

German Reply to Second American Note On Submarine Warfare Is Delivered to Gerard

OUTLINE OF REPLY HAS CAUSED PESSIMISM IN U. S. OFFICIAL CIRCLES

Terms Disappointing; Relations Between America and Germany Again Considered Critical

ACTUAL CONCESSIONS FOUND TO BE SLIGHT

President Had Declined to Engage in Informal Discussion Over Terms of Germany's Reply

Berlin, July 9.—The German reply to the second American note on submarine warfare was delivered to Ambassador Gerard late last night.

Washington, July 9.—Germany's reply to the American note on submarine warfare, which was delivered to Ambassador Gerard last night, should reach Washington probably tomorrow and certainly by Sunday. President Wilson is expected to return from the summer white house at Cornish, N. H., and lay the reply before the meeting of the cabinet Tuesday.

All officials here realize that there have probably been no essential changes from the draft of the reply which was outlined to Ambassador Gerard by the Berlin foreign office. On the basis of this outline the American government had declined to engage in a supplementary discussion with Germany over the terms of the note, because it was felt that the German tentative proposals could not be accepted by the United States without sacrifice of neutral rights.

Meanwhile there is renewal of the tension over the possibility as to what the next step of the Washington government will be if the text of the German reply bears out in its terms the unsatisfactory outline.

Officials would not make any comments, saying the phraseology of the German document must be studied, but it is generally understood, however, that there is disappointment in official quarters and that here is clearly another critical stage in the relations with Germany at hand.

One course which some officials suggested might probably be considered was the rejection of the German proposals and the notification of the Berlin government, in effect, that the United States intended to insist on the principle of visit and search of all unarmed vessels of whatever nationality carrying Americans and that a specific violation of this right would determine the next step in the American policy.

As for the Lusitania case, Germany's failure to admit liability for the loss of more than

Austria Apologizes to American Ambassador

Vienna, July 9.—A formal apology by the Austro-Hungarian government to the United States has been made to Ambassador Frederick C. Penfield because of an abusive article printed in the Neues Wiener Tageblatt attacking the president of the United States and the American people in connection with the second note to Germany on submarine warfare.

Planning to Protect U. S. Coal Tar Manufacturers

Washington, July 9.—The protection of American manufacturers against ruinous price cutting and other trade evils practiced by foreign competitors may result from the efforts of the department of commerce to build up a coal tar industry in the United States.

Cotton Crop for 1914 Largest Ever Produced

Washington, July 8.—The American cotton crop for 1914—the largest ever produced, reached 15,134,930 equivalent 500 pound bales, which if placed end to end would reach more than half around the world. These figures were announced today by the census bureau in its final report. The former record crop of 1911 was 442,223 equivalent 500 pound bales less.

100 American Lives constitute a Poser on which few suggestions have been made.

The German minister of foreign affairs, Gottlieb von Jagow, had informed the Associated Press yesterday that the dispatch of the German note was immediately pending. Herr Von Jagow asked to be excused from commenting in advance on the note, but discussed the difficulties under which the negotiations had been conducted, owing to the slowness and incompleteness of communications and the "obstruction to the free exchange of news between the German and American press and public."

Washington, July 9.—There are many evidences in official circles today that the German controversy was again regarded as critical and that the reply as outlined was very disappointing. The concessions, alleged to have been made were referred to as a slight departure from the illegal position held by Germany, and it was pointed out that the United States, holding a strictly legal position, was unable to make any changes or surrender any point.

Irrespective, however, of the suggestions made as to the future conduct of German submarines as suggested in the preliminary draft of the German reply, one of the chief causes of the pessimism is the treatment to be accorded the Lusitania tragedy.

In some official quarters there is still hope that the refusal of the American ambassador to Berlin to discuss concessions may convince the German officials of the earnestness of the United States and bring about modifications. There are intimations from Berlin, however, that officials there do not believe the American government will insist on the position it took in its last note and that public opinion in the United States favored compromising the issue.

The United States will not engage informally in any discussion or negotiation with Germany regarding the character of the forthcoming reply to the last American note on submarine warfare.

MINNEHAHA IS NEARING PORT

Racing to Halifax With Fire in Hold Practically Extinguished, Says Captain in Message

NO REPORT REGARDING CAUSE OF EXPLOSION

Captain Thinks It May Be Necessary to Discharge Part of Cargo When He Reaches Port

Halifax, July 9.—The Atlanta Transport Line steamer Minnehaha, racing to this port with a fire in her hold, was reported 20 miles off Cambro this morning at 7 a. m. The fire was said to have been practically extinguished. Heavy weather and a downpour of rain prevailed, making uncertain the time of her arrival here. Cambro Head is at the outer entrance of the harbor.

Since the news of the fire on the vessel was received here yesterday the department of marine has had ready a government steamer to be sent to her assistance if necessary. Arrangements have also been made to berth the Minnehaha where the fire will not be a menace to other shipping.

A message from Captain Claret of the Minnehaha said that while the fire apparently had been put out it would probably be necessary to discharge part of her cargo here.

There was nothing in the report to indicate whether the explosion which started the fire was that of a bomb.

Claret's Message.

New York, July 9.—The following message has been received from Captain Claret of the Minnehaha, dated 8:45 a. m.:

"Thanks for wire. Fire apparently steamed out. Think necessary to discharge some of cargo at Halifax. Investigating upper hold."

New York, July 9.—As if in answer to Frank Holt's last warning that a ship would sink "God willing on July 7" there came Wednesday a wireless message made public yesterday from Capt. Claret of the Atlantic Transport Line's steamer Minnehaha, telling that the ship was 570 miles southwest of Halifax. The ship has on board sufficient ammunition, by the line's admission to sink her, should the fire reach it, but whether the blaze started as the result of an explosion of a bomb which Holt placed there was a matter of pure conjecture. This was possible, officials of the company said.

The message said the fire was in No. 3 hold and was not serious. The ammunition is stowed aft, an appreciable distance from this hold.

The fire on the Minnehaha was caused by an explosion, according to a message received shortly after noon from Captain Claret. At that time the fire was said to have been mastered.

The captain's message said: "Fire caused by an explosion. Now under control by suffocation and steam. Much smoke in hold. Deem expedient to make for Halifax. Die off Chebucco Head 9 a. m. Friday. Advise agent."

The message was sent by way of Cape Race.

The Minnehaha's manifest showed she had on board about 130 cases of cordite, 2500 cases of loaded shrapnel shells, 1400 cases of Trinitite Tuluol, 1510 cases of cartridge, 175 cases of safety cartridges.

Among the inflammable materials aboard are 65 packages of petroleum, 230 barrels of oil, 1941 barrels of wax.

The chemicals in the cargo include 85 barrels of formaldehyd and 95 barrels of boric acid. The ship also carried 235 cases of automobiles and a large quantity of zinc and copper plates and products.

STOCKHOLDERS OF NEW HAVEN LOSE SUIT

Boston, July 8.—The suit instituted by the minority stockholders to recover \$102,000,000 from former and present directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, whom they charged with being responsible for the alleged improper expenditure of money, has been dismissed by the Supreme court.

CHARGE FRAUDS BY DEMOCRATS

Republicans of New Market Township, Wake County, Testify to Illegal Election Practic of Opponents

REGISTRAR CHARGED WITH STUFFING BOX

Republican Poll-Holder Swears Democratic Official Was Caught With Ten Democratic Tickets

(By W. T. Post).

Raleigh, July 9.—Ten Quakers stood up in the jury box at 1 o'clock yesterday, made affirmation instead of oath and asserted charges of overt and flagrant frauds by democrats in New Market township.

It was the first time that a large number of men had urged their scruples against the traditional oath of the court house. It caused some comment by the democratic sympathizers, but the incident was small by the circumstances detailed by the republicans.

Among these was A. B. Coltrane, by no means fanatically in love with District Attorney W. C. Hamner. Mr. Coltrane figured in a recent episode which brought the Randolph county contest more prominently before the public. Mr. Coltrane was a member of the grand jury and brought one of these cases before the federal court, whereupon Mr. Hamner opposed the state courts the proper tribunal for these investigations.

Chas. in the element of the sensational was the testimony of C. M. Spencer, republican pollholder who declared that Bob White, the democratic registrar of New Market, had been caught with ten democratic tickets in an effort to stuff the ballotbox.

Mr. Spencer gave a dramatic rendition of the hold-up of this attempt. Mr. Coltrane, he declared, said: "Look at that old deacon in the church trying to stuff this ballotbox." They opened the hand of the democratic official, he said, and counted ten of the untried tickets.

He also said that Mr. White voted the ticket that belonged to another democrat who had been challenged for some disability and did not return to answer the charges made against him. The plaintiffs played New Market as the outstanding feature, albeit this has been the republicans' climax and carried with it substantially the excitement of the whole week.

The hearing moves on with seven straight and steady daily hours. The referee, Mr. Guthrie, finds a splendidly in the hold-up of this attempt. Mr. Coltrane, he declared, said: "Look at that old deacon in the church trying to stuff this ballotbox." They opened the hand of the democratic official, he said, and counted ten of the untried tickets.

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GERMAN SOUTH AFRICAN FORCE HAS GIVEN UP

LABOR NEED NOT FEAR PROHIBITION

Closed Saloon Will Not Decrease Jobs, Declares Sociologist to "Antis"

Atlantic City, N. J., July 9.—"Will the Workingman Lose His Job and His Personal Liberty if the Saloons are Closed?" was the subject discussed by Charles Steidle, sociologist and author, of New York, before the convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America today.

"The workingman fears being out of work more than he does going to hell," he said. "He knows what it means to walk the streets looking for a job. The liquor interests have capitalized upon this fear, and by presenting a staggering array of figures which seem to prove that a calamity will follow the abolition of the liquor traffic they have persuaded large numbers of workingmen who never enter a saloon to vote for its retention."

"But the argument that the workingman will lose his job if the liquor traffic is abolished is based upon the absurd proposition that if the liquor dealer fails to get the money now spent for beer and whiskey somebody else will get it."

"It is assumed that the farmer who now sells his grain and grapes, his apples and cherries to the liquor interests will be compelled to destroy them; when the fact is that figures furnished by the United States government clearly indicate that the ability of the American farmer to raise enough grain to adequately supply this country is gradually decreasing."

"Neither will the railroad man suffer. Only about 2 per cent of his freight business is furnished by the liquor industry. He will get as much business, and as much money for the transfer of a given amount of grain, whether that grain is shipped to a brewer or a baker. As for the transportation of the furnished product, as well as the raw materials which the liquor industry now furnishes, there is no doubt that other industries will benefit from the transfer of trade from liquor to some other commodity."

"More workingmen lose their jobs because saloons are open than would be the case were the saloons to be closed. As some one has said, 'when liquor puts a man out of a job it makes him a wealth producing workingman instead of a wealth destroying workingman.' It is better that the saloon-keeper should lose his job and get a better one than that dozens of his patrons should lose their jobs and be unfitted for any job."

London, July 9.—History is repeating itself near Lublin in southern Russian Poland where last September the Austro-Hungarian forces experienced a severe check in their attempt on Warsaw. Special dispatches from Petrograd report that the Russian position is very hopeful and that the possibility of the Austro-German carrying Warsaw by sudden onslaught is obviated.

It is explained by Russian commentators that the Austro-German forces are now operating in a country which frequent campaigns have turned into a desert and the problems of transport and commissariat are infinitely more complex than they were in the Gallian operations.

Pretoria, South Africa, July 9.—General Botha, commander of forces of the Union of South Africa, has accepted the surrender of all the German military forces in German Southwest Africa.

After the suppression of the rebellion against the British authorities in the Union of South Africa, General Botha took command of the operations against German Southwest Africa and headed an invasion into that territory late in February. He captured Olymbeque May 4, the important railway junction at Caribib May 6 and Windhoek, capital of the German territory, May 13. Martial law was proclaimed throughout the conquered territory.

Reports from London recently stated that the surrender of all the German forces was expected soon.

British military experts contended that Botha's campaign was conducted in a masterly manner.

In German Southwest Africa is on the west coast of the continent and extends from the Orange river to the Cunene river, about 900 miles. It lies between Portuguese West Africa and Cape Colony, extending eastward to the British spher. It has an area of 325,450 square miles, and a population of 79,55, chiefly Hottentots and bushmen. The European population in 1913 was 14,816, of which 12,297 were Germans. The military forces, including the police, were given in latest reports at 29,992.

Turks Driven Back.

London, July 8.—The Turkish forces completely failed in the big attack which they began on July 4 against the Anglo-French forces on the Dardanelles, according to a statement by the British official press bureau which added that the Turks lost heavily.

The text of the statement follows: "General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that the night of July 3-4 was quiet in the northern section, but at 4 a. m. the enemy stated a heavy bombardment of the trenches. All the guns used previously against us and some new ones were in action, but the bombardment died away about 6 a. m. without doing much damage."

"In the southern section the Turks kept up a heavy musketry fire along the whole line during the night and did not leave their trenches. At 6 a. m. their batteries started the most violent bombardment that has yet been experienced. At least 5,000 rounds of artillery ammunition were expended by them."

"Meanwhile this shelling of our line, on the peninsula proved the preliminary to a general attack on our front with special efforts at certain points. The principal effort was made at the junction of the royal naval division section with that of the French."

"Here, at 7:30 a. m. the Turks drove back our advanced troops and assaulted a portion of the line held by the royal naval division. Fifty Turks gained a footing in our trench where, nevertheless, some of the royal naval division had our support and the men who had retired counter-attacked immediately and hurled the Turks out of the trench again."

THE WEATHER GENERALLY FAIR

Entire Military Forces in German Southwest Africa Have Surrendered to General Botha

BOTHA CONDUCTED MASTERLY CAMPAIGN

Had Previously Put Down Revolt in Union of South Africa and Then Invaded Colony

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