

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO GERARD: ON WAY TO WASHINGTON

Note Defers Direct Answer to Questions Raised by Our President.

AS TO THE LUSITANIA

Is Willing to Pay When in the Wrong—Refer Doubtful Case to The Hague.

Will Not Answer Demands, Pending More Talk.

Berlin, via London, May 29.—The German reply to the American note, sent after the sinking of the Lusitania, was signed by Herr Von Jagow, the foreign minister, at 11 o'clock last night, and delivered to Ambassador Gerard this morning for transmission to Washington.

The note expresses Germany's regret for injuries sustained by Americans as a result of submarine and aeroplane attacks, and offers compensation in cases in which Germany is found to be in the wrong.

Defers Direct Answer. As indicated previously in these dispatches, the note defers a direct answer to the questions raised by President Wilson, pending a further diplomatic exchange.

The American representation regarding the torpedoing of the British steamer Falaba in which an American citizen lost his life are answered with the statement that it was intended to offer ample time for the passengers and crew to leave the ship.

Germany expresses regrets for "the unintentional attacks" on the American steamer Cushing and the Gulflight. The Cushing was attacked by German aircraft in the North Sea and the Gulflight was torpedoed off Scilly islands.

The passages in the American note concerning a proposal by Germany of intent to sink the Lusitania and the discontinuance of her present practices of submarine warfare, are not mentioned specifically in the reply.

The note states that the reply of the American government to the German assumptions of fact regarding the real character of the Lusitania and her cargo, no attempt will be made to answer the demands contained in the American communication.

The assumptions of fact are as follows: The Lusitania was built as an auxiliary cruiser, subsidized and carried on the navy list as such.

British steamers sailing from New York, according to information received from passengers and other sources, reportedly carried soldiers, artillery, war material and contraband to England.

Germany contends it is impossible to settle the question whether proper steps were given to place the passengers and crew in safety until it is determined whether the regulations adopted after the sinking of the Titanic regarding a proper supply of boats and water tight bulkheads, which are now a part of the American law, were observed in the case of the Lusitania.

Finally the American mediatory proposals designed to end submarine warfare, and the throttling of food supplies, and other conditional contraband for Germany are recalled. The government expresses the desire to know to induce Great Britain to embark on these steps. To this end, after Germany settled her willingness to discuss a settlement on this general basis.

TORPEDOING OF NEBRASKAN ADDS RAVE FACTOR TO THE ALREADY TENSE SITUATION

American Commission Examining Damaged Vessel Makes That Report—Comment on Reply of German Government Withheld Till Note is Received at Capitol.

Washington, May 29.—Until the official text of the German reply to the American note concerning violations of neutral rights in the war zone is received, probably tomorrow, President Wilson will reserve comment. This came from the White House tonight after press dispatches outlining the German note were received.

It is known, however, that the United States government is prepared to controvert every one of the points mentioned in the summary of the German position as published here. The press outline conforms with Ambassador Gerard's dispatches of the last few days forecasting the nature of the German reply.

Evidence of an indisputable character was gathered by the Washington government prior to sending the note on May 3 to prove that the Lusitania carried either mounted or unmounted, that she carried no explosives within the meaning of American statutes and that no British vessels have cleared from American ports for several months carrying guns of any character.

The British ambassador here is preparing to transmit assurances from the British government that the Lusitania was not armed and that she could not be carried on the naval lists as an auxiliary cruiser unless she was armed and commissioned, the latter change from a peaceful merchantman to an auxiliary cruiser being possible, according to British practice, only in home ports.

The United States, moreover, holds that the carrying of arms and ammunition and other contraband, or a few unarmed individuals who might be prospective soldiers, does not justify the right under international law and humanity of the belligerent merchantman to be visited and searched before being destroyed and the neutral or combatant passengers transferred to a place of safety.

While the exact phraseology of the German reply is awaited with much interest, there was a feeling of pessimism in many quarters over the reported evasion of President Wilson's demands for reparation for the loss of more than 100 American lives and guarantees that submarine warfare will be so conducted in the future as to safeguard American lives and vessels.

A grave factor has been added to the situation by the finding of the American commission appointed by Ambassador Page that the American steamer Nebraska was torpedoed without warning by a submarine. In German quarters, the claim was persistent that the vessel John H. Towers, naval attaché and naval constructor Lewis E. McBride, of the American embassy and Consul Washington at Liverpool, were reported through Ambassador Page

BATTLE FOR POSSESSION OF THE FORTRESS OF PRZEMYSL STILL CENTER OF INTEREST

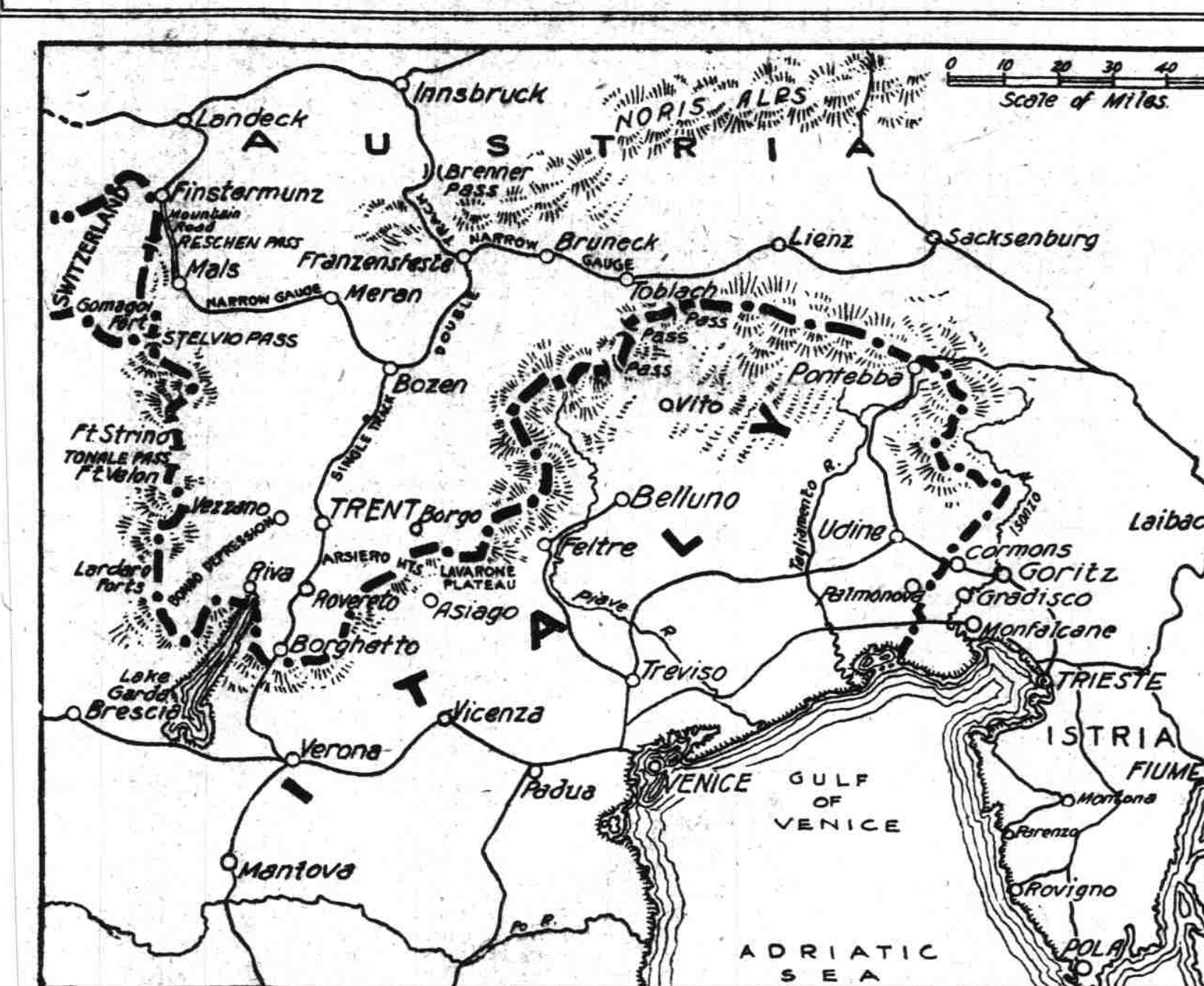
Situation in Middle Galicia Remains the War's Outstanding Feature—Heavy Fighting Between French and Germans Around Arras—French Claim Progress.

London, May 29.—The battle for the fortress of Przemyśl, in Middle Galicia, remains the war's outstanding feature. There has been heavy fighting north of Arras, where the French admit to progress, the Germans admitting tonight their evacuation of Ablain. But this is a small affair compared with what is going on around Przemyśl.

The Germans and Austrians with an enormous weight of artillery continue to fight desperately in an effort to encircle the fortress which is already reported to be under bombardment. The armies on the San North of Przemyśl have, however, apparently received a check. The Russians, after driving them back across the San near Sien-lawa, have now turned their attention to the fortress.

It is not expected the French will make any marked advance at one time which they are attacking strongly fortified positions which have to be taken

Italian-Austrian Border, Where Fight is Going On.



The Italians have taken the offensive, so far as the news dispatches tell the story of the war between Italy and Austria. Italian parties have charged across the border near Switzerland, and if the stories from Rome are to be believed, Austrian garrisons have fled before them.

MUCH GOOD COMING FROM CONFERENCE

Between Business Men of All American Nations.

CONCLUDED LAST NIGHT

May be Many Months Before Results Are Apparent—Secretary McAdoo Will Ask President to Urge Legislation.

Washington, May 29.—The Pan-American Financial Conference closed here tonight after six days' discussion of problems which have confronted the two Americas because of the European war.

Concrete results of the meetings may not be apparent for many months, but none of the representatives of the United States or delegates of the Pan-American Republics were inclined to overlook its sentimental value and the apparent fact that through its business men of the two Western continents have come to a better understanding of each other's views.

Secretary McAdoo declined to comment on the Nebraska case. He said he has received up to a late hour tonight no word as to when the German note would be received here, but on the assumption that it had been presented to Ambassador Gerard this afternoon he estimated that it might not reach Washington until late tomorrow.

While officials did not care to comment on the German reply until they had read the text, the forecast of its contents was looked upon in well informed quarters as not difficult to answer because the American government had made a careful investigation of the facts in the case before sending its note.

Germany's contention that it is impossible to settle the question of whether proper opportunity was given the passengers to escape until it is determined whether the Lusitania was equipped with the lifeboats and apparatus provided for in regulations adopted after the Titanic sank, was looked upon in official quarters as ridiculous because it was pointed out the vessel was equipped with lifeboats.

German submarines are still busy in the waters around the British Isles, the latest victims being the English steamer Ethiope, sunk Friday. Sixteen of her crew are missing.

In the southwestern theatre the Austrian war office reports that several naval airmen made a raid on Venice, dropping many bombs. An explosion occurred in Fort Nicolò. No news of this raid has come through official Italian sources.

New progress is reported by the French war office to have been made in the sector north of Arras. The French official statement also claims to have repulsed with complete success a German counter attack on the trenches at Ablain and are now holding the entire village.

FRANCE DISPLAYS HER APPRECIATION

Of What United States Has Done Since War Began.

SHARP GIVEN OVATION

Four Large Albums Containing Autographed Appreciations of Authors and Poets, and Original Drawings Presented.

Paris, May 29.—What Americans have done for France during the war, was impressively acknowledged by the French government and people today in a presentation to Ambassador Sharp or four great albums containing autographed appreciations by eminent authors and poets and original drawings by artists of France.

The ceremony took place in the historic amphitheatre of the University of Paris. Among notable persons present were the President and Mme. Poincaré. In the presidential party were Mrs. Sharp, wife of the American ambassador, and Miss Sharp; Signora Tittoni, wife of the Italian ambassador and Mme. Iswolsky, wife of the Russian ambassador.

The conference took no definite stand today on how transportation could be best developed and left the question of its subsidy or government ownership where it was when the deliberations began.

Mr. McAdoo indicated, however, his purpose to make some concrete proposals to Congress, saying he expected to urge the President to press for adequate legislation. The report of the committee on transportation was adopted today without a dissenting vote.

Will Solicit Assistance. Secretary McAdoo said he would urge upon the President the need of continuing the work of the conference. He pointed out that the delegates had no power to take affirmative action on the question of transportation, but that each country must be left to deal with the matter in its own way.

Frank A. Vanderlip, of the National City Bank, of New York, summarized the view of the United States representatives tonight in this statement: "The Pan-American conference was a happy conception. It has turned out better than its very best friends could have anticipated."

"The conference has been characterized by practical business sense. The results promise to be extremely helpful in giving impetus to the movement for closer credit relations and in removing obstacles that stand in the way."

FEDERAL ATTORNEY PLEADS FOR FRANK

Would Show by State's Evidence That He is Innocent

AND CONLEY IS GUILTY

As a Private Citizen of Georgia United States Attorney Presents Prison Commission with 25,000 Word Appeal.

Atlanta, May 29.—Hooper Alexander, United States attorney for the northern district of Georgia, late today filed with the state prison commission a plea for a commutation of Leo M. Frank's sentence, in which he seeks to show by the testimony of the state's own witnesses that Frank did not murder Mary Phagan but that James Conley, a negro, now serving a sentence as an accessory after the crime, was the slayer.

Hugh M. Dorsey, solicitor general, who prosecuted Frank, also gave out tonight his letter to the prison commission opposing clemency for Frank, declaring "the facts and circumstances surrounding the commission of the murder do not invoke the exercise of mercy or offer inducement to temper the penalty."

The whole question, writes Mr. Alexander, "resolves itself into an inquiry as to the truth of Conley's story, agreeing to the proposition that the presumptions are, in the present status, in favor of its truth, I propose to show how, when and why the story was manufactured and I shall do this without referring to any testimony offered for the defense or stating any fact depending on that testimony."

In the effort to fulfill this promise Mr. Alexander presents circumstances tending to show why the police were liable to be mistaken and why the public failed at the time to perceive the importance of the discovery that Conley wrote the "murder notes."

He sets forth the known facts as the equation of a mathematical problem, traces and groups the movements of the persons concerned on the day of the murder, who testified as the state witnesses, shows the evolution of Conley's stories, changes Conley made in them and the motive for each variation. He also points out alleged inconsistencies in Conley's statements and argues on the physical impossibility of material features in the negro's story. In this connection he says:

Thanks Conley Guilty. "While Conley's account of his actions and conversations with Frank, after the murder, occupied, according to him, only 34 minutes, they could not (Continued on Page Two)

AGUTE INTEREST IS AROUSED OVER MEXICAN PROBLEM

Official and Diplomatic Quarters Curious as to Forthcoming Statement.

FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

Possibility of Intervention by United States is Admitted by Our Officials.

Washington, May 29.—Announcement that President Wilson would demand a settlement of the Mexican problem by the warring factions themselves within a short time and falling in that, adopt some means, not defined as yet, to bring about peace, has developed acute interest in official and diplomatic quarters as to the prospective action of the United States.

The President's appeal for funds and supplies to relieve the starving population of Mexico, the preparation at the White House of a statement to be communicated to all military leaders in Mexico next Tuesday, and arrangements of the American Red Cross for a huge relief scheme are the first steps in a policy which it became known today, President Wilson has had under consideration for some time with the object of restoring peace in Mexico.

Text is Kept Secret. The text of the President's forthcoming statement is an official secret, but from those who advised with him prior to its preparation, it is understood Mr. Wilson will address not only the military leaders in Mexico, but the Mexican people and at the same time the people of the United States. He will review in detail the course of events in Mexico since the assassination of Madero and Suarez and the usurpation of the presidency by Huerta.

The pronouncement, it is said, will call attention to the fact that the United States government, by refusing to recognize Huerta, assisted in driving him out of power and expected from the victorious Constitutionalists the re-establishment of government in Mexico. Nearly a year has passed since Huerta was compelled to resign, but the Constitutionalists, the statement will say, have failed in the meantime to restore order, conditions growing worse daily with no faction apparently possessing the capacity to establish a government.

In view of these conditions, according to reliable information, the State Department will serve notice that the situation has grown intolerable to foreigners and the Mexican people alike, the Mexican chiefs must arrange an early solution of the problem. Unless this is forthcoming soon, it will be indicated to the military leaders in Mexico that some other means may have to be employed to assist the Mexican people. The President does not intend to specify this government's course for the present.

Officials did not say today that if the Mexican factions failed to compose the situation, there was a possibility of intervention by the United States. It was pointed out, however, that what might have previously been considered by some Mexicans as an aggressive intervention, has now changed on account of the famine conditions to a humanitarian expedition designed to save the Mexican people, helpless in the hands of military hands. It is even suggested in well informed quarters that one result of the food situation, if famine continues, could be a direct appeal to the United States government from large numbers of the Mexican people for intervention.

Several Weeks to Develop. The new phases in the Washington government's policy may take several weeks to develop. For the present efforts will be made to get food to the Mexicans. The seizure by the Carranza authorities of 800 tons of corn purchased by the International Relief Committee is one of the incidents which has aggravated the situation considerably and it is expected notice will be served on the Mexican generals to permit the transportation of relief supplies or the American government may be constrained to undertake the distribution of supplies through its own agencies.

The plan of President Wilson has been evolved after many conferences with cabinet officers and others. The report of Duval West, who returned last Tuesday after an investigation in Mexico confirmed the impressions of the President that none of the factions seemed able to control the military situation.

The President is said to be hopeful that the effect of his statement will be to draw the better elements of the Mexican military factions together in some constructive plan for the establishment of a government that could be accorded recognition by the United States.

Eliseo Arredondo, head of the Carranza agency here, issued a statement tonight declaring every facility would be afforded by General Carranza to carry on relief work and that President Wilson's appeal was deeply appreciated.

General Carranza was held in the statement to be innocent of any "charge of neglect or indifference in connection with the food situation." The statement announced further (Continued on Page Two)