

NEW NOTE DEMANDS PROMISE OF SAFETY

LUBITANIA WAS GIVEN NO WARNING AND WAS NOT ARMED AT ALL.

DEMANDS PAY AND PROMISE

Gate Left Open for Germany to Submit Evidence That Ship Was Not Thoroughly Inspected.

New Note to Germany

The latest American note to Germany makes the direct request that the German government give assurance that American lives and American ships shall hereafter be safe-guarded. It declares that in the view of the American government the contention that the Lusitania was carrying contraband of war or that the munitions exploded by a torpedo are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel, and it is upon the principal of humanity as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand.

The note denies on the authority of the officials of the government that the Lusitania was equipped with masked guns, supplied with munitions and ammunition, or was transporting Canadian troops or carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States, but hopes that if the German government believes itself to be in possession of "convincing evidence" these officials did not fully perform their duty if they submit that evidence for consideration.

Washington.—The United States in its latest note to Germany formally asks the Imperial Government for assurances that measures hereafter will be adopted to safeguard "American lives and American ships" on the high seas. The alternative in case of refusal is not stated.

It was this note to which William Jennings Bryan refused to attach his signature, resigning instead his portfolio of state, thereby precipitating a dramatic cabinet crisis. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and Interim, signed the communication which went forth with the approval of President Wilson and his entire cabinet.

Friendly terms characterize the document, which renews representations made in the American note of May 15 after the Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk. The German Government, it is declared "must have been misled," when it assumed that the Lusitania carried guns, as official information is at hand to corroborate the original contention of the Washington Government—that the Lusitania was an unarmed passenger ship which, since it did not resist capture could not be sunk without transferring passengers and crew to a place of safety.

The communications inform Germany that it is "on the principle of humanity as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand." Opportunity is given to Germany to submit any evidence that American officials did not execute their tasks thoroughly in inspecting the Lusitania before she sailed, but the cardinal fact—that the liner was given no warning and made no resistance and was primarily a passenger ship—the American Government declares, throws into the background.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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background any special circumstances of fact, and lifts the case out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion, or of an international controversy.

The issuance of another statement by former Secretary Bryan coincident with the publication of the note added to the surprise in official quarters at the character of Mr. Bryan's argument. High officials said the note employed the very process—persuasion—which Mr. Bryan, advocated and did not necessarily lead to war.

A copy of the note was delivered to Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who declined to comment. In diplomatic circles generally the note seemed to create a favorable impression. In quarters friendly to Germany, it was stated that the document confirmed a belief held since Count von Bernstorff's recent interview with President Wilson, that the critical stage had been passed and that the American viewpoint would clearly before it, the German Government would be able to find a way out of the dilemma that would satisfy the United States.

One phase of the note which attracted much attention in diplomatic circles was that relating to mediatory steps on the part of the United States looking toward a reformation of war-fare, on the sea generally. In this connection it was suggested that the chief difficulty might be an insistence by Germany that the Allies refrain from interfering, not only with foodstuffs consigned to her civilian population but with raw materials of all kinds.

The text of the American rejoinder to the German Government's reply to the note following the sinking of the Lusitania follows: "The Secretary of State in interim to the American Ambassador at Berlin:

"Department of State, Washington, June 9, 1915. "American Ambassador, Berlin: "You are instructed to deliver textually the following reply to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"In compliance with Your Excellency's request I did not fail to transmit to my government immediately upon their receipt your note of May 28 in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions so far as reached by the Imperial Government concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gullflight. I am now instructed by my Government to communicate the following in reply:

"The Government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German Government in discussing the cases of the Cushing and Gullflight of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships, and the frank willingness of the Imperial German Government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships which have not been guilty of any hostile act, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than one hundred American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the government of the United States to speak of these things and, once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the Imperial German government to the grave responsibility which the government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and which is embodied in the principle upon which that responsibility rests and upon which the government of the United States is contending for something more than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every government honors that is respecting and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority.

Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the government of the United States understands the explicit instructions issued on August 1, 1914 by the Imperial German admiralty to its commanders at sea to do the same as to other nations, and upon every traveler and seaman had a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand.

The government of the United States is happy to observe that Your Excellency's note discloses that the Imperial German Government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea may be changed. The Government of the United States considers it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either Government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey and cordially invites the Imperial German Government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

In the meantime, whatever arrangement may happily be made between the parties to the war and whatever may in the opinion of the Imperial German Government have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders, at sea, the Government of the United States does not intend to see the justice and humanity of the Government of Germany violated in all cases where the



Count von Bernstorff



ANTI-GERMAN RIOT IN LONDON

News Snapshots Of the Week

The country was surprised at Germany's answer to our note of protest asking for curtailment of submarine warfare as now prosecuted. While the note entered into a discussion of attacks on merchant ships, it failed to meet the issues the United States advanced. Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador, had an interview with the president in relation to it. Our foreign affairs were further enlivened by a note being sent to Mexicans telling them that a peaceful government must soon be established or we would have to take a hand in creating order. In Europe Italy continued her advance. The king visited the front, leaving the Duke of Genoa ruler until his return. Reginald McKenna, chancellor of exchequer of new British coalition cabinet, met Italian finance minister in relation to financing Italy. Rumania now seeks slice of Russia as price of going to war. Anti-German riots followed first Zeppelin raid on London.

Britain, she should not receive clearance as a merchantman; and it performed that duty and enforced its status with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial German government that it has been misinformed. If the Imperial German government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the government of the United States did not perform their duties with thoroughness the government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration.

"Whatever may be the contentions of the Imperial German government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the Lusitania or regarding the explosion of that vessel by the torpedo it need only be said that in the view of this government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel. "But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it as the Imperial German government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy. Whatever be the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than one hundred American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the government of the United States to speak of these things and, once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the Imperial German government to the grave responsibility which the government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and which is embodied in the principle upon which that responsibility rests and upon which the government of the United States is contending for something more than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every government honors that is respecting and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority.

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Land of the Long Leaf Pine Have Been Condensed for Busy People of the State. Durham county is planning for a new court house. The conference season has opened at Black Mountain. Bears are playing havoc with the hogs near Kinston. Columbus citizens voted \$10,000 school bonds recently. Columbus, Polk county, has voted \$10,000 school bonds.

The Merchants Association will meet in Asheville June 15-17. Governor Craig will speak at the closing exercises at Fasters, June 22. Locusts are doing considerable damage to orchards in Buncombe county. Peaches in the western part of the state have not been damaged by the blight. Safe crackers blew open the post-office at Forest City and secured about \$25.

W. J. Bryan will come to Asheville for pure mountain air and rest before starting out in earnest again. Health visit was observed at Gaston under the auspices of the Women's Betterment Association. Reward of \$50 was offered from the office of Gov. Locke Craig for Cyrus Burrell, of Transylvania county, who is charged there with the murder of Berlie Owen in Brerard.

NORTH CAROLINA MARKET.

Prices of Cotton, Corn, Oats, Peas, Butters, Eggs, Hops, and North Carolina Markets During Past Week.

Asheville.—Corn, \$1.40; oats, \$1.10; Irish potatoes, \$1.00; Western buttermilk, \$1.10; N. C. butter, \$1.10; eggs, \$1.10. Charlotte.—Corn, \$1.40; oats, \$1.10; Irish potatoes, \$1.00; Western buttermilk, \$1.10; N. C. butter, \$1.10; eggs, \$1.10. Durham.—Corn, \$1.40; oats, \$1.10; Irish potatoes, \$1.00; Western buttermilk, \$1.10; N. C. butter, \$1.10; eggs, \$1.10. Hendersonville.—Corn, \$1.40; oats, \$1.10; Irish potatoes, \$1.00; Western buttermilk, \$1.10; N. C. butter, \$1.10; eggs, \$1.10. Marion.—Corn, \$1.40; oats, \$1.10; Irish potatoes, \$1.00; Western buttermilk, \$1.10; N. C. butter, \$1.10; eggs, \$1.10. Winston-Salem.—Corn, \$1.40; oats, \$1.10; Irish potatoes, \$1.00; Western buttermilk, \$1.10; N. C. butter, \$1.10; eggs, \$1.10.

BANKERS URGED TO CO-OPERATE WITH FARMERS

The Bank a Financial Power House to the Community. One of the greatest opportunities in the business life of the nation lies in practical co-operation of the country banks with the farmer in building agriculture and the adventure is laden with greater possibilities than any forward movement now before the American public. A few bankers have loaned money to farmers at a low rate of interest, and oftentimes without compensation, but by blooded livestock, build silos, fertilize the land, secure better seed, hold their products for a better market price, etc. The banker in contributing toward improving the grade of livestock, the quality of the seed, and the fertility of the soil, plants in the agricultural life of the community a fountain of profit, that, like Tomson's brook, runs on and on forever.

It is a sad day for Christianity when the church bells call the communicants together for a political prayer meeting. Such gatherings mark the high tide of religious political fanaticism, put bitterness into the lives of men; fan the flames of class hatred and destroy Christian influences in the community. The spirit, actuating such meetings is anarchistic, un-Christian and dangerous to both church and state.

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CARRANZA SEEKS FOR RECOGNITION

HIS REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON.

ANSWER FROM VILLA ALSO

General Villa Anxious For Peace.— Carranza Reply is "Proclamation to the People." Washington.—President Wilson has before him the first reply to his recent statement regarding Mexico. It consists of a "proclamation" of the people issued by General Carranza asserting the right of the Constitutional Government to recognition by the United States and other foreign powers. Lack of recognition is declared to be the one difficulty remaining in the way of restoring constitutional government in Mexico and the statement asserts: "At this time we believe ourselves to be in a position to overcome this last difficulty because the Constitutionalist Government is now actually in definite possession of sovereignty, and the legitimate exercise of sovereignty by the constitutional government should be taken into account when deciding upon recognition of a government."

General Villa's answer also reached Washington, but was not delivered at the State Department. Until it is presented the Villa agency declined to make public the text. Department officials declined to comment on the abstract of the Villa statement carried in press dispatches, or upon a copy of a letter from Villa to Carranza, also received at the agency, which urges that difficulties be forgotten and suggests a personal meeting between the two leaders to arrange for co-operation and restoration of peace.

General Carranza's proclamation was promptly laid before President Wilson. The document recites the history of the revolution, beginning with the fall of Porfirio Diaz, and the President's failure the document attributes to the opposition from Orozco, Reyes and Felix Diaz, of the old regime, and Zapata, instigated by their adherents. General Huerta, it contends, consummated the movement with the co-operation of a group of foreigners favored by the old regime who surrounded Henry Lane Wilson, former American Ambassador to Mexico, and under the pretext of saving Mexico City from war.

Washington Officials Optimistic Over German Editorials. Washington.—Comment by the European press on the recent American note to Germany attracted much attention in Washington. The chief subject for speculation. Officials drew much encouragement from references in the editorials to the friendly tone of the American note. Many have felt that if a spirit of friendliness could be maintained throughout the negotiations, the efforts of the United States to convince Germany of the legality of the American position ultimately would be successful.

The careful phrasing of the last American note is known to have had the purpose of stating the demands of the United States earnestly, but in such a fashion as would not make it embarrassing for Germany to meet the American position.

House Back From Europe. New York.—Admitting that he had talked with leading government officials of Germany, France and England, but denying that his trip to Europe in any way was connected with a possible peace mission, or that he was the personal emissary of President Wilson, Col. Edward M. House arrived here from Liverpool, a passenger on the American line steamer St. Paul.

Wisconsin Storm Kills Twelve. Lacrosse, Wis.—Twelve persons are reported dead in a storm which swept over Western Wisconsin and parts of Minnesota and Iowa. Seven lost their lives near Ferryville, Wisconsin, and five near Lansing, Iowa. An eight-mile strip near Ferryville and Seneca was swept clear and every farm house was wrecked or damaged. Besides the 12 dead 25 were injured, several of whom are in hospitals in Lacrosse, Wis., in a serious condition. Two lives were lost in Pennsylvania and two in Ohio in the same storm.

Two Killed in Collision. New York.—One man was killed and three persons seriously injured when C. K. G. Billings' steam yacht Vandalist collided with the passenger steamer Bunker Hill of the Eastern Steamship Company in a heavy fog on Long Island Sound, off Harts Point. Both vessels, accompanied by half a dozen tug boats, were bound for New York after the accident. A wireless report from the Vandalist said that she had on board the body of John Brown, a member of the Bunker Hill crew.

BRYAN RESIGNS FROM PRESIDENT'S CABINET; SPECTACULAR CAREER

Washington.—William Jennings Bryan, last week Democratic candidate for president, and author of nearly thirty peace treaties has resigned as Secretary of State. President Wilson accepted the resignation. Secretary Bryan's letter of resignation was as follows: "My Dear Mr. President: "It is with sincere regret that I have reached the conclusion that I should return to you the commission of secretary of state with which you honored me at the beginning of your administration. "I should like to see your cause of duty and actuated by the highest motives, you have prepared for transmission to the German government a note in which I cannot join without violating what I deem to be an obligation to my country and the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the cabinet of the president is as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war. "I, therefore, respectfully tender my resignation, to take effect when the note is sent, unless you prefer an earlier hour. Alike desirous of reaching your peace solution of the problem arising out of the use of submarines against merchantmen, we find ourselves differing irreconcilably as to the methods which should be employed. "It falls to your lot to speak officially for the United States; it comes to me none the less my duty to endeavor as a private citizen to promote the end which you have in view by means which you do not feel at liberty to use. "In covering the intimate and pleasant relations which have existed between us during the past two years, I find myself unable to do so without expressing my deep satisfaction which it has given me to be associated with you in the important work which has come before the state department, and to thank you for the courtesies extended. "With warmest wishes for your personal welfare and for the success of your administration, I am, my dear Mr. President, "Very truly yours, "W. J. BRYAN." The president's letter to Mr. Bryan was as follows: "My Dear Mr. Bryan: "I accept your resignation only because you insist upon its acceptance; and I accept it with much more than deep regret, with a feeling of personal sorrow. Our two years of close association have been very delightful to me. Our judgments have accorded in practically every matter of official duty and of public policy until now; your support of the work and purposes of the administration has been generous and loyal beyond praise; your devotion to the duties of your great office and your eagerness to take advantage of every opportunity for service it offered has been an example to the rest of us; you have earned our affection and admiration and friendship. Even now we are not separated in the object we seek, but only in the method by which we seek it. "I accept your resignation only because you insist upon its acceptance; and I accept it with much more than deep regret, with a feeling of personal sorrow. Our two years of close association have been very delightful to me. Our judgments have accorded in practically every matter of official duty and of public policy until now; your support of the work and purposes of the administration has been generous and loyal beyond praise; your devotion to the duties of your great office and your eagerness to take advantage of every opportunity for service it offered has been an example to the rest of us; you have earned our affection and admiration and friendship. Even now we are not separated in the object we seek, but only in the method by which we seek it. "It is for these reasons my feelings about your retirement from the secretariatship of state upon its acceptance are more than regret. I sincerely desire that our objects are the same, and we ought to pursue them together. I yield to your desire only because I must and wish to bid you Good-bye in the parting. We shall continue to work for the same cause even when we do not work in the same way. "With affectionate regard, "Sincerely yours, "WOODROW WILSON."

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