GERMAN REPLY REACHES **WASHINGTON OFFICIALS**

American Ships Engaged in Legitimate Trade ernment submits for consideration a Will Not Be Interfered With Nor Lives on Neutral Ships Endangered.

MAIN CONTENTIONS OF

Berlin, via London. - Germany's American note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and submarine warfare, which was delivered to American Ambassador Gerard is:

First, reiterated assurance that American ships engaged in legitimate trade will not be interfered with nor the lives of Americans on neutral ships be endangered.

Second, that German submarines passenger ships to pass freely and safely, Germany entertaining in return the confident hope that the Am- the Boers, the German people is now erican government will see that these to be given the choice of perishing ships do not carry contraband; such from starvation with its women and ships to be provided with distinguishing marks and their arrival announced a reasonable time in advance. The same privilege is extended to a reasonable number of neutral passenger ships under the American flag. and should the number of ships thus available for passenger service prove inadequate, Germany is willing to permit America to place four hostile passenger steamers under the American flag to ply between North America and Europe under the same condit-

The text of the note follows: "Berlin, July 8.

by the German submarine war.

comed with gratitude when the American government in the note of May existence.

"The case of the Lusitania shows the past half century's newspaper hisways had permitted itself to be gov- ardizing of human lives the of maritime war. Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated ber 9, 1785, between Prussia and the Republic of the West, German and American statesmen have, in fact, always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peacable trade. In the international proceedings which since have been conducted for the regulation of the laws of maritime war Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles. especially the abolishhment of the right of capture atysea and the protection of the interests of neutrals.

"Even at the beginning of the present war the German government imresponse to proposals of the American government to ratify the Declaration that the enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war. The Imperial children robbed of breadwinners. Government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found the freedom of the seas, and will welcasion.

"If in the present war the princi-German government has no guilt in jeopardy. therein. It is known to the American able traffic between Germany and conduct of maritime war by Ger maturity will make up for the lack lack of consideration at the destruc- free and safe passage of such pas- however

tion, not so much of the armed forces as the life of the German nation, repudiating in doing so all the rules of U. S. NOT ANSWERED international law and disregarding all rights of neutrals.

Kaiser is Willing to Permit by planting poorly anchored mines clared the North Sea a war area and America to Place Four Hos- and by the stoppage and capture of vessels made passage extremely dantile Ships in Passenger Ser- gerous and difficult for neutral shipvice-Must Not Carry Con. ping, so (by?) that actually blockading neutral coasts and ports contrary troband -Full Text of Note. to all international law. Long before the beginning of submarine war England practically completely interceptoffer, embodied in the reply to the many also. Thus Germany was driven to a submarine war on trade. On November 14, 1914, the English Premier declared in the House of Commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports. Since March 1 England has been taking from neutral ships without further formaility all acquire an adequate number of neumerchandise proceeding to Germany will be instructed to allow American as well as all merchandise coming from Germany, even when neutral property. Just as it was also with

> pendence. While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaimed without mercy until our utter destruction, we were conducting a war in self-defense for our national existence and for the sake of peace of an assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the methods of warfare adopted by them in contravention of inter-

children or of relinquishing its inde-

"With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property "The undersigned has the honor to from damage as much as possible, the make the following reply to His Ex. German government recognized unrecellency, Ambassador Gerard, to the servedly in its memorandum of Febnote of the 10th ultimo reference to ruary 4 that the interest of neutrals the impairment of American interests might suffer from the submarine war-"The Imperial Government learned ernment will also understand and apwith satisfaction from the note how preciate that in the fight for existence earnestly the government of the Unit- which has been forced upon Germany ed States is concerned in seeing the by its adversaries and announced by principles of humanity realized in the them it is the sacred duty of the Impresent war. Also the appeal finds perial Government to do all within its ready echo in Germany and the Im- power to protect and save the lives perial Government is quite willing to of German subjects. If the Imperial permit its statements and decisions in government were derelict in these, its the present case to be governed by dutes, it would be guilty before God the principles of humanity just as it and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity which tor of the Columbia University School "The Imperial /Government wel- are the foundation of every national

15 itself recalled that Germany al- with horrible clearness to what jeop- tory. erned by the principles of progress of conducting war employed by our the past half century has made an and humanity in dealing with the law adversaries leads. In the most direct advance greater than in all its history contradiction of international law, before through the pressure of public all distinctions between merchantmen opinion, the increased vigilance of with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and war vessels have been oblitrated the American newspaper and the and Thomas Jefferson the treaty of by the order to British merchantmen higher standards of the solicitor and friendship and commerce of Septemto arm themselves and to ram submatalivertiser," said Dr. Williams, who rines and the promise of rewards spoke before the International Press therefor and neutrals who use mer- congress at the Panama-Pacific Exchantmen as travelers thereby have position. been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war.

submarine which destroyed the Lusi- quarters of a century ago. Any man tania had caused the crew and passengers to take to the boats before firing a torpedo this would have meant the French, German and other European sure destruction of his own vessel. newspapers will find our press and After the experiences in sinking our public not apart, but together, much smaller and less seaworthy vessels, it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would mediately declared its willingness in remain above water long enough even after the torpedoing to permit passengers to enter the ship's boats, . Circumof London and thereby subject itself stances of a very peculiar kind, espein the use of its naval forces to all cially the presence on board of large the restrictions provided therein in quantities of highly explosive matefavor of neutrals. Germany likewise rials (word omitted, possibly 'dissipathas been always tenacious of the ed') this expectation. In addition it principle that war should be conduct may be pointed out that if the Lusi to see that the advertisement which ed against the armed and organized tania had been spared thousands of began as the tool of trade, has become forces of an enemy country, but cases of munitions would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thousands of German mothers and

"In the spirit of friendship wherewith the German nation has been imwhen peace is concluded, or perhaps bued towards the Union and its inearlier, to regulate the law of mari- habitants since the earliest days of its time war in a manner guaranteeing existence, the Imperial government will always be ready to do all it can come it with gratitude and satisfac- during the present war also to prevent tion if it can work hand-in-hand with the jeopardizing of lives of American the American government on that oc- citizens. The Imperial government therefore repeats the assurance that American ships will not be hindered pies which should be the ideal of the in the prosecution of legitimate shipfuture have been traversed more and ping and the lives of American citizens more, the longer its duration, the in neutral vessels shall not be placed

"In order to exclude any unfore- achievements until the arrival of degovernment how Germany's adversar- seen dangers to American passenger clining years. It may be that the man by completely paralyzing peace- steamers, made possible in view of the who accomplishes little in his early neutral countries, have aimed from many's adversaries. German subma- when he starts down the western slope every beginning and with increasing rines will be instructed to permit the of life. It doesn't sound reasonable,

senger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance. The Imperial government, however, confidently hopes that the American gov-ernment will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed on by the naval authoritis of both sides.

"In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German govproposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon under the same condition as the above-mentioned American steamers.

"The Imperial government believer it can assume that in this manner ade quate facilities for travel across the Atlantic Ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would, therefor, appear to be no compelling necessity "On November 3, 1914, England de for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag.

"In particular, the Imperial government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.

"Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high seas an area of war. Consequently, accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land when they betake themselves within dangerous localities in spite of previous warnings.

"If, however, it should not be possible for the American government to tral passenger steamers, the Imperial government is prepared to interpose no objection as to placing under the American flag by the American govsteamers for passenger traffic between North America and England. Assurances of 'free and safe' passage for American passenger steamers would extend to apply under the identical pro-conditions to these formerly hos-

tile passenger steamers. "The president of the United States has declared his readiness in a way deserving of thanks, to communicate and suggest proposal to the government of Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war. The Imperial government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the president and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding.

"The undersigned resquests the ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American governfare. However, the American gov. ment and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to His Excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration

> "VON JAGOW." (Signed)

Power of Appeal in Advertising. San Francisco, Cal.-The growing power of the newspaper advertisemen and its advance to a higher plane of moral appeal and responsibility were pointed out by Talcott Williams, direct of Journalism, in an address here, as powerful and encouraging factors in

"The moral advance of the advertisement began with the futile at-"If the commander of the German tempts to exclude lottery notices three who will compare American advertisements with those of the English has raised the moral standards of our newspapers to a level nowhere else

"Truth in the advertisement is more and more enforced under a social law which in all jurisproduce, age by age, imposes heavier penalties and wider sanctions on all written agreements which affect value. The American public has been the first. as its laws and its newspapers show, the weapon of democratic instruc-

tions. "The use of the advertisement to bring all causes and pleas before the tribunal of the people will grow. Churches, education corporations, must turn to this agency or the public will turn from them. The newspaper must keep its columns worthy of this new task and remember that all free publicity which should pay is an unjustt tax upon the publicity which pays.

Danger in Waiting.

Just because an Oregon scientist declares that old men do the best work is no reason, of course, why young fellows should put off contemplated

GERMANY'S REPLY FRENCH DEFEATED HAS BROUGHT CRISIS WITH GAS AND BOMB

CRITICAL POINT BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES HAS BEEN REACHED.

Officials Feel That United States Must Refuse to Accept Proposals to Americans.

Washington.-Study on Germany's eply to the American note on submarine warfare strengthens the conviction of high officials that a critical point in the relations between the two countries has been reached.

Not only do officials feel the United States must refuse to accept German proposals for the future conduct of American citizens on the high seas, it was declared, but the failure of Germany to disayow the sinking of the Lusitania with the loss of American lives, in their view, has brought on a crisis.

That there will be no action by the United States for at least another week was indicated. Several days will be required to measure fully the consequences and resposibilities the American government will incur in framing a policy to meet the situation. Secretary Lansing probably will go to Cornish, N. H., to confer with President Wilson. He said he would study the note carefully and then communicate wth the President.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, intends to call on Secretary Lansing during the week to learn ernment of four enemy passeger informally whether he can be of any service in the situation.

LOOK OUT FOR BOMBS ON SHIPS.

New Orleans Paper Receives Letter Saying Ships Will Be Sunk.

Washington .- Warning to look out for bombs concealed in their holds were flashed from the naval wireless towers at Arlington to two ships at sea, which sailed from New Orleans Sending of the warning was order-

ed by Secretary Daniels after receipt of a telegram from a New Orleans newspaper saying a letter to that paper signed "Pearce" indicated that xplosives had been placed aboard ese vessels. The radio message was sent broad

rant over the sea and even if it is not picked up directly by the Howth Head or Baron Napier, some other ship in the neighborhood may relay

Naval officers think responses may be caught by some of the wireless stations along the South Atlantic coast.

Both the vessels, the British steamships Howth Head and Baron Napier cleared with cargoes of mues for the British army July 8 and sailed the next day, the former for Dublin and Belfast via Norfolk, and the latter direct for Avonmouth.

Arras Shelled by Germans.

Arras. France via Paris .- Shells have been dropping into Arras at intervals as they have been for twenty-Every 24 hours a few more buildings crumple and burn, although might not be misinterpreted as meanthe fire department still is efficient in extinguishing flames.

Comment on Note.

Berlin, via London.-Paul Harmer devotes the leading paragraph in The Tageblatt's weekly review to not over optimistic comment regarding differences between America and Germany. He refers to the American demand that ships be warned before they are sunk and declares this would mean giving up the submarine as a weapon.

Women as Section Hands.

Berlin.-Women, who have gradually replaced men on the German railroads as ticket choppers at the stations, as guards, etc., are now being installed by the management of the Bromberg railroad as section hands.

C. A. Blakesley Dead. Knasas City.-Charles A. Blakesiey, 41, for many years paragrapher of the Kansas City Star, is dead.

Bryan Issues Statement. Lon Angeles, Cal.-William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State, issued a statement in which he said editorial comment on Germany's reply to the American Lusitania note represented the extremes of sentiment, but that he believed most of the people were interested solely in protecting American rights and that they would "heartily aprove any steps the President may see fit to take to keep Americans out of the danger zone or separate passengers from contraband, especially ammunition."

War Insurance Premium Raised. Chhristiania.-The government war insurance premium for the merchant marine has been raised from 12 per cent to 24 per cent in the case of ships sailing in the North Sea, the English Channel and the East Atlantic. While the insurance of ships is handled through the government cargo is taken care of by a mutual insurance company made up of ship owners. The premium on cargo from the United States has been increased to 4 per cent, while the rate from Norway remains at 1 per cent.

IN SAVAGE ATTACK GERMANS WREST FROM FRENCH SOUCH-EZ CEMETERY.

STUDY ADDS TO PESSIMISM LOSS ADMITTED BY FRANCE

Renewed Activities in Other Areas of France and Begium.-No Crises in the East.

London.-By a savage attack in the west the Germans have wrested from the French the Souchez cemetery, seven miles north of Arras. The battle was one of the severest of the war. The cemetery was taken after a gas attack, followed by hand-to-hand fighting with bomb and bayonet.

The French admit the loss and are fighting to regain the ground, which they had won at a heavy cost.

Slowly the French had been tightening their grip on the village of Souchez, until the Germans aware that the capture of the entire position would be an important step in the French offensive toward Lens and Lille, launched a terrific counter stroke, which left them master of the shattered burial ground, with more than 150 prisoners in their hands Fighting among the houses which fringe the western edge of the town still rages.

There also has been a renewal of activity in other areas of France and Belgium, but nothing comparable with the strategic importance of the Souchez struggle.

The Germans claim the destruction of the British position on Hill 60, near Ypres, but this finds no confirmation from either French or British sources.

The situation in Poland and Galicia has not reached a crisis, but the public is weary of following the complexities of the Russian retirement and, so long as Warsaw appears to be in no immediate danger, is turning to the west hazarding guesses as to whether the British and French or the Germans will be the first to take the general offensive. With the arrival of mid-summer, this is a big question, for it is felt that one side or the other must strike before long; otherwise another Winter of tedious trench warfare is inevitable

STATE POLICY IN NOTE.

Next Note To Germany Will Be Posi tive and Specific.

Washington. - Secretary Lansing spent most of the day preparing data and opinions for the American reply to the latest note on submarine warfare. He indicated that he probably would not go to Cornish, but that President Wilson would return soon.

The situation was described in official quarters as critical and there was no concealment of the fact that relations between Germany and the United States has become more strained than at any time in their history.

High officials said the policy of the American government would be worked out carefully and that to meet the situation firmly, the utmos deliberation was required. The information was given out that a delay of possibly a week or more in preparing an answe ing that the United States intended to recede from the position it had taken in the two notes already sent to Berlin.

Spanish Order Submarine.

Quincy, Mass .- A contract for a 750ton submarine for the Spanish navy was closed by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation. Construction will be begun at once.

The submarine will have a speed of 18 knots on the surface and 11 knots submerged. She will be equipped with directive torpedo tubes and rapid-fire guns and will correspond to the M type of submarines now building for the United States navy.

Better Things For Mexico.

Washington.-With the occupation of Mexico City by General Gonzales' Carranza forces, officials here hope for the establishment of a government in that city and the uninterrupted passage of food supplies to the famine stricken population.

Wilson Sees No Need For Alarm. Cornish, N. H.-Although he does not consider the situation critical, President Wilson is not inclined to under-estimate the possibilities of the problem presented by Germany's latest note on submarine warfare. The President, it is declared, is firmly determined to uphold the dignity of the United States. The President received the official text of the note and immediately began consideration of the American reply. He instructed Secretary Lansing to prepare a memorandum on diplomatic problems involved.

Dyestuffs in Switzerland.

Washington.-Negotiations were begun through the trade advisors in the state department and the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce for cooperation between dye manufacturers of the United States and Switzerland to meet serious scracity of dyestuffs resulting from the cutting off of German coal-tar dyes: American manu facturers seek to utilize the Swiss dye works pending the development of the industry in the United States. The Swiss plants have received from Germany a quantity of supplies.

A 25-YEAR LASE OF ECZEMA CURED

Mr. Butler Edgar of Danville, Pa., writes: "I have had an aggravated case of Eczema for over 25 years. My hands were unsightly for a great part of that long period. I have used seven 50c. bottles of Hancock's Sulphur Compound and one jar of Hancock's Sulphur Ointment. I feel as though I had a brand new pair of hands. My case has been such an aggravated one. Hancock's Sulphur Compound has cured me and I am certain it will cure anyone if they persist in using it according to directions." Hancock's Sulphur Compound and Ointment are sold by all dealers. Hancock Liquid Sulphur Co., Baltimore, Md .-- Adv.

No Sale.

"Can I interest you in a set of the Secret Memoirs of the Court of Louis XIV?" asked the book agent.

"No, you can't," answered his in-tended victim. "I'm all fed up with that kind of reading. I'm a court stenographer, and I've just finished transcribing the testimony in a sensational divorce case."

Good Fortune.

"I found a four-leaf clover on my lawn today," said Mr. Crosslots.

"I suppose you think that's lucky?" "I do. I'm lucky to find anything in that lawn except dandelions and ragweed."

A woman has more honor than a man-that is, more clothes on 'er.

To Cleanse Rusty Nail Wounds

Amara Got



HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

For Galls, Wire Cuts, Lameness, Strains, Bunches, Thrush, Old Sores, Nail Wounds, Foot Rot, Fistula, Bleeding, Etc., Etc. Made Since 1846. Ask Anybody Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00

All Dealers a. C. Hanford Mfg. Ca.

Make the Liver

Do its Duty Nine times in ten when the fiver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE

LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Con-

and Distress After Eating. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

USE GILBERT'S

JEWEL TALCUM POWDER

The Talcum of Quality, for refined copie; Perfume rich, lasting, and exuisite; Powder of velvety flueness. In Glass Jars-15c. and 25c. Sold by all dealers. MADE BY GILBERT BROS., & CO.

BALTIMORE, MD.



way inexpensive a baiting mosquito and fly trap fro plans sent on receipt of 50 cents. Eliminat







WANTED Men to Jearn barber trade.

Few weeks required.

Steady position for competent graduates.

Wonderful demand for bar
wonderful demand for barges while learning; free catalog; write ID BARBER SOLLEGE, Richmond, Va.

W. N. U. CHARLOTTE, NO. 29-1915.