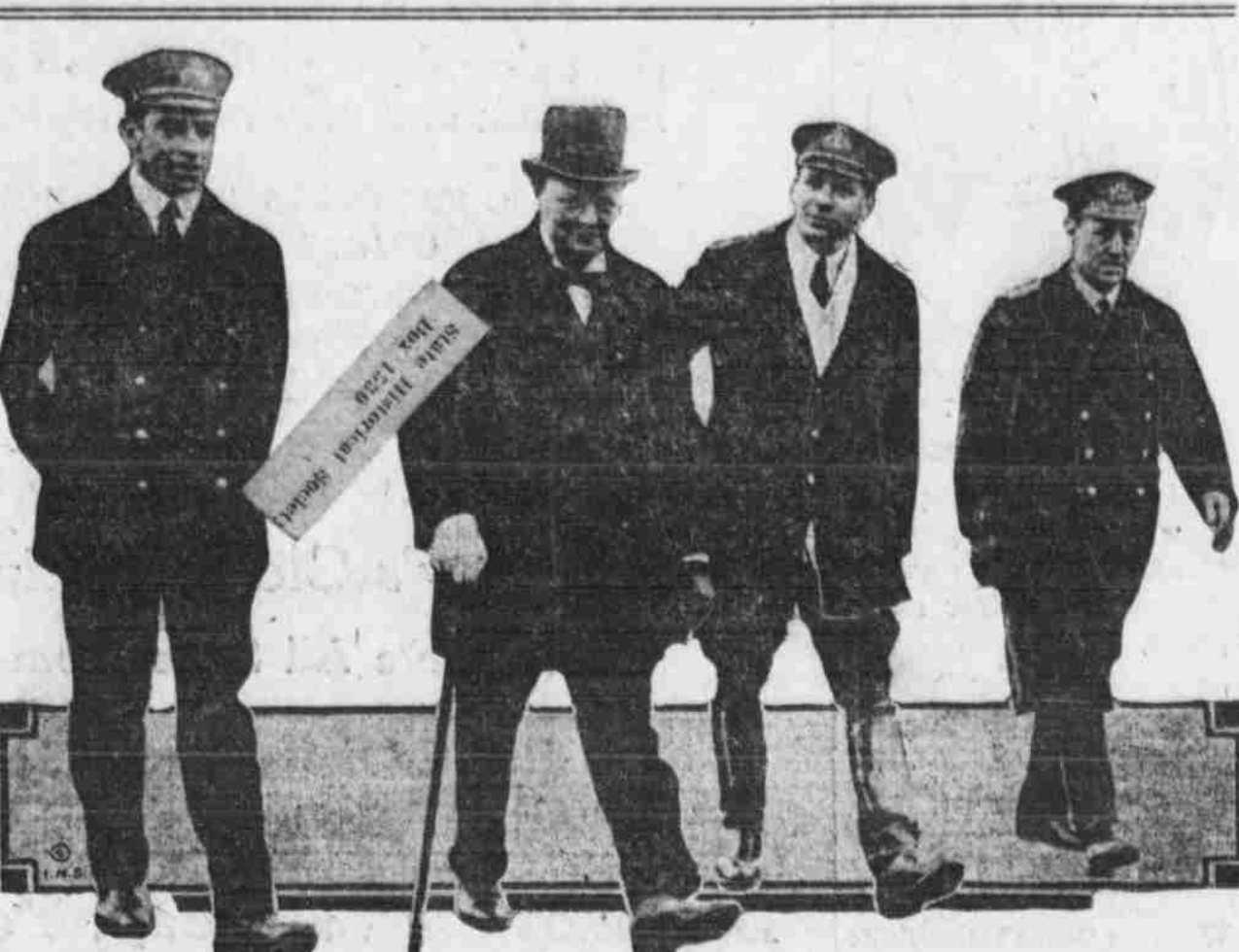
Comparative Local Record. Highest yesterday 77, Lowest yesterday 51, Mean temperature since March 54.5, Precipitation 0.00.

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal.

Table with 2 columns: Station and State, and Temp. P.M. Rain. Rows include Cheyenne, Denver, Des Moines, Dodge City, Lander, North Platte, Omaha, Pueblo, Rapid City, Salt Lake City, Santa Fe, Shreveport, Sioux City, Valentine.

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

WITH GREAT BRITAIN'S AIR FIGHTERS—Winston Churchill, first lord of the Admiralty, visiting aviation headquarters at Hendon; Claude Graham-White, flight commander of the British navy, at his right, and Flight Commander Sitwell, at his left.



CONDITIONS GROW WORSE IN BELGIUM

Large Increase Reported in the Number of Persons Compelled to Seek Public Relief.

PRIVATE CHARITIES EXHAUSTED

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, May 14.—A striking picture of the condition of affairs in Belgium is given by an article in the Berlin Vorwaerts, protesting against too optimistic views in the German press of the Belgian political and economic situation. The extracts of the article as published in London are:

"The attempt to apply the slogan 'Business as usual' to the present state of things in Belgium is due in part to the inability of the newspapers to make the necessary investigations there. We are told that the boulevards of Brussels are crowded and that great numbers of people occupy the chairs in front of the cafes; therefore we deduce that social life is going on as usual throughout the country."

"But we can correct such a judgment promptly from the figures of the public relief institutions. For an appreciation of the real economic situation in Brussels and of the psychological situation of the people there, a knowledge of public relief is more important than the appearance of the boulevards."

"It is undeniable that in Brussels the number of burghers forced to fetch their food from one of the relief centers is growing. In September the figures were 23 per cent; April 1 they were 28 per cent of the population."

"Another point of importance is the increasing dearth of things. It is an exaggerated view to take that normal conditions are returning to a city where 200,000 people are fed daily by charity. For this purpose over \$13,000 a day is required, and this does not provide for the distribution of clothing, relief of unemployed and care of children. Private charity is almost exhausted and voluntary collections produce less and less."

"In the Belgian provinces the situation is about the same. The German authorities are willing to improve these conditions, but there are many difficulties. Railway tariffs are constantly altering, so that business people are unable to regulate their traffic in the light of knowledge of the cost of transportation. Public telephone communication is not allowed. Business letters are subject to delay and rigid censorship. Telegrams frequently take three days for delivery."

No Business Improvement. "Another difficulty is the uncertainty into which industry is thrown by the constant requisition of machinery. The possibility of such requisitioning by the military authorities does not encourage the setting up of new machines or the maintenance of old ones. The revival of Belgian industry of which many of our newspapers speak amounts to this: A number of businesses are working two or three days a week."

"These facts should be a warning against exaggerated optimism as to amelioration of affairs in Belgium. In neutral countries such talk can only have an unfortunate effect."

"The greatest organizing genius would not be able to restore the crushed industries of this most troubled of all countries by a wave of the hand, or raise again the courage of a people who are as deeply attached as Germans themselves to their political independence."

German Submarine Sunk in North Sea by Merchantman

BLITHE, England, May 14.—(13-15 p. m.)—A German submarine is reported to have been sunk in the North Sea. The captain of the steamer Collaraine, on reaching port today stated that his vessel apparently had destroyed the submarine by ramming it off the Northumberland coast.

No submarine was seen, but the captain said his ship struck a submerged obstacle. A large quantity of oil subsequently appeared on the surface and the conclusion was drawn that a submarine had been run down.

Peace Advocates Say People Unanimously Will Support Wilson

CLEVELAND, May 14.—Prominent delegates to the world court congress read President Wilson's note to Germany today and all agreed that whatever contingency arose the government would receive the firm support of the nation.

"The American public will stand back to the government in any emergency which arises," said John Hayes Hammond, chairman of congress.

"In the present situation the solid support of America is at the command of President Wilson and leaders in social and economic life undoubtedly will be glad to lend him the support of their patriotic and helpful counsel."

"I have no doubt in the absence of congress, the president is enlisting the counsel of men experienced in international affairs, and representing all parties and all sentiments."

"The note to Germany is an excellent worded state document. Americans generally desire peace, but not at a sacrifice of honor and dignity and the note seems to express this attitude."

"If the situation develops to that point where it is impossible to avoid conflict the American people will stand solidly behind the government. In such an event anarchy, religion and politics will have in my opinion, absolutely no influence on the attitude of our citizenry, 'hypnotized' or otherwise."

It is to be hoped that this crisis will be passed without a serious break in the long standing friendship existing between Germany and the United States. Self-respect and national honor, however, arise above all other considerations, and as President Wilson asserts and defends them he is assured of the sympathy and support of the American people.

The world court congress today entered on the third and last day of its session. Dr. Albert Shaw, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks and Prof. Samuel T. Dutton were speakers at the day sessions.

Tonight John Mitchell, Dr. John Wesley Hill, general Ballington Booth and Dr. Charles F. Thwing will be the speakers.

King George Drops Kaiser and Ally as Knights of Garter

LONDON, May 14.—The king, as sovereign of the Order of the Garter, says an official announcement issued tonight, has given directions that the following names forthwith be struck off the roll of the knights of the order:

Six Firemen Are Crushed Under Wall

NEWARK, N. J., May 14.—Six firemen were crushed under a falling brick wall early today while fighting a \$700,000 fire, which burned three four-story buildings of the leather manufacturing plant of George Stengel, Inc. here. Some of the firemen were severely injured. They cannot recover.

War Pictures From the Front Full Page in The Sunday Bee

HINTS ENGLAND TO RESORT TO DRAFT

Lord High Chancellor Haldane Intimates Conscription Necessary to Fill Armies.

RUSS RETREAT IN GALICIA

LONDON, May 14.—Viscount Haldane, lord high chancellor, in the house of lords today intimated that the government was considering the necessity of departing from the voluntary system of military enlistment and resorting to universal service throughout the kingdom.

For the present, he said, the hands of the war office were full with the men they possessed, but it might be necessary to reconsider the situation in the light of the tremendous necessities with which the nation was confronted.

More Men Needed. This appears to confirm the idea prevalent here that while recruiting has been satisfactory the very heavy fighting which has been taking place in Flanders, where the Germans have for almost a week been attacking with the greatest violence the British line, shows that many more men will be required if victory is to be attained.

Thus far the British troops, according to Field Marshal Sir John French, have withstood all the German onslaughts, and while at times they have been compelled to give some ground their counter attacks brought them back to the position from which they started. However, this has been costly business, for the German artillery bombardments has been very severe and counter attacks are always followed by heavy casualties.

King's Right. The action of the cabinet found it impossible to bridge the difference separating them from the followers of Signor Giolitti. They handed in their resignations for the reason that they preferred to follow the course rather than appear before Parliament when it meets May 20 and give to the world an exhibition of internal division in Italy, which probably will be accompanied by recriminations and accusations. To do so would be most undignified for Italy.

The action of the cabinet leaves King Victor Emmanuel free to choose the men he considers best adapted to guide Italy in the present grave situation.

Both Signors Marcora and Manfredi have been mentioned as possible premiers.

Allies Stronger Now. In their attempt of October and November last to reach Calais, the Germans continued their attacks for six weeks, but the allied force was much weaker than the Germans were not in the position of having to meet counter-offensives as they have now to the north of Arras, in the Weverre and at other points along the western front.

Of these the most important is that in which the French are carrying out the joint attack to the point where their line joins the British and in which they continue to meet with unvarying success. They report again today the capture—which the Germans admit—of very strongly fortified positions and one road at least which the Germans have been using to bring up reinforcements to their positions near La Bassée. Therefore it is believed here that the French successes will lighten the pressure which the Germans are bringing to bear on the British around Ypres.

Another suggestion advanced is that the day has arrived for the formation of a great national cabinet similar to that of France, a ministry to include the leading figures of all parties to which there shall be entrusted the momentous decision now before the country.

ATTEMPT MADE TO ROB AMERICAN WOMAN IN PARIS

PARIS, May 14.—A high school student, whose name is withheld by the police because of his family connections, was arrested last night on a charge of attempting to rob Mrs. Brandt, reported to be a wealthy American, when she rested his attempt to rob her apartments in the Rue de la Pompe. The youth was frightened by Mrs. Brandt's screams and fled, running into the arms of a policeman just outside the door. The police profess to believe he was the dupes of older associates, who planned the robbery and other arrests are expected.

STOP OFF IN OMAHA THE GATE-CITY-OF-THE-WEST. Omaha is the recognized convention city for this section of the middle west. The municipality is about to take over and run as a public institution, the beautiful and spacious auditorium, erected to accommodate big meetings and popular entertainments.

RIOTS IN ROME REACH A STAGE OF REVOLUTION

Entire City Occupied by Military and Maddened Crowds Cry Out for Nation to Rush to Fray.

PARLIAMENT WINDOWS BROKEN

Disturbances Are Also Reported from Milan, Where Firearms Are Used.

NEW MINISTRY IS PROBABLE

ROME, May 14.—(Via Paris.)—Premier Salandra has convoked a council of ministers who are now meeting to make a decision relative to the present crisis.

ROME, May 14.—(Via Paris.)—The agitation in Rome has assumed almost a revolutionary character. The entire city has been occupied by the military.

Dispatches from Milan say serious rioting has broken out in that city over the present political situation. The adherents of the opposing political factions have resorted to the use of firearms and the situation is most grave.

Smash Windows.

A Roman mob made its way this morning to the Piazza Montecitorio, where is located the Chamber of Deputies, and forced entrance into the building by smashing windows.

The belief is growing rapidly that there inevitably will be formed another Salandra cabinet, or at least a cabinet which will follow the same foreign policy as the Salandra ministry.

The cabinet met today and immediately thereafter Premier Salandra visited the king. No information was given out concerning the meeting of the cabinet, sessions of which are now being held daily.

Tribuna's View. The Tribuna, which is regarded as the organ of former Premier Giolitti, says undoubtedly the cabinet did not take into consideration that it was able to command a majority in Parliament only on account of the support given by Signor Giolitti.

Owing to this fact, the Tribuna asserts, Signor Giolitti is entitled to be informed of the progress of negotiations with the central empire.

This paper expresses the hope that some agreement will be reached before the reopening of Parliament, so that the members of that body may be able to give united support to the government.

Dispatches from all parts of Italy set forth that the receipt of the news of the resignation of the cabinet produced an extraordinary sensation. Parliament in Rome deduce that a large majority of the people are in favor of a policy of hostility against Austria.

Cabinet's Difficulty. The members of the cabinet found it impossible to bridge the difference separating them from the followers of Signor Giolitti. They handed in their resignations for the reason that they preferred to follow the course rather than appear before Parliament when it meets May 20 and give to the world an exhibition of internal division in Italy, which probably will be accompanied by recriminations and accusations. To do so would be most undignified for Italy.

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ALLIES DRIVING WEDGE IN GERMAN LINE NEAR ARRAS

For First Time in Six Months Official Announcements Agree on Result of Fighting in West.

FRENCH MOVE IS IMPORTANT

Slight Further Advance Will Open a Wide Gap Which Will Necessitate Retreat.

TEUTONS MARCH ON PRZEMYSL

The Day's War News

THE FURIOUS ATTACK of the French along the section of the front just south of the Belgian border is said to have resulted in a further advance. The official statement from Paris announces the capture of several German trenches near Souchez.

PETROGRAD SAYS the German movement in Galicia has been checked permanently. The Russians have fallen back on strong positions along the River San, which runs through central Galicia.

GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS in favor of war are reported in dispatches from Rome. So far as is known King Victor Emmanuel has not accepted or declined to accept the resignation of the cabinet, tendered last night.

ADVICES FROM the Dardanelles, as conveyed from sources favorable to the allies, say the French and British forces are continuing to gain in the land fighting, although it is conceded the decisive phase has not been reached.

GREAT BATTLE now in progress in northern France is characterized in London dispatches as one of unbelievable fury. It is said both sides have been exhausted by the struggle, but that the allies are holding firmly to the positions in which they are now established.

RUSSIAN WAR OFFICE announces that the battle in western Galicia is becoming less intense, but official reports from Berlin and Warsaw continue to claim that the Austro-German forces are sweeping eastward, putting the Russians to rout and capturing vast numbers of prisoners.

LONDON, May 14.—For the first time in the last six months the authors of the German and French official announcements on the progress of hostilities find themselves in agreement. The German communication admits the truth of the more important claims made by General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, as to the great successes won by the French between La Bassée and Arras.

If this attack can be pushed home, the consequences will be still more marked in the opinion of British military commentators, who are claiming today that a little further advance by the French will open a conspicuous gap in the German line, a development which will necessitate the falling back of the Germans on a wide front.

To the north of La Bassée the British are doing little more than holding their own, but at the same time they are keeping great masses of Germans engaged in the West Gallian front which would be available against the French offensive.

Germans Advance on Przemysl. In the eastern field the German forces in Galicia which are said to number 1,500,000 men, are reported to be within twenty miles of Przemysl. The Russians appear to be developing counter strokes both on the West Gallian front and in Bukowina and their claim initial successes, but military men here are careful of committing themselves on the outcome of these activities pending further developments.

The last made by Lord Haldane of the possibility of conscription has been interpreted in some quarters as meaning there is now less confidence that the war will be over by fall.

The resignation of the Italian cabinet has displeased the general public, but well informed political observers think it is only a move in the game and that the final developments will be the advent of Italy on the side of the allies.

French Official Report. PARIS, March 24.—The French war office this afternoon issued the following statement on the progress of hostilities: "It has been raining without stop since yesterday morning. Last night in spite of the handicap of a difficult and slippery terrain we occupied several German trenches to the southwest of Souchez and we have maintained on the rest of the front from Loos to Arras all the gains recently made by us."

"In the valley of the Aisne we yesterday destroyed four German blockhouses and leveled several trenches."

COTTON CONSUMPTION CONTINUES TO INCREASE

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Cotton used during April was 335,610 bales, exclusive of lint, compared with 469,446 in April last year, the census bureau announced today. During the nine months ending April 30 cotton used was 4,071,336 bales, against 4,244,166 in the same period the previous year.

Cotton on hand April 30 in manufacturing establishments was 1,581,035 bales, against 1,873,098 last year, and in independent warehouses 3,860,199 bales against 3,563,236 last year.

Exports in April were 272,008 bales, against 222,222 last year and for the nine months 2,361,871 bales, against 2,324,259 in last year's period.

Imports were 54,679 bales, against 32,917 last year and for the nine months 261,259 bales, against 188,674 in last year's period.

WHITE HOUSE IS AWAITING REPLY FROM GERMANY

Officials Say that Any Further Discussion of Situation by Them Will Be Useless as Well as Inexpedient.

ALL EYES TURNED TO BERLIN

Terms of Treaty with Prussia in Direct Contradiction of Kaiser's Present Sea Policy.

INTERNATIONAL LAW IS QUOTED

WASHINGTON, May 14.—White House officials today adopted the policy of silence so far as the American note to Germany is concerned. They felt that any discussion of the situation would be useless and inopportune inasmuch as the question is now before the Berlin government.

The cabinet met today in a regular session, but no further action was contemplated pending the receipt of Germany's reply. The president took a short automobile ride before the cabinet meeting and will leave late tonight on the Mayflower for New York to review the Atlantic fleet there next week.

During the trip, which will last nearly a week, the president will be kept in touch with every development in the situation, but only important matters will be placed before him. He has declined many invitations to events in New York not connected with the review of the fleet.

All Eyes Turned Toward Berlin. The government and people of the United States today turned, expectantly toward Berlin, where Ambassador Gerard had been instructed to present to the German foreign office a note calling the attention of the imperial government to the unlawful and inhuman destruction of the Lusitania and other violations of American rights on the high seas.

Germany is asked in the note to disavow the acts of its submarine commanders in the torpedoing without warning of the Lusitania, a British ship, with a loss of more than 100 American lives, and the American steamer, Gullflight, "as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death." Reparation, "so far as reparation is possible," is asked, and the United States contemplates "confidently expects that the imperial German government will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence" of such acts and practices.

No time is specified for a reply, but the communication says "the government and people of the United States look to the imperial German government for just, prompt and enlightened action in this vital matter."

The course to be pursued by the United States in the event of a noncompliance with its request and expectations, is not stated, but high officials pointed out that the conclusion of the note was intended to impress upon Germany that there should be no misapprehension in Berlin of the firm purpose of the United States to safeguard its rights by any means necessary. This is expressed in the final sentence, which says:

"The imperial German government will not expect the government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

Lusitania Sunk Week Ago. It was just a week ago today that the Lusitania was struck by a German torpedo and sunk, with the loss of many neutral lives besides the scores of Americans. The United States government is the first to act. The other neutral nations, most of whom have been waiting for the policy of the United States to be revealed, are now expected to decide what representations they will make. As the note was read today by diplomats and officials generally, one feature that attracted wide comment was the stand taken by the United States against the use of the submarine as a commerce destroyer, the attention of the German government being called to the practical impossibility of employing these undersea craft to destroy merchantmen "without disregard to those"

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

Remember

To Send Your WANT AD. To The OMAHA BEE Early SATURDAY For Our BIG SUNDAY PAPER If You Cannot Bring It to the Office, Telephone It to Us. BEE WANT ADS Get the Big Results Telephone Tyler 1000.

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