

# NEW NOTE TO GERMANY IS FRIENDLY IN TERMS BUT FIRM IN DEMANDS

## Gives Assurances That The Lusitania Was Given No Warning, Was Not Armed And Made No Resistance

## REPEATS DEMAND FOR PAY AND PROMISE

### Gate is Left Open For Germany to Submit Any Evidence That Ship Was Not Thoroughly Inspected.—Only Warlike Act Will Provoke War.

Washington.—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 state, thereby precipitating a dramatic cabinet crisis. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and Interim, signed the communication which went forth with the approval of President Wilson and his entire cabinet.

Friendly terms characterize the document, which renews representations made in the American note of May 16 after the Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk. The German Government, it is declared "must have been misinformed," when it assumed that the Lusitania carried guns, as official information is at hand to corroborate the original contention of the Washington Government—that the Lusitania was an unarmed passenger ship which, since it did not resist capture, could not be sunk without transferring passengers and crew to a place of safety.

The communications informs Germany that it is "on the principle of humanity as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand." Opportunity is given to Germany to submit any evidence that American officials did not execute their tasks thoroughly in inspecting the Lusitania before she sailed, but the cardinal fact—that the liner was given no warning and made no resistances and was primarily a passenger ship—the American Government declares, throws into the background any special circumstances of detail, "and lifts the case" out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of an international controversy.

A copy of the note was delivered to Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who declined to comment.

In diplomatic circles generally the note seemed to create a favorable impression. In quarters friendly to Germany, it was stated that the document confirmed a belief held since Count von Bernstorff's recent interview with President Wilson, that the critical stage had been passed and that with the American viewpoint clearly before it, the German Government would be able to find a way out of the dilemma that would satisfy the United States.

One phase of the note which attracted much attention in diplomatic circles was that relating to mediatory steps on the part of the United States looking toward a reformation of warfare on the seas generally. In this connection it was suggested that the chief difficulty might be an insistence by Germany that the Allies refrain from interfering, not only with foodstuffs consigned to her civilian population but with raw materials of all kinds.

#### Text of the Note.

The text of the American rejoinder to the German Government's reply to the note following the sinking of the Lusitania follows:

"The Secretary of State ad interim to the American Ambassador at Berlin:

"Department of State, Washington, 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 their 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 Government concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Guildlight. 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 Guildlight of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships and the frank willingness of the Imperial German 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 satisfactory 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 had 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 her 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.

"Your excellency's note in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the 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 excellency 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 a 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 official 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 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 and 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 that 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 the 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 German 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 this 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 rights 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 actual resistance to capture or refusal 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 at sea 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 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 arrangement may happily be made between the parties to the war and whatever may 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 fifteenth of May and relies 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 the 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 nationality. 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 merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag. The Government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that it will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships and asks for assurances that this will be done.

(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State Ad Interim."

# GREAT BATTLE ON EASTERN FRONT

## GERMANY CLAIMS TO HAVE TAKEN MANY RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN ADVANCE.

## SUBMARINES STILL ACTIVE

### The French Troops Are Still Hammering Away at The German Positions.—British Freighter Sunk.

London.—Germany claims another decided success along the Eastern line. Northwest of Moseiska, in the region of Sienlawa, the German report said that along a line extending over 43 miles the entire positions of the Russians were taken and that 16,000 prisoners fell into their hands. The Russian official report, however, only mentioned the locality where this action is said to have taken place in a paragraph declaring the Austro-Germans, after heavy losses in the region of Moseiska recently did not resume the offensive.

According to Petrograd, the Austro-Germans again have crossed the Dniester, where a brilliant cavalry charge at Zale Szczy resulted in a local Russian success, but no claim is made that the invaders were pushed back across the river. A crossing of the river at this place may not be a serious affair for the Russians as it is remote from Lemberg and an advance from it might expose the Austro-German flank.

In the West the French continue their battering tactics against formidable German positions, with some assistance from the Belgians, who have thrown a battalion across the Yser to the east bank, where south of the Dixmude Railway bridge they destroyed a German blockhouse. They claim to have retained this position against German counter-attacks.

Berlin claims the French suffered a severe defeat on the frontier north of Souchez and Paris admits the loss of German trenches previously captured in that section.

German submarines accounted for another big British freight steamer, the Hopemount, of 3,300 tons, being torpedoed off Saint Ives, England. The crew was saved. Another British steamer, the Ardale, of 3,583 tons, struck a mine in the White Sea and sank while bound for Archangel. The French schooner Diamant also has been torpedoed by a German submarine off Pendine, Wales.

#### Charge Tampering With Witnesses.

Annapolis, Md.—A virtual charge of tampering with the evidence of witnesses before the court of inquiry, investigating the Naval Academy examinations, was made against Admiral Fullin, superintendent of the Academy, by Congressman James Hay, counsel for seven of the midshipmen defendants. Hay said that the evidence of midshipmen "that they have been taken to the office of the superintendent of the Academy and there that either the superintendent or his aide had told them that if they took a certain position in this case what would happen to them." Indicated tampering with the evidence of the witnesses.

#### Tests of Submarine.

Washington, June 14.—Tests of the navy's latest device for purifying air in submarines, evolved after three years of experiment, are being conducted on the submarine D-1 at Newport, R. I. If the device fulfills expectations it will make conditions aboard submarines when submerged much more comfortable, and at the same time increase the length of time the little vessels may remain under water.

#### War Party is Victorious.

Athens, via Paris.—The latest returns from the general elections while confirming the success of the Venizelos party are not yet definite enough to indicate the exact majority. Government candidates in Macedonia were elected. The partisans of M. Gounaris, the present premier, asserts that they have elected 120 out of 316 deputies.

#### Effort Made to Unite Forces.

Washington.—The United States was formally notified by General Villa on behalf of the Mexican convention forces that he had telegraphed General Carranza urging a conference for the restoration of peace in Mexico. This step is the first development resulting from President Wilson's warning to all Mexican factions that unless they came to an agreement among themselves some other means would be employed by the United States to relieve the suffering population from further devastations.

#### Washington is Optimistic.

Washington.—President Wilson feels encouraged by reports that the pending negotiations between Germany and the United States will have a peaceful outcome. Those who have discussed the situation with the president and other officials in the last day or two have found a belief prevalent that chances for an amicable understanding are much better than they have been at any time since the Lusitania tragedy. This feeling is understood to be based on both official and unofficial reports from Berlin.

# BRYAN RESIGNS FROM PRESIDENT'S CABINET; SPECTACULAR CAREER

1860—Born, Salem, Ill., March 19.  
1881—Graduated, Illinois College, Jacksonville, as valedictorian.  
1883—Graduated, Union College of Law, Chicago, and began practice of law at Jacksonville, Ill.  
1884—Married Mary E. Baird, at Perry, Ill., Oct. 1.  
1887—Opened law office in Lincoln, Neb.  
1891—Elected to Congress from First Nebraska district.  
1894—Nomination in Democratic convention for United States senator, but defeated.  
1895—Became editor of the Omaha World-Herald.  
1896—Delegate to Democratic National Convention, wrote silver plank, made notable speech and was nominated for president; in election, received 176 electoral votes against 271 for McKinley.  
1897—Began career as public lecturer, which he has since continued and through which he has amassed a fortune.  
1899—Raised regiment of volunteer infantry for war against Spain, becoming its colonel.  
1900—Again became Democratic nominee for president, on platform of anti-imperialism; received 155 electoral votes against 292 for McKinley.  
1901—Established weekly political, periodical and identified himself with Chautauqua platform work.  
1906—Made extensive tour of the world.  
1908—Nominated by the Democratic National convention in Denver as candidate for president.  
1913—Appointed Secretary of State by President Wilson.  
1915—Resigns the premiership of the Cabinet.

Washington.—William Jennings Bryan, three times Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States, and author of nearly thirty peace treaties has resigned as Secretary of State. President Wilson accepted the resignation.

Secretary Bryan's letter of resignation was as follows:

"My Dear Mr. President: "It is with sincere regret that I have reached the conclusion that I should return to you the commission of secretary of state with which you honored me at the beginning of your administration.

"Obedient to your sense of duty and actuated by the highest motives, you have prepared for transmission to the German government a note in which I cannot join without violating what I deem to be an obligation to my country and the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war.

"I, therefore, respectfully tender my resignation, to take effect when the note is sent, unless you prefer an earlier hour. Alike desirous of reaching a peaceful solution of the problems arising out of the use of submarines against merchantmen, we find ourselves differing irreconcilably as to the methods which should be employed.

"It falls to your lot to speak officially for the nation; I consider it to be none the less my duty to endeavor as a private citizen to promote the end which you have in view by means which you do not feel at liberty to use.

"In severing the intimate and pleasant relations which have existed between us during the past two years, permit me to acknowledge the profound satisfaction which it has given me to be associated with you in the important work which has come before the state department, and to thank you for the courtesies extended.

"With the heartiest good wishes for your personal welfare and for the success of your administration, I am my dear Mr. President, "Very truly yours, (Signed) "W. J. BRYAN."

The president's letter to Mr. Bryan was as follows: "My dear Mr. Bryan: "I accept your resignation only because you insist upon its acceptance; and I accept it with much more than deep regret, with a feeling of personal sorrow. Our two years of close association have been very delightful to me. Our judgments have accorded in practically every matter of official duty and of public policy until now; your support of the work and purposes of the administration has been generous and loyal beyond praise; your devotion to the duties of your great office and your eagerness to take advantage of every great opportunity for service it offered has been an example to the rest of us; you have earned our affectionate admiration and friendship. Even now we are not separated in the object we seek, but only in the method by which we seek it.

"It is for these reasons my feelings about your retirement from the secretaryship of state goes so much deeper than regret. I sincerely deplore it. Our objects are the same, and we ought, to pursue them together. I yield to your desire only because I must and wish to bid you Godspeed in the parting. We shall continue to work for the same causes even when we do not work in the same way. "With affectionate regard, "Sincerely yours, "WOODROW WILSON."

#### Heavy Fighting Continues.

London.—In the Baltic provinces and along the Dniester River heavy fighting continues between the Russians and Austrians and Germans. The movement, forward and backward, of the battle lines in the Baltic Provinces is almost continual and each side has at various times held the advantage. In Galicia the scene of the fighting has changed. The Germans, balked in their effort to reach Lemberg from the south, have attacked the Russians on the River San north the Russians on the River San north

Rather Risky. "What's the proper way to endorse a check?" With the name of a man who has a good bank account."

## ECZEMAS AND RASHES

### Itching and Burning Soothed by Cuticura. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Relief, rest and sleep follow the use of these supercreamy emollients and indicate speedy and complete healing in most cases of young and old, even when the usual remedies have utterly failed. Sample each free by mail with Box. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

## One of the Two.

He—Have your folks decided yet where you are all going to spend the summer? She—Not quite. Ma says it's at the White mountains, but pa declares it'll be at the poorhouse.—Boston Evening Transcript.

## Oh, That Lash!

Tommy had watched the high-hatted and frock-coated ringmaster for some time. He was particularly interested in the way he handled the whip with the long lash. "Well, Tommy," said his father, "what do you think of that fellow?" The whip cracked again as Tommy replied: "I'm glad he isn't my father."

## An Added Bit of Realism.

While watching an educational film a little girl's sympathy was aroused through the affection a handsome dog was showing his master. "Why doesn't he love the pretty doggy, mamma?" she asked. "S—h," returned the parent. "He is scenting a polecat." "Oh," answered the child. "I never saw a polecat before, but I've smelled them."

## Horse Chestnut.

"I was sitting on the bootblack's stand," said the story-teller, "when the parade came along, the grand marshal riding a big bay horse at its head. Well, just as the head of the parade came opposite me, it stopped. The grand marshal's horse wouldn't go another step."

"Recognized you as his long lost half brother, I suppose," said one of his listeners maliciously. "Think you're smart, don't you? Well, I'll tell you, anyhow. It was pride that made that horse stop—nothing but pride. He wanted his shoes shined."

## Just Like a Man.

"Tom," said the bride of a week, "didn't you promise faithfully to give up smoking the day I married you?" "Yes, my dear," replied Tom, "I believe I did." "And now," she continued, "I find you puffing a cigar, just as though I weren't in existence. What explanation have you to offer?" "Well, I kept my promise," replied the husband. "I didn't smoke a single cigar on our wedding day."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## A Discovery.

"What I want to find for the summer is a nice, quiet place where I can do as I please." "That's my idea exactly. I'm going to stay home."

A married man has troubles of his own and a lot that he doesn't own.

## SHE QUIT But It Was a Hard Pull.

It is hard to believe that coffee will put a person in such a condition as it did an Ohio woman. She tells her own story:

"I did not believe coffee caused my trouble, and frequently said I liked it so well I would not, and could not, quit drinking it; but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervous prostration for four years.

"I was scarcely able to be around, had no energy and did not care for anything. Was emaciated and had a constant pain around my heart until I thought I could not endure it.

"Frequently I had nervous chills and the least excitement would drive sleep away, and any little noise would upset me terribly. I was gradually getting worse until finally I asked myself what's the use of being sick all the time and buying medicine so that I could indulge myself in coffee?"

"So I got some Postum to help me quit. I made it strictly according to directions and I want to tell you that change was the greatest step in my life. It was easy to quit coffee because I now like Postum better than the coffee.

"One by one the old troubles left until now I am in splendid health, nerves steady, heart all right and the pain all gone. Never have any more nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my house work and have done a great deal besides."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 20c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum, —sold by Grocers.