TWO

THE MORNING STAR, WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1915.

As to Neutral Ships

" 'As Your Excellency will observe,

Must Compare Figures

already

hand, the measures adopted by the

Allied governments of France and



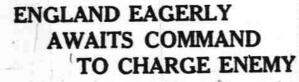
Vessel Must Await Action of Prize Court at Paris.

Steamer Which Changed From German to American Register After Beginning of Hostilities, May be Confiscated.

eign Office, it is understood, has de- submarines is contigent on the fact cided to buy the cotton cargo of the that the enemy merchantile abstain steamer Dacia, which was seized by a other neutral distinctive marks. It French cruiser and taken into Brest, would appear to be a matter of course while on a voyage from the United that much mercantile also abtain from States to Rotterdam. The cotton is val- sistence by force. ued at about \$750,000. The owners proposed the purchase, it is stated.

it is pointed out, does not permit the importations by sea. The Imperial transfer of a ship belonging to a hos- government must, however, in addition tile country to a neutral during war. have the importation of other raw mabreak of hostilities.

Captain George McDonald, master of the Dacia, arrived here today, and it prize court proceedings are ended.



(Continued from Page One.) Bucharest, the Austrians have been defeated along the entire front.

In Northern Poland isolated actions are being fought from the Niemen still further reduced if some way river to Przasnysz. The big battle expected there has not been giben by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, who is thought to have attained his object when he extricated his forces from the forest of Augustowo.

from

this occasion, etc.

ary 28th, 1915.

"Gerard".

The Russian Caucasus army is working along the Black sea coast and has taken the Turkish port of Archava and repulsed the attacks of the Turks who still are operating on the fringe of Russian territory.

Gun Positions Unmasked. By publishing a casualty list tonight the British admiralty confirmed reports from Athens that the cruiser Amethyst made a dash into the Dardanelles and was struck by a number of shells. It is presumed here that Vice Admiral to the American ambassador London, Carden sent the cruiser on this risky to unmask any concealed hat

conducted according to rules which without discriminately restricting one siderate of the interests of neutrals and ly maintained that foodstuffs destined ment of the Republic has not failed to the dictates of humanity. • • • . With regard to the various joints of be interfered with, this charge being by clearly the conditions of applica-

he American note they beg to make the following remarks. "1. With regard to the sowing of mines, the German government would

be willing to agree as suggested not to use floating mines and to have anchored mines constructed as indicated. On the other hand it does not appear page of all foodstuffs is an admitted also by reason of the geographical sitto them to be feasible for the bel- consequence of blockade it is obvious uation of that country. In answer to ligerents wholly to forego the use of anchored mines for offensive purposes. "2. The German government would undertake not to use their submarines practice. The right to stop food stuffs the seas surrounding Great Britain and as follows: to attack mercantile of any flag destined for the civil population must the French coast on the channel as a except when necessary to enforce the

right of visit and search. AS to Neutral Flags

"3 As provided in the American Paris, March 17. - The French For- note, this restriction of the use of the from the use of the neutral flag and the opinion of the government of the guarding as much as possible the legi-United States and Great Britain have timate interests of neutral powers. held that to stop the food of the civil population is a natural and legitimate method of bringing pressure to bear on an enemy country as it is upon the

"4. The regulation of importations defense of a besieged town. It is also upheld on the authority of both Prince of food into Germany suggested by Bismarck and Count Caprivin and the American government appears to

The disposition of the ship must be be in general acceptable. Such regula- therefore presumably is not repugnant left to a prize court. The French law, tion would, of course, be confined to to German morality. * * * Blockade is Declared.

have frankly declared in concert with The Dacia changed her registry from terial used by the economic system of the government of France, their inten-German to American after the out- non-combatants including forage per- tion to meet the German attempt to is a German they shall be sequestrated of his majesty shall be detained or sold mitted. To what end the enemy govern- stop all supplies of every kind from during the war. ments would have to permit the en- leaving or entering British or French try of the raw material mentioned in ports by themselves stopping supplies the Dacia, arrived here today, and it the free list of the Declaration of going to or from Germany from this same time the property of an enemy, property laden at such enemy port on London and to treat materials included end. The British fleet has instituted a merchandise belonging to neutrals the application of the proper officer of in the list of conditional contraband blockade, egectively controlling by shall be held at the disposal of its the crown.

according to the same principles as cruiser "cordon" all passage to and owner to be returned to the port of from Germany by sea. I must empha- departure. food and foodstuffs. "The German government venture to size again that this measure is a nathope that the agreement for which ural and necessary consequence of the these measures respect the rights of

the American government have paved unprecedented methods repugnant to neutrals and will not in any way jopar- rying goods with an enemy destination, the way may be reached and that in all law and morality which have been dize private property. this way peaceable neutral shipping described above which Germany began and trade will not have to suffer any- to adopt at the very outset of the war being desirous of allowing neutrals British or Allied port. Any goods so more than is absolutely necessary and the egects of which have been conthe unavoidable effects of stantly accumulating.'

"American ambassador, London." The American government transmitted identical messages of inquiry to the trouble as possible it has specified could be found to exclude the shipping the ambassadors at London and Paris that the prize court shall give senof munitions of war from neutral inquiring from both England and tence within eight days from the date countries to belligerents. France how the declarations in the on which the case shall have been "The German government must re-

Anglo-French note proclaiming an emposition until, such time as they may bargo on all commerce between Gerreceive further information enabling them to see what obligations the Brit- carried into effect. The message to that the Federal government, comish government are willing to asume.

Want More Information. "Washington, March 5, 1915.

cations received from the British and French straints upon commerce with Germany, please communicate with the British subjects or citizens and on the otherforeign office in the sense following: upon the British and French declara-

of laying mines on the high seas; (2) cruisers patrolling European waters. or goods to British or Allied ships. "Whereas such atempts on the parts It is said that the British government In acknowledging receipt of Your Exor the other of the belligerent powers have departed from the view of inter- cellency's communication I have the of the enemy give to his majesty an in their use of warfare are equally con- national law which they had previous- honor to inform you that the govern- unquestionable right of retaliation:

Relavory Measures

for the civil population should never consider this point and I beg to speci-"'And whereas, his majesty has therefore decided to adopt further meafounded on the submission to a prize tion as far as my government is consures in order to prevent commodities court of the cargo of the Wilhelmina. cerned, of the declaration of the Allied of any kind from reaching or leaving "The special considerations affect- governments. As well set forth by Germany.

ing this cargo have already been pre- the Federal government the old 'And whereas, the Allies of his masented in a memorandum to the United methods of blockade cannot be entirejesty are associated with him in the States government and I need not re- ly adhered to in view of the use Gersteps now to be announced for repeat them here. Inasmuch as the stop- many has made of her submarines, and stricting further the commerce of Germany.

"'His Majesy is therefore pleased by that there can be no universal rule the challenge contained in the declarabased on considerations of morality tion by which the German imperial and with the advice of his privy counand humanity which is contrary to this government stated that it considered cil to order, and it is hereby ordered

1. No merchant vessels which therefore in any case be admitted if military zone the Allied governments sailed from her port of departure afan effective 'cordon' controlling inter- have been obliged to examine what ter the first of March 1915, shall be alcourse with the enemy is drawn, an- measures they could adopt to interrupt lowed to proceed on her voyage to any nounced and maintained. Moreover, in- all maritime communication with the German port unless the vessel receives dependently of rights arising from bel- German empire and thus keep it block- a pass enabling her to proceed to some ligerent action in the nature of block- aded by the naval power of the two neutral or Allied nation to be named in ade some other nations differing from Allies at the same time, however, safe- the pass, goods on board any such vessel must be discharged in a British port. Goods so discharged, not being contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of his majesty, 'The government of the Republic, be restored by order of the court to

therefore, reserves to itself the right the person entitled thereto. of bringing into a French or Allied port "2. No merchant vessel which sailed any ship carrying a cargo presumed to from any German port after the first be of German origin, destination, or of March, 1915, shall be allowed to proownership, but it will not any neutral ceed on her voyage with any good on ship except in case of contraband. In board laden at such port. the event of a neutral proving his law-

Goods to be Detained.

ful ownership of merchandise destined "The government of Great Britain to Germany he shall be entirely free to be discharged in a British or Allied dispose of same, subject to certain con- port. Goods so discharged in a British ditions. In case theowner of the goods port, if not requisitioned for the use under the direction of the prize court

" 'Merchandise of enemy origin shall "'It is provided that nothing herein only be sequestrated when it is at the shall prevent the release of neutral

"'3. Every merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after the first of March, 1915, on her way to

or which are enemy property, may be 'The government of the Republic, required to discharge such goods in a

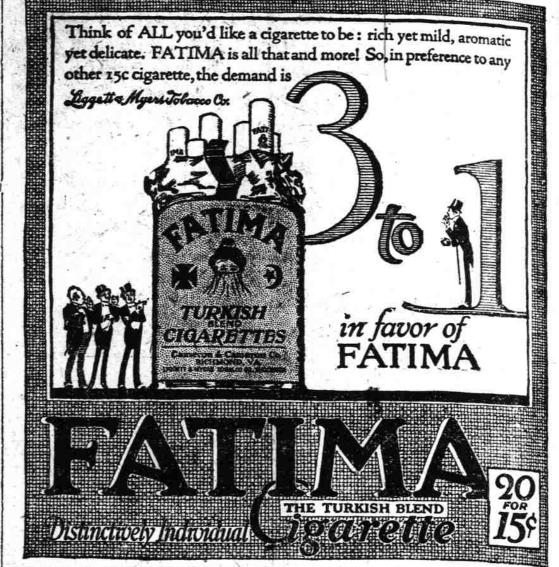
every facility to enforce their claims, discharged in a British port, unless give the prize court (an independent contraband of war, shall, if not requitribunal) cognizance of these questions sitioned for the use of his majesty, be and in order to give the neutrals as lit-

restored by order of the court. "'Provided that this article shall not apply in any case falling within Articles II or IV of this order.

Must Discharge Goods.

"'4. Every merchant vessel which county jury has been deliberating in sails from a port other than a German an effort to decide whether or not " 'I do-not doubt Mr. Ambassador port after the first of March, 1915, hav-Joshua Relfe is guilty of the charge ing on board goods which are of eneparing on the one hand the unspeakmade against him by his 16-year-old my origin or are of enemy property able violence with which the German may be required to discharge such daughter, Nona Relfe that he compelled military government threatens neutrals goods in a Pritish or Allied port. Goods her to be his paramour. Rumor late the criminal actions unknown in mariso discharged in a British port, of not perpetrated tonight has it that the jury stands ten requisitioned for the use of his majesagainst neuthral property and ships y shall be detained or sold under the to two for conviction, but a mistrial and even against the lives of neutral direction of the prize court. is predicted. The trial has consumed

"'Provided that nothing herein shall two days. Interest in the case here prevent the release of neutral proper- is intense. Nona Relfe, a mother with ty of enemy orgin on the application a child six weeks old in her arms, tes- heavy tea , with sulphur and alcohol Great Britain respecting the laws of of the proper officer of the crown.



this order in respect of the merchant says that since that time she has been ressels of any country which declared working for a Mrs. Wadstein , a seam that no commerce intended for or origi- stress. nating in Germany or belonging to Relfe on the stand protested his

Germany subjects shall enjoy the pronocence and claimed that the girl ra tection of its flag.' away from home because she could no "American Ambassador, London."

STRANGE CASE ON TRIAL

IN PASQUOTANK COUNTY

Father Charged With Forcing Young Daughter to be His Paramour

(Special Star Telegram) Elizabeth City, N. C., March, 17 .-From 3 o'clock this afternoon until a late hour tonight a Pasquotank

or write.

Ladies! Try This! Darkens Beautifully and Nobody Can Tell-Brings Back Its Gloss and Thickness.

submit to restraint. At the time

when the case first came up he was

employed as a "squatter" by the Fore-

He nor any of his family can read

GRAY HAIR

man-Blades Lumber Company.

Common garden sage brewed into tified on the witness stand in superior added, will turn gray, streaked and court here yesterday that her father, faded hair beautifully dark and luxuri-

Great Britain's Reply The reply of Great Britain handed

(Signed)

"Dated Foreign Office, Berlin, Febur-

"VON JAGOW,"

tions of intended retaliation upon com- humanity and the rights of individuals "'5. Any person claiming to be inwas as follows: "London, March 15th, 1915, nerce with Germany lies in the nature 'Following is the memorandum dated of the proposed measures in their reta-March 13th, which Grey handed me tion to commerce by neutrals. today: "The language of the declaration in "'On the 2nd of February last I re-The British and French governments ceived a communication from Your Excellency of the identic note addressdetain and take into port ships carryed to his majesty's government, and ing goods of presumed enemy destinato Germany, respecting an agreement tion, ownership or origin. It is not inon certain points as to the conduct tended to confiscate such vessels or ranean included. of the war at sea. The reply of the cargoes unless they would otherwise German government to this note has be liable to condemnation. been published and it is not under-"The first sentence claims a right stood from the reply that the German pertaining only to a state of blockade. govrment are preparing to abandon The last sentence proposes a treatment the practice of sinking British merof ships and cargoes as if no blockade chant vessels by submarines and it The two together present : existed. is evident they will not adandon the proposed course of action previousl use of mines for offensive purposes on unknown to international law. the high seas as suggested by the gov-"As a consequence neutrals have no ernment of the United States. standard by which to measure their being so, it might appear unnecessary rights or to avoid danger to their ships for the British government to make and cargoes. The paradoxical situa any further reply than to take note tion thus created should be changed the German answer. We desire, and the declaring powers ought to ashowever, to take the opportunity of sert whether they rely upon the rules stant regarding the scope and mode making a fuller statement of the whole position. We recognize with sympathy plicable when no blockade exists. the desire of the government of the Perplexities Presented. "The declaration presents other per-United States to see the European war conducted in accordance with the preplexities. The last sentence quoted inviously recognized rules of interna-

marime war. These effects could be

serve a definite statement of their

many and neutral countries were to be London was as follows: "The undersigned avails himself of

"In regard to the recent communigovernments concerning re-"The difficulty of determining action

Must Limit the Radius.

Reply From Paris

"BRYAN.'

teries along the straits and which the Allied beet had not destroyed when they bombarded the forts.

Naval experts say the Amethyst's success proves that heavily armored ships could at the present time penetrate the straits as guns which could not sink the light protected cruiser would make little impression on battleships. Her dash is compared to Farragut's forcing the passage of the Mississippi.

There is considerable speculation as to the negotiations reported to be taking place at Sofia where the King of Bulgaria today received the minister of the Allies, the Rumanian minister and General Sir Arthur Paget, who is returning from a mission to Russia. The possibility of Bulgaria and Rumania simultaneously intervening in the war is suggested, Bulgaria accepting the offer which Greece declined.

NOTES PASSEC FROM **AMERICA TO EUROPE** AND REPLIES PUALIC

(Continued from Page One.) agreement in terms like the following night be entered into. * ***

The Plan in Full "Germany and Great Britain agree:

"1. That neither will sow any floating mines, that neither will plant on the high seas anchored mines except for defensive purposes only; and that all mines shall be so constructed as to become harmless if separated from their moorings.

"2. That neither will use submarines to attack merchant vessels of any nationality except to enforce the right of visit and search.

"3. That each will require their respective merchant vessels not to use neutral flags for the purpose of disguise.

"Germany to agree:

"That all importations of food foodstuffs from the United States (and other neutral countries as it) into Germany shall be consigned to agencies to be designated by the United States government; that American agencies shall have these entire charge and control without interference on the part of the German government, of the receipt and distribution of such importations, and shall distribute them solely to retail dealers bearing censes from the German government entitling them to receive and furnish such food and foodstuffs to non-combatants only and that such food and foodstuffs will not be requisitioned by the German government for any purpose whatsoever or be diverted to the use of the armed forces of Germany.

Great Britain Side "Great Britain to agree:

That food and foodstuffs will not be placed upon the absolute contraband list and that shipments of such comwill not be interfered with modities if consigned to agencies designated by the for distribution solely to the Germany antant population

"In submitting this proposed basis of agreement this government does not international laws, but would consider the United States until accepted by justification for their own action. this government:

tional law. It is thus that the British forces have conducted the war. On the German side it has been very different.

Treatment of Civilians.

"'1. The treatment of civilian inhabis to be done with a cargo of non-contants in Belgium and the North of traband goods detained under the dec-France has been made public by the laration? The same question may be Belgian and French governments. asked as to conditional contraband Modern history affords no precedent cargoes for the sufferings that have been in-"The foregoing comments apply flicted on the defenseless and non-comcargoes destined for Germany. Under batant population. Even the food of the population was confiscated until in ly goods owned by enemy subjects in Belgium an international commission enemy bottoms are subject to seizure largely influenced by American geneand condemnation. Yet by the decla rosity and conducted under American auspices secured from the German govinto port all goods of enemy ownerernment a promise to spare what food ship and origin. The origin of goods was still left in the country. destined to neutral territory on neu-

'2. We have from time to time re tral ships is not and never has been a ceived most terrible accounts of the ground for forfeiture, except in case barbarous treatment to which British a blockade is declared and maintained officers and soldiers have been exposed What then would the seizure amount after they have been taken prisoner to in the present case except to delay Some evidence has been received of the the delivery of the goods? The dechardships to which British prisoners laration does not indicate what dispoof war are subjected in the prison sition would be made of such cargoes camps, contrasting, we believe, most if owned by a neutral or if owned by unfavorably with the treatment of Geran enemy subject. Would a different man prisoners in this country rule be applied according to owner-

At the very outset of the ship? If so, upon what principles of German mine layer was discovered laying a mine field on the high seas. Further mine fields have been laid from time to time without warning of a neutral ship sailing out of a Gerand many neutral as well as British man port be condemned? If it is not vessels have been sunk by them.

Activity of Submarines.

there but to release it? At various times during the While this government is fully alive war German submarines have stopped and sunk British merchant vessels. The to the possibility that the methods of general 'rule to which the British govmodern naval warfare, particularly in ernment have adhered was that merthe use of submarine for both defensive chant vessels, if captured, must be and offensive operations, may make taken before a prize court. In one the former means of maintaining a case already quoted in a note to the blockade a physical impossibility, it United States government, a neutral feels that it can be urged with great vessel carrying foodstuffs to an unfortforce that there should be also some in Great Britain has been ified town limit to the 'radius of activity' and es-United States government in sunk. Another case is now reported pecially so if this action by the belligerents can be construed to be a blockin which a German cruiser has sunk ade. It would certainly create a seran American vessel, the "William P. ious state of affairs, if for example, an Frye", carrying a cargo of wheat from

American vessel laden with a cargo of Seattle to Queenstown. In both cases wish to be understood as admitting or the cargoes were presumably destined German origin should escape the Britdenying any belligerent or neutral for the civil population. Both these ish patrol in European waters only to right established by the principles of cases occurred before the detention by be held up by a cruiser off New York the British authorities of the Wilheland taken into Halifax. the agreement, if acceptable to the mina and her cargo of foodstuffs which "Similar cablegram sent to Paris. interested powers, as not binding upon the German government allege is the

'5. Unfortified, open, and defense-

will readily perceive that the latter terested in or to have any have not overstepped their strict rights as belligerents.

brought before it.

time annals

'Finally, I am anxious to asure you that it is not and it has never been the proceeds of such goods may forthwill, therefore, hold themselves free to the intention of the government of the Republic to extend the action of its beyond European seas-the Mediter-

"SHARP Great Britains Reply

The reply from the British governnent transmited by the American ambassador at London to the Secretary of State said

"London, March 5, 1915. "Following is the text of a note, ble to condemnation. dated today, and an order-in-council I have just received from Grey.

His majesty's government had under careful consideration the inquiries which under instructions from your government, Your Excellency addressed to me on the eighth in-

governing a blockade or the rules ap- of application of the measures, foreshadowed in the British and Frenci. declarations of the first of March for restricting the trade of Germany. * *. '2. I can at once assure Your Exdicates that the rules of contraband cellency that subject to the paramount are to be applied tot cargoes detained. ecessity of restricting German trade The rule covering non-contraband arhis majesty's government have made ticles carried in neutral bottoms is that it their first atm to minimize inconthe cargoes shall be released and the venience to neutral countries. From ships allowed to proceed. What then the accompanying copy of the orderin-council, you will observe that a wide discretion is afforded to the prize court in dealing with the trade of neutrals and that full provision is made to

facilitate claims by persons interested in any good places in the custody of the marshal of the prize court, under the rules governing enemy exports on - the order. I apprehend that the pedplexities to which Your Excellency refers will, for the most part, be dissipat ed by the perusal of this documtnt and ration it is purposed to seize and take that it is necessary for me to add certain explanatary observations.

Given More Powers

'The effect of theorder in council s to confer certain powers upon the executive officers of his majesty government. * * * *

The United States est assured that the instructions to be issued by his majesty's government to the fleet and to the customs official: and executive committees impress upon the mthe duty of acting with the utmost dispatch consistent with the object in view of showing in every case such consideration for neuinternational law would it rest? And trals as may be compatible with that upon what rule if no blockade is deobject which is to establish a block clared and maintained could the cargo ade to prevent vessels from carying goods for or coming from Germany. "4. His majesty's government * ** condemned, what other legal course is declare their intention to refrain alto-

gether from the exercise of the right to confiscate ships or cargoes which belligerents have always claimed in respect of branches of blockade. They

restrict their claim to the stopping of cargoes destined for or coming from the enemy's territory As Regards to Cotton As regards cotton, full particulars of the arrangements contem plated have already been explained. It will be admitted that every possible regard has been had to the legitimate interests of the American cotton trade "'6. Finally in reply to the penultimate paragraph of Your Excell-

ency's note I have the honor to state that it is not intended to interfere with neutral vessels carrying enemy cargo of non-contraband nature outside European waters including the Mediterranean.

'Order in Council: " 'Whereas the German government

Relfe. of this county, was claim in reant; remove every bit of dandruff spect of, any goods (not being contra- father of her babe. She was the first scalp itching and falling hair. Mixin

band of war) placed in the custody of witness for the State in the case the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe the prize court, under this order, or in against Relfe, who was under a \$1,home, though, is troublesome. An easie 500 bond for his appearance. way is to get the Relfe was arrested in April, 1914, on with issue a writ in the prize court costing about 50 cents warrant sworn out by his daughter against the proper officer of the crown at drug stores, known as "Wyeth cruisers against enemy merchandise and apply for an order that goods and was arraigned in police court on Sage and Sulphur Compound May 2nd, before Judge Turner. The should be restored to him, or that their avoiding a lot of muss girl told at that time of how she had

proceeds should be paid to him. While wispy, gray, faded '6. A merchant vessel which has been forced to live with her father sinful, we all desire "just as if she were his wife" and of cleared for a neutral port from a Britful appearance and ish or Allied port, or which has been how she had gone to his sister, her darkening your hair with allowed to pass, having an ostensible aunt, Mrs. J. H. Bundy, of this city, and Sulphur, no one and complained of the shameful reladestination to a neutral port and proit does it so naturally, so tion between them. Her aunt and her ceeds to an enemy port, shall, if captured on any subsequent voyage, be lia- grandmother, however, would not be- just dampen a sponge or soft bri

Nothing in this order shall be " 7. vessel or goods to capture or condemnation independently of this order. "'s. Nothing in this order shall prevent the relaxation of the provisions of the girl went to Norfolk to live and pear years younger.

ieve her story, and failing to find re- with it and draw this through y lief through them, the girl ran away hair, taking one small strand at a tim deemed to affect the liability of any from home and came to Elizabeth City by morning all gray hairs have disan determined herself to appeal to the peared. After another application court for protection. After having two your hair becomes beautifully dar made the complaint against her father, glossy, soft and luxuriant and you an

GOLD DUST You have used it many years, but do you know all its uses?

Millions of women use Gold Dust three times a day in washing dishes-

They use it regularly for scrubbing floors or woodwork-

They use it for washing windows-

But they do not realize the many ways in which Gold Dust can be used.

ing and brightening need in the house. The active principle of Gold Dustthe valuable antiseptic cleansing agent-quickly dissolves and removes dirt, grease and grime, so that you rinse it away,

Gold Dust dissolves quickly in hot or cold water and makes a perfect cleansing solution.

A package of Gold Dust supplies you with the only cleaning and brightening powder you need in the homeand gives you the best results you can desire.

> . Use Gold Dust not only for washing dishes, but for

washing glassware, washing bath tubs and bath room fixtures, cleaning and brightening metal work, pots, pans, and kettles, for scrubbing floors, washing woodwork, cleaning and freshening linoleum and oil cloth, and for all the hundreds of uses for which it is so particularly supreme.

It meets every clean-

