

U. S. WILL INSIST THAT ALLIES MODIFY METHOD ENFORCING BLOCKADE

Will Ask That They Conform to International Laws Respecting Treatment of Non-Contraband.

IMPORTANT FACTOR IN GERMAN RELATIONS

Believed American Offer to Urge Change in Marine War May Lead to Peace Negotiations.

Washington, June 12.—Official Washington today looked to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin for some indication as to how the German government viewed the American note to Germany concerning submarine warfare.

Unofficial advices said that German officials were familiarizing themselves with the contents of the document and it was expected here that as soon as they had done so the American ambassador would promptly send definite information concerning the German attitude.

It was stated that the German government probably would not give an answer, pending the arrival at Berlin of Meyer Gerhard, the personal representative of Ambassador Bernstorff. From this it was concluded here that the reply might not be sent for perhaps a fortnight.

It is officially stated that a note soon will be sent to Great Britain and her allies insisting on a change in the operation of the blockade conducted by them so as to conform with the principles of international law forbidding interference with trade in non-contraband goods passing to and from a belligerent country through a contiguous neutral country. This, it generally was believed, would be an important factor in convincing the German government that the United States would maintain the same vigorous position on the fundamentals in international law with respect to the allies as has been the case in the American correspondence with Germany.

The statement issued to-night by William Jennings Bryan revealed that while secretary of state Mr. Bryan favored the sending of a note urging prompt adherence by the allies to the requests of the American note of March 30, to Great Britain and France, concerning the order-in-council. Mr. Bryan disclosed that the president had differed with him as to the time when the note would be sent, but that the intention to send such a communication was fixed.

Much importance was attached to the statement of the willingness of the United States to exercise its good offices as between the belligerents in any attempt to come to any understanding "by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea may be changed." This, it was believed in many quarters, might result in a correspondence that might ultimately lead to peace negotiations. It was learned, too, that

(Continued on Page Three).

German Papers Accept Representations of U.S. With Greatest Gravity

Berlin, June 12.—Ambassador Gerard presented the second American note on the Lusitania at the German foreign office at 1:10 p. m.

The American note, though printed in full and given the greatest prominence by German papers, was not commented on editorially in any of the editions appearing up to 3:00 o'clock. The headlines varied but were similar in tone.

Among the captions were: "America Stands Firm," "Very Solemn Warning," "Grave American Warning to Germany," "Grave Appeal."

Can Save Her Face. London, June 12.—The London morning newspapers, in their editorials on the latest American note to

Germany, while remarking on its extreme courtesy, combined with firmness, all seize upon its essential points that there can be no further negotiations until assurances are forthcoming that American lives and American ships will be safeguarded. Notice is taken by the newspapers of the full opportunity that is given Germany, as some of them express it, "to save her face," and some measure of surprise is expressed why Mr. Bryan should have considered it necessary to resign as secretary of state after having signed the first note.

The Daily Telegraph says: "The spirit of the second note is exactly that of the first, and it leaves us to wonder even more than we did before why Mr. Bryan thought it necessary to resign. There is nothing of a minatory character in the note, nothing that the most fervid imagination could construe into a challenge or ultimatum. The tone throughout is not only diplomatic but friendly. The phrases are those of appeal and warning, rather than of stern denunciation. To have been content with anything less than the assurances demanded would hardly have been consistent with the self-respect of the American nation."

TROOPS ON BORDER WILL NOT LEAVE

Possible Interference by Mexicans With Red Cross Plans Is Reason Given.

Washington, June 12.—Monterey's bakeries were re-opened Wednesday to the public. It was a great event for the famine-stricken city. Consul General Hanna has advised the state department that no bread had been on sale for several weeks. Corn was furnished Wednesday to 10,000 persons by the American Red Cross.

Possible interference by local Mexican officials with the plans of the Red Cross for the distribution of food supplies was responsible for an order from the war department to delay the departure of three regiments from the border to the Philippines.

American troops cannot cross the border without instructions from Washington but the war department intends to have at hand the means of enforcing any instructions the president may give.

It was said that the change of orders was only temporary.

SHOT FIANCEE THEN HE COMMITTED SUICIDE

New York, June 11.—Frederick J. Hussenius, said to be a member of a Swedish noble family, but estranged from his people, today shot and killed his fiancée, Anna Mainquist, a young music teacher, and then sent a bullet into his head, which resulted in death. According to information received at police headquarters the dead couple were found clasped in each other's arms and there was a pistol in the hand of the man. A note was found in his pocket indicating that they had formed a suicide pact.

MEMBERS OF PRINZ EITEL CREW PROBABLY LEFT U.S.

Washington, June 12.—Lieutenant Brauer and certain members of the crew of the German commo- rader Prinz Eitel Friedrich who left the vessel before she was formally interned have not yet returned to the Norfolk navy yard and it is believed they have left the country. The matter has been reported to the treasury department by Collector Hamilton.

PRESIDENT TO BE IN CORNISH ON JULY 4

Washington, June 12.—President Wilson expects to spend July 4 at the summer white house at Cornish, N. H. It will be his first vacation since the foreign situation became acute. Members of the president's family plan to go to Cornish about June 25.

INTERESTING REPORTS TO BOARD OF TRADE

Directors Consider Many Matters of Importance to the City and County.

A number of interesting reports were heard yesterday afternoon at the monthly meeting of the local board of trade directors. One of the most important was made by H. W. Redwood, chairman of the industrial committee, to the effect that this committee is negotiating with investors who are considering the proposition of establishing here a tile factory, a chair factory and an overall factory.

A letter was read from the Williams-Drownell Planing Mill company calling the board's attention to the lack of adequate water supply near Blinmore for fire protection. The directors decided to take this matter in consultation with the city commissioners.

Chairman J. Ballis, Rector of the entertainment committee reported the conventions scheduled to meet in Asheville since last meeting. Mr. Rector stated, due to the effective advertising of this city and section, gatherings are so numerous that convention managers are inquiring for dates on which no meetings are to be held here.

Robert S. Jones, chairman of the advertising committee, reported excellent results from the extensive publicity campaign that has been conducted in all of the larger cities of the country calling attention to Asheville's advantages. Booklets are now sent to the libraries in these cities.

The chairman of the agricultural committee, John A. Nichols, reported on the work done to interest farmers and on the steps taken for the establishment of a government fishery in this region. Mr. Nichols also told of the establishment of cream routes in the county.

H. W. Plummer, chairman of the transportation committee, stated that he had taken up with the Southern Railway company the question of restoring the Asheville-New York sleeping car service.

E. C. Chambers, chairman of the road roads committee, reported that the secretary had attended the recent highway conference at Newport. The directors adopted resolutions endorsing the anti-typhoid vaccination movement that County Health Officer Dr. D. E. Sevier, will conduct throughout the county.

Trawler Sunk.

Lowestoft, England, June 10.—(Delayed)—The Lowestoft trawler Britantia has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew was given time to leave the boat which was destroyed by bombs.

WEATHER FORECAST LOCAL SHOWERS.

(Continued on page 2)

BRYAN APPEALS TO AMERICANS, GERMAN BORN

Urges Them to Use Influence to Preserve Peace With German Government

GERMANY CAN TRUST WILSON TO DO RIGHT

Says President Was Unjustly Criticized—Sinking of the Lusitania Cannot Be Defended.

Washington, June 12.—Willam Jennings Bryan has issued an appeal addressed to "the German-Americans" urging them to aid in maintaining peace between the United States and the Fatherland by exerting their influence with the German government to persuade it not to take any steps that would lead in the direction of war.

With this statement Mr. Bryan expects to end for the present his efforts to lay before the public the situation which caused him to resign the portfolio of secretary of state. On Wednesday he gave out an explanation of why he left the cabinet rather than sign the last American note to Germany regarding submarine warfare; later he issued an appeal to "the American people" to stand for persuasion rather than for force in asserting rights under international law, and lastly he made a brief statement expressing gratification at what he termed a change of tone on the part of the "jingo editors" regarding the note to Germany.

Referring to German-Americans as "fellow-citizens in whose patriotism I have entire confidence," Mr. Bryan asks them to use their influence with the German government for peace.

Mr. Bryan's statement follows: "June 11, 1915. "To the German-Americans: "Permit me to address a word to you as one American citizen speaking to fellow citizens in whose patriotism he has entire confidence. It is natural that in a contest between your Fatherland and other European nations, your sympathies should be with the country of your birth. It is not cause for censure that this is true; it would be a reflection upon you if it were not true. Do not the sons of Great Britain sympathize with their mother country? Do not the sons of France sympathize with theirs? Is not the same true of Russia and of Italy? Why should it not be true of those who are born in Germany or Austria? The trouble is that extremists on both sides have mistaken a natural attachment for a blind allegiance to disloyalty to this country.

"The president has been unjustly criticized by the partisans of both sides—the very best evidence of his neutrality. If he had so conducted the government as to wholly please either side, it would excite not only astonishment, but misgivings, for partisans cannot give an unbiased judgment; they will of necessity look at the question from their own point of view, giving praise or blame, according as the act, regardless of its real character, helps or hurts the side with which they have aligned themselves.

"The fact that the administration has received more criticism from German-Americans than from those in sympathy with the allies, is due to the fact that while both sides are at liberty under international law to purchase ammunition in the United States, the allies, because of their control of the seas, have the advantage of being able to export it. It is unfortunate that partisan supporters of Germany should have overlooked the legal requirements of the situation and have thus misunderstood the position of the administration.

Roosevelt Supports Wilson. New Orleans, June 12.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt, in a signed statement received here from Baton Rouge, La., pledges his support to President Wilson in "all the steps which he may take to uphold the honor and the interests of this great republic."

"According to Mr. Bryan's statement," Colonel Roosevelt's statement says, "he has left the cabinet because President Wilson as regards the matters at issue, with Germany, refuses to follow the precedent set in the thirty all-inclusive arbitration commission treaties recently negotiated, and declines to suspend action for a year while a neutral commission investigates the admitted murder of American men, women and children on the high seas and further declines to forbid American citizens to travel on neutral ships in accordance with the conditions guaranteed to us by Germany herself in solemn treaty.

"Of course, I heartily applaud the decision of the president, and in common with all other Americans who are (Continued on page 2)

A SERIOUS REVERSE TO GERMANS IN GALICIAN CAMPAIGN INDICATED

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg Leaves United States

New York, June 12.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German colonial secretary, who has been in this country for several months, bade farewell today to his friends and boarded the Norwegian-American line steamship Bergenford for Bergen, Norway. He sailed under assurances of safe conduct given by the British, French and Russian embassies.

After the German ambassador at Washington had announced early in the war that he would discontinue

giving out interviews, Dr. Dernburg was regarded as the leading exponent of German views in the United States. His speeches and interviews reached a climax when he attempted to justify the sinking of the Lusitania, although expressing regret at the loss of American lives.

It was intimated that Dr. Dernburg might be invited to leave the country, but about a month ago the German ambassador announced that he would leave on his own initiative.

CATHOLIC HILL SCHOOL CLOSING EXERCISES

Twenty-Five Students Receive Diplomas—Year's Work Was Successful.

Twenty-five graduates received diplomas last night at the closing exercises of the Catholic Hill school for colored students. The program was carried out in the auditorium of the M. L. building and an interesting musical program was rendered during the evening by the students who have been trained by Mrs. J. W. Walker, Superintendent Harry Howell presented the diplomas to the five boys and twenty girls in the senior class.

A play entitled "The Joys of X-bar" was presented by the students. This was followed by the reading of the valedictory and the salutatory by Lottie May Miller and Mary E. Russell. Iola Harrison, third honor winner, read the class prophecy. The past year has been a successful one for the school and those who are familiar with the work accomplished are pleased with the progress of the colored students. W. S. Lee, principal of the school, had charge of the program presented last night which reflected credit on all who had part in it.

NEW HITTING LEADERS IN NATIONAL, FEDERAL

Chicago, June 12.—There are new batting leaders in the National and Federal baseball leagues. Cobb still leads in the American league and still is the only .400 hitter in the major circuits.

The averages published today, including Wednesday's games, show that Tucker of Chicago, with .375 in 13 games, leads the Federals; and Schneider of Cincinnati, leads the Nationals with .381 in 11 games played. Cobb is batting .416 for 51 games; he stole 21 bases; has made 56 runs and has hit for a total of 98 bases. The next best batters in the American league are Daley of Chicago with .376; Clete of Chicago with .364; Jackson of Cleveland with .356 and Thompson of Philadelphia with .345.

Detroit leads in club batting with .264 and Chicago is next with .261. Following Tucker in the Federal are Magee of Brooklyn with .374; Watson of Buffalo with .364; Campbell of Newark with .358; and H. Myers of Brooklyn with .348. Brooklyn is ahead in team hitting with .292.

After Schneider in the National come Daubert of Brooklyn with .374; W. Zimmerman of Brooklyn with .364; and Luderus of Philadelphia with .362. New York leads the clubs in batting with .262.

MT. MITCHELL TALKS TO ASHEVILLE TODAY

Mayor Rankin Formally Opens Telephone Line to Highest Eastern Peak.

Interesting local history was made this morning when Mayor J. E. Rankin at the invitation of the Perley and Crockett Lumber company formally opened the telephone line between this city and the summit of Mount Mitchell. Mayor Rankin and Secretary of the board of trade, Mr. Buckner of the board of trade met in the mayor's office and at 10 o'clock Mr. Rankin held the first conversation between Asheville and the mountain that stands guard over the source of this city's water supply. Thomas F. Lundy, of the Perley and Crockett company was at the other end of the line and Mayor Rankin expressed to him his congratulations on the completion of the work.

Believed Teutons Will Now Be Unable to Send Strong Forces to West or to Italian Frontier.

NO PROOF, HOWEVER, OF DECISIVE VICTORY

Russian Offensive on Two Fronts Reported—Austrians Evacuate One of Strongest Defenses.

Milan, Italy, June 11.—(Via Paris, June 12.)—The Austrians have evacuated and blown up Fort Pozzaccio on the Fugazzi plateau, near Rovereto, according to a Secolo dispatch. The fortress is a mile from Zallarsa, which was occupied by the Italians, and was one of the most formidable Austrian defenses in the Tyrol section.

London, June 12.—Although the British press warns the public that it is too early to assume positively that the Austro-German forces in Galicia have been definitely checked, nevertheless it is believed by many military commentators that there has been a sharp turn in the situation there which will prevent the Teutons from sending any considerable number of men from their operations against the Russians either to the western front or to the Italian frontier.

Some German forces are said to have already been detached from the Galician army and hurried to the Isonzo front, but it is felt here that more will be needed to stop the Italian advance toward Triest.

Late official announcements from Petrograd say that the Russians have assumed the offensive along the Dubysa river and in the Baltic provinces.

Viewing the recent fighting in Galicia in perspective, the campaign may be divided roughly into three great battles, the chief of which was fought 10 miles southwest of Lemberg, where the Teutonic forces under General Linsinger not only had crossed the Dneister but had progressed 12 miles beyond it. The second great battle was waged in the territory between Ugartsburg and Zydachow, and on this line the Russians claim to have repulsed the Germans. North of both these areas and east of Przemysl was the scene of the third important conflict, and here the Russians claim to have completely checked the Germans.

Serbia apparently is continuing her systematic occupation of northern and central Albania.

Petrograd, June 12.—An official communication announces that the Russians have had success on the River Dneister. The report says that after hard fighting yesterday the Russians took from their antagonists 17 cannon and 49 machine guns, while they captured approximately 6700 men.

Cologne, Germany, June 12.—The correspondent of the Co-

(Continued on page 2)