

COMPLETE TEXT OF GERMAN NOTE

Kaiser Willing to Make Concessions in the Conduct of Subsea Warfare.

WHAT HE SAYS IN DETAIL

(Continued from Page One)

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, 1916.

"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.

Will Use Submarines. "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.

Neutrals Assume Risks. "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 American citizens have met with in the meantime.

"The German government still stands by its offer to come to an agreement along these lines. As the German government has repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct 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.

Puts Blame on Great Britain. "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

Dictator of German Policy



KAISER WILHELM

always been to confine warfare on sea and land to armed forces of belligerents and safeguard as far as possible non-combatants against the horrors of war. 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 non-combatants, having no regard whatever for the interests and rights of neutrals and non-combatants that 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.

Alleges Discrimination by U. S. "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 fever to the unhappy vic-

time 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 suffering, 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 the conduct of warfare to these rules.

More Charges Against British. "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 bunker coal contraband and establishing conditions under which English bunker coal alone is supplied to neutrals is nothing but an

unborn of attempt by way of sanction to force neutral commerce into the service of British trade war.

Issue Up to United States. "The German people know that the government of the United States has the power to confine the sea 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 incontestable right to freedom of the seas.

But as matters stand the German people are under the impression that the government of the United States, while deploring that Germany, according to existing law, should refrain from the use of force against neutral shipping, still continues to insist with these demands a condition for maintenance of relations with Germany, confined to the passage against British methods adopted by Germany's enemies. Moreover, the German people know to what considerable extent the question is supplied with all sorts of raw materials from the United States.

Desires to Avoid War. "It will, therefore, be understood that the appeal made to the government of the United States to confine the sea to armed forces of the belligerent countries in the interest of humanity and maintenance of international law, cannot, under the circumstances, meet the vain hopes entertained by the German people which such an appeal otherwise is certain to find there. If the German government nevertheless is resolved to go to the utmost limit of concessions it has been guided not only by the friendship connecting the two existing nations for over 100 years, but also by the thought of the great good which streams from the entire civilized world should the cruel and sanguinary war be extended and prolonged.

"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 form of mankind and in history, if after twenty-one 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 entirely increasing maintenance of peace between the two nations.

New Order to Submarines. "As far as lies with the German government, it wishes to prevent things from taking such a course. The German government, moreover, is prepared to do the utmost to confine operations of 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.

"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 principle of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the zone 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."

Enemy Must Also Be Good. "But the neutrals cannot expect that Germany, faced 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 all the 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 such 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.

"Accordingly, the government of Germany 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 cooperation 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 are laid down

YEGGS BLOW SAFE OF PAPER PLANT

Professional Safe-Blowers Crack Both Vault and Safe of Danish Pioneer Company.

MAKE AWAY WITH \$140 IN CASH

Safe-blowers, whose expert craftsmanship, the police assert, indicates that they are professional yeggmen, cracked both the vault and the safe of the Danish Pioneer company Thursday night and robbed the safe of \$140 in cash.

The yeggs gained entrance to the establishment by prying open the door of the press room. They then broke into the main office of the plant by prying the door between the office and the press room.

The door of the vault was completely blown off its hinges by the ultrastatic process as was the door of the safe inside the vault.

Benjamin Neuber, president of the paper, declared that robbers overtook \$500 in money and valuable papers which he had in his desk. He also said he had located Thursday afternoon the sum of \$230, which had previously reposed in the safe and which the yeggs would have undoubtedly have stolen had they chosen to make their visit Wednesday night instead of Thursday night.

The robbery occurred between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight, when the plant shuts out work, and 4 o'clock in the morning.

By following the sound of the explosion by plugging rags, papers and the like around the vault and safe doors, the yeggs so successfully kept their visit secret that Joseph Neuber, who resides in the house adjoining the plant, failed to hear any of the disturbances.

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Says Collection Agency Beat Him Out of Four Jobs

Because of the activities of a local Howard member of the Missouri Protective Collection agency, Isaac N. Loring has been discharged from four different positions, it related in a position filed in district court by the latter, in which he asks the court for relief.

Loring asserts he contracted debt amounting to \$6,000 of which he paid, in 1912, in the court of the late Justice Alfred judgment was found against him for \$2,000. His wages were garnished for the amount, and some, it was paid. Loring says he has since paid the collection agency more money than the original debt, but they still claim he owes them. The last four jobs he had were with the John Deere Plow company, the Western company, Parlin & Grandel and the Nebraska Motor company.

Judge Day has granted a temporary restraining order preventing the collection agency from further interfering with Loring until the issue matter can be thoroughly sifted out. The case will be tried May 10.

GILDER'S "AN APRIL DAY" SOLD TO AN IOWA MAN

"An April Day," from the brush of Howard F. Gilder, has been purchased by John D. Collins, a Yorkville, Ia., art collector. The Iowa man saw the painting at the Gilder exhibit at the Darling gallery. The exhibit will continue only today and tomorrow.

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