Contracts will be made.

## GERMANY SENDS ANSWER TO AMERICAN ULTIMATUM

# REGARDING U-BOAT WARFARE; EYES ON WASHINGTON

VOL. XXXVIII.

## BERLIN REFUSES TO ABANDON THE U-BOAT WARFARE

Says England and Her Allies Have Made No Restraints in Consideration of Neutrals, Criticises United States For Not Trying to Prevent "Accidents" American Citizens Have Met With.

#### GERMANY STILL HOPES FOR AN AGREEMENT

Points Are Ascertained .- Claims to facts. Have Made Several Concessions to United States Which Would Have Saved American Lives Had They Been Accepted.

altimatum has been received at Wash- of advantage to Germany's enemies. ington breaking the tension of the No such consideration has ever been to understand this discrimination, all long wait since the United States note shown neutrals by Great Britain and the more as it has repeatedly and exwas delivered to the Imperial Govern- her Allies." ment on April 20th. It is very likely that upon the Teutonic reply hangs the future happiness and friendliness of the two nations.

ville-Following is the text of the chant vessels, recognized by internanote of the German Government in re- tional law, the sole exception being ply to the American note respecting the conduct of warfare against enemy submarine warfare, delivered on trade carried on enemy freight ships Thursday by Gottlieb von Jagow, the encountered in the war zone surroundforeign secretary to, Ambassador Ge- ing Great Britain. With regard to

Imperial German Government has the States. No such assurances are conbonor to present to His Excellency, tained in the declaration of February measure, adopted by Breat Britain



JAMES W. GARARD United States Ambassador to Germany

the Ambassador of the United States, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following ing the conduct of German submarine

"The German Government handed over to the proper naval authorities for early investigation the evidence agreement along these lines." concerning the Sussex as communicated by the Government of the United States. Judging by the results that the investigation has hitherto yielded with the use of the submarine weapon the German Government is alive to in the conduct of warfare against the possibility that the ship mentioned enemy trade. The German Governin the note of April 10 as having been ment, however, has now decided to torpedoed by a German submarine is make a further concession, adapting

actually identical with the Sussex. "The German Government begs to erests of neutrals. ance for establishing the facts of the of disputed question." case. Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the consequences resulting therefrom.



EMPEROR WILLIAM

the present stage of affairs, more par- happy victims of submarine warfare ticularly as the Government of the are not extended with the same Begs to Reserve Further Communi- United States omitted to substantiate warmth of feeling to many millions of cation on the Matter Until Certain the assertion by reference to concrete women and children who, accord hundred years but also by the thought of Texas, and taking in three little

state it has imposed far-reaching reweapon, solely in consideration of ers into ignominious capitulation. neutrals' interests, in spite of the fact Germany's answer to the American that these restrictions are necessarily

Submarine Orders.

with the general principles of visit and Berlin, May 5 .- Via wireless to Say- search and the destruction of merthese no assurance has ever been giv-"The undersigned on behalf of the en to the Government of the United

Claim Errors Occurred.

admit any doubt that these orders an unheard-of attempt by way of were given or are executed in good faith. Errors actually occurred. They can in no kind of warfare be avoided altogether. Allowances must be made in the conduct of naval warfare against an enemy resorting to all kinds of ruses, whether permissible or

"Unavoidable" Dangers to Neutrals. errors, naval warfare just like warfare on land, implies unavoidable dangers for neutral persons and goods entering the fighting zone. Even in against Great Britain on the inconcases where the naval action is confined to ordinary forms of cruiser warfare neutral persons and goods repeatedly come to grief.

"The German Government has repeatedly pointed out the dangers from mines that have led to the loss of numerous ships.

Some German Pepper in This. "The German Government has made several proposals to the Government of the United States in order to reduce to a minimum for American travelers and goods the inherent dangers of naval warfare. Unfortunately the Government of the United States decided not to accept the proposals. Had it accepted the Government of the United States would have been instrureply to the note of April 20, regard- mental in preventing the greater part of the accidents that American citizens have met with in the meantime. "The German Government still stands by its offer to come to an

> Makes Further Concession. "As the German Government repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense methods of submarine war to the in-

reserve further communication on the "In reaching this decision the Germatter until certain points are ascer- man Government is actuated by con tained, which are of decisive import- siderations which are above the leve!

Sacred Principles of Humanity. "The German Government attaches vessel to be a man-of-war the German no less importance to the sacred Government will not tail to draw the principles of humaniy than the Government of the United States. It "In conection with the rase of the again fully takes into account that Sussex the Government of the United both governments for many years co-States made a series of statements operated in developing international the gist of which is the as. r tion that law in conformity with these princi- "It will, therefore, be understood ment of the United States not attain the incident is to be considered but ples, the ultimate object of which has that the appeal made by the Govern- the object it desires to have the laws one instance of a deliberate method always been to confine warfare on sea ment of the United States to senti- of humantiy followed by al belligerof indiscriminate destruction of ves- and land to armed forces of belliger- ments of humanity and principles of ent nations, the German Government sels of all sorts, nationalities and des- ents and safeguard as far as possible international law cannot under the would then be facing a new situation tinations by German submarine com- non-combatants against the horrors circumstances meet the same hearty in which it must reserve to itself comof war. But although these consid- response from the German people plete liberty of decision. "The German government must em- erations are of great weight, they which such an appeal otherwise alphatically repudiate the assertion. The alone would not under present cir- ways is certain to find here. If the this opportunity to renew to the German Government, however, thinks cumstances have determined the atti- German Government, nevertheless, is American ambassador assurance of it of little avail to enter into details in tude of the German Government.

Puts Blame on England.

"For in answer to the appeal by the Government of the United States on behalf of the sacred principles of humanity and international law the German Government must repea once more with all emphasis, that it was not the German, but the British Government which ignored all accepted rules of international law and extended this terrible war to the lives and property of non-combatants, having no regard whatever for the interests and rights of neutrals and noncombatants that through this method of warfare have been severely injured.

Had to Resort to Submarines. "In self-defense against the illegal conduct of British warfare, while fighting a bitter struggle for National existence, Germany had to resort to the hard but effective weapon of sub-Touches Upon England's Attempt to

Starve Germany. "As matters stand the German Government cannot but reiterate regret that the sentiment of humanity which the Government of the United States extends with such fervor to the unvictorious armies of the Central Pow-

Refers Often to Great Britain. "The German Government, in agreement with the German people, fails plicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine weapon in strict con- is not Germany's fault if peace is still was ready to adapt the conduct of warfare to these rules.

"Several attempts made by the Government of the United States to preact accordingly failed because of flat refusal on the part of the British Government. Moreover Great Britain again and again has violated interna- peace between the two nations. tional law, surpassing all bounds in outraging neutral rights. The latest declaring German bunker coal contraband and establishing conditions under which English bunker coal alone the service of British trade war."

Again Criticises United States.

"The German people know that the Government of the United States has the power to confine the war to armed forces of the belligerent countries, in the interest of humanity and mainte-"But apart from the possibility of nance of international law. The Government of the United States would have been certain of attaining this end had it been determined to insist trovertible rights to freed om of the seas. But as matters stand the German people are under the impression that the Government of the United States, while demanding that Germany, struggling for existence, shall restrain the use of an effective weapon and while making compliance with these demands a condition for maintenance of relations with Germany confines itself to protests against il legal methods adopted by Germany's enemies. Moreover, the German people know to what considerable extent its enemies are supplied with all kinds of war material from the United States."



COUNT VON BERNSTORFF

Be Prolonged resolved to go to the utmost limit of highest consideration."



PITTSBORO, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., MAY 10, 1916.

WOODROW WILSON

concessions, it has been guided not alone by the friendship conecting the two great nations for over one "The German Government will only British Government, shall be starved the entire civilized world should this and who, by sufferings, shall force the cruel and sanguinary war be extended

Twice Tried to Bring About Peace. "The German Government conscious of Germany's strength twice within United States were to take a turn se | the Fourteenth. riously threatening maintenance of

Will Not Attack Neutral Ships. its duration to the fighting forces of raid at Gleen Springs. exaction to force neutral tonnage into the belligerents, thereby also insuring freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German Government believes, now as before, that it is in agreement with the Government of the United States.

Shall Not be Sunk Without Warning. "The German Government, guided by this idea, notifies the Government of the United States that German naval forces have received the following order: 'In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of the merchant vessels recognized by international law such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance.'

Introduces Restrictions. 'But for neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interests, restrict the use of an effective weapon if the enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating rules of international law. Such a gemand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality and the German Government is convinced that the Government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the Government of the United States repeatedly declares that it is determined to restore the principle of freedom of the seas, from whatever

quarter it has been violated." "Accordingly the German Government is confident that in consequence of the new orders issued to the naval forces the Government of the United States will also now consider all impediments removed which may have been in the way of mutual co-operation toward restoration of the freedom of the seas during the war, as suggested in the note of July 23, 1815, and it does not doubt that the Government of the United States will now demand and insist that the British government shall forthwith observe the rules of international law universally recognized before the war as are laid down in the notes presented by the Government of the German Ambassador to United States United States to the British Government December 28, 1914, and Novem-

"Should steps taken by the Govern-

### MEXICAN BANDITS MAKE ANOTHER RAID ACCEPT ASSURANCE

SHOOT DOWN THREE TROOP-ERS AND BOY.

LOOT THREE SMALL TOWNS AVERT DIPLOMATIC BREAK A GRADUAL WITHDRAWAL

Carry Off Two American Citizens and Cut Their Thoats .- Fire Shacks-Ranchmen to Rescue.

Alpine, Texas.-Villa bandits, some 70 in number, forded the Rio Grande and sweeping 10 miles inland on American soil, raided the little settlement of Glenn Springs and attacked a detachment of American cavalry consisting of nine men of Troop A, the Fourteenth Cavalry.

Three troopers and a little 10-yearold boy were killed, two cavalrymen were wounded and another is missing. He is believed to be a prisoner of the bandits who are now fleeing southward into Coahuila, Mexico.

Two American citizens, J. Deemer, and a man named Compton, according to reports received here, were carried across the Rio Grande and reports have it that their throats were cut. A posse of 50 citizens of Marathon are in pursuit of the Villistas.

The bandits' foray, carrying them through the southern limits of Brastern county in the Big Bend district ing to the avowed intention of the of the great doom which threatens settlements near the border-Glenn Springs, Boquillas and Deemers-took place on Friday night and Saturday morning, but news of it did not reach here for several days.

Within an hour preparations had begun for adequate action. Major the last few months announced before General Funston ordered four troops the world its readiness to make peace of cavalry to the raided section to on a basis safeguarding Germany's reinforce small detachments already. vital interests, thus indicating that it on their way to the scene from Presidio, Alpine and other points. It is formity with the rules of international withheld from the Nations of Europe. said that if the exgiencies of the case "The German submarine forces law as recognized before the outbreak The German Government feels all the demand such action they will cross the have had, in fact, orders to conduct of the war, if Great Britain likewise more justified in declaring that re- border in order to run down and dissponsibility could not be borne before perse the bandits. The forces consist the forum of mankind and in history of two troops of the Eighth Cavalry controversy is not involved. if after 21 months of the war's dura- from Fort Bliss, El Paso, under Major tion the submarine question under dis | Langhorne ,and two troops of the vail upon the British Government to cussion between the German Govern | Fourteenth Cavalry from Fort Clark ment and the Government of the under Colonel Sibley, commander of

General Scott and Funston met General Obregon and Juan Amador, Mexican Sub-Secretary of Foreign Af-"As far as lies with the German fairs, in the immigration station at Government, it wishes to prevent the American end of the international things from taking such a course. The bridge for what had been expected to German Government, moreover, is be their final conference. It developprepared to do its utmost to confine ed later, however, that practically the "The German Government cannot is supplied to neutrals is nothing but operations of the war for the rest of only matter discussed wa sthe bandit

> GERMAN RAIDERS FIRE ON AND CHASE BIG LINER

Forty American Citizens Aboard. News Alarms Shipping Circles.

New York.-The steamship Venizia, arriving here from Bordeaux, France, with 40 American citizens abroad, was only matter discussed was the bandit by two commerce raiders, while off the Azores, according to a story related when the vessel docked.

Reports had been in circulation for more than a week that at least one sea raider was again operating in the western Atlantic, and todays news has alarmed shipping circles.

Captain Boniface and members of the crew were reticent but the Americans on board, who were employed in caring for horses transported on the Venizia's last voyage eastward, vouched for the story.

According to these men, the Venizia encountered the commerce raiders April 28, three days out from Bordeaux. The hostile craft, they said, loomed up without any flags showing and bore down upon the Venizia. Captain Boniface at once became suspicious and prepared for a sudden dash. The raiders signalled to the Venizia to slow down, but Captain Boniface's answer was an order for full speed

As the Venizia started away, according to the story, a shot passed over her, this was followed by another which dropped close to the Venizia, but the efforts of the raiders to overhaul her proved unsuccessful.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK BY GERMAN GUNFIRE.

Berlin, via wireless.-The British submarine E-31 was sunk by the gunfire of a German warship to the west of Horns Reefs, off the west coast of Denmark, on the morning of May 5, it was announced by the German admiral. The admiralty report also announces the destruction of a hostile aeroplane by German airmen with the help of a torpedo boat off the Flanders coast and the capture of another aeroplane by torpedo boats.

COUNTESS SENTENCE IS COMMITTED TO LIFE.

Dupblin, via London-Countess Georgiana Markievicz, one of the prominent figures in the Irish revolt, was sentenced to death after her trial by court martial, but the sentence has been committed to penal servitude for life, it was officially announced. The death sentence upon Henry O'Hanrahan was also commuted to a life term. Death sentences imposed upon George Plunkett and John Plunkett were commuted to 10 wears.

## UNITED STATES TO

SEVENTY FORD RIO GRANDE AND WILL AWAIT FULFILLMENT OF PROMISES CONTAINED IN NOTE.

Imperial Government's Reply Has at Least Postponed Any Diplomatic Rupture With Teutons.

Washington.-It was stated authoritatively that if the official text of Germany's note beards out the unoffcial copy transmitted in news despatches, the United States will accept the assurance it contains and await a fulfillment of its promises.

Germany's note has postponed if it actually has not averted a diplomatic break with the United States.

It was stated authoritatively after the cabinet meeting that if the official text bore out the unofficial version transmitted in the Berlin news dispatches. Germany's assurances undoubtedly would be accepted and before taking another step the United States would await the fulfillment of her latest promises.

In such cases the United States might not reply to the note and would await evidence of the actual abandonment of Germany's present practices of submarine warfare which is declared. President Wilson is described by those close about him as being in a position where he cannot question the good faith of Germany's assurances which must stand or fall by the future conduct of her submarine command-

The German Embassy view is that the note gives all President Wilson asked for; that it signalizes a return to "cruiser warfare"-the use of submarines as regular naval cruisers intercepting commerce with visit and search, and that inasmuch as it makes no mention of the armed ship question, that perplexing feature of the

although members expressed a va- declared in a statement that leading riety of views the general sentiment | South American statesmen agreed seemed to be in favor of leaving the situation in the hands of President

OBREGON-SCOTT AGREEMENT AWAIT'S CARRANZA'S APPROVAL closer unity among American nations.

Mystery Surrounds News That Mexico City is Cut Off by Rail From Vera Cruz.

Washington-Publication of the text of the Scott-Obregon agreement for United States. co-operative action against bandits in Mexico still awaited formal notification that it has been approved by General Carranza. President Wilson will make it public as soon as word of its acceptance by the de facto government reaches him either from Mexico or

from General Scott at El Paso. The war department had only routine reports from the border but Secretary Baker said unofficial advices indicated a better feeling among the Mexicans since the military conference

was arranged. Advices to the state department reported that rail communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City had been interrupted since May 1. No explanation was given.

GERMANS MAKE SOME GAINS NEAR VERDUN

London.-North of Hill 204 the Germans gained a footing in French advanced trenches and also occupied French positions west of Avoncourt and several trenches southeast of Hau-

Repeated French attacks against German positions west of Lemort Homme broke down under the German

Inclement weather is hampering the infantry operations, according to the latest official communication from Paris, and bombardments alone are taking place. Hill 304 northwest of Verdun is receiving a bombardment of increased intensity.

The Germans on the west front shot doyn 26 Entente Allied aircraft during April, but themselves lost 22 machines according to Berlin.

COMMENTS OF SOUTHERN PRESS ON GERMANY'S NOTE.

Roanoke (Va.) World-News:-The note settles nothing. It possibly opens up a way for further negotiations. President Wilson, in all probability, will accept the small additional concession made by Germany as sufficient grounds for a continuance of diplomatic exchanges.

Charlotte Observer:-Germany has made frank admission, adequate submission and just contention.

Richmond (Va.) News-Leader:-Germany's reply to the Américan demands is a disingenuous effort to have internation petty larceny put on the same place as international murder and visited with the same punishment.

Savannah (Ga.) Press:-The note is a document stamped with the "Made in Germany" brand of diplomacy. It is a play for further time and it carries small assurance not given before and promptly disregarded.

### GENERAL SCOTT HAS ACCEPTABLE PLAN

CO-OPERATIVE ACTION IN NORTH-ERN MEXICO TO ELIMINATE VILLA AND BANDITS.

As Carranza Army Shows Ability to Cope With Bandits American

Forces Will Withdraw.

Washington.-The plan of co-operative action in northern Mexico for the elimination of Villa and his bandits, which has been mapped out at the El Paso conference, is acceptable to the Washington Government. Notice to this effect was forwraded to General Scott by Secretary Baker, but pending its formal acceptance by General Carranza administration officials here declined to make public the text of the agreement or discuss its details. There was no doubt in official circles, however, that the plan would be ratified within a few hours and the disturbing situation in northern Mexico

be disposed of. The limitations of the expedition under the agreement have not been disclosed. It is understood, however, that it will hold the present lines for the present and not proceed to the south in any event.

Pending the demonstration by the Carranza forces of their intention and power to clear the whole border region of brigands, it is understood that no move toward withdrawing any of the troops now on the border will be made and the double guard will be maintained along the border until definite information is available to show that the bandit menace is at an

SOUTH AMERICA WANTS U. S. TO GET MERCHANT MARINE

Secretary McAdoo Returns From Long Trip-Friendly Feeling Exists.

Washington. - Secretary McAdoo, back from the Buenos Aires meeting Congress took the note quietly and of the International High Commission, with him that quick development of a merchant marine under an American flag and completion of a Pan-American railway, are the most important factors to be considered in plans for

Mr. McAdoo, as head of he section, reviewed the work of the Buenos Aires meeting and announced that in all the countries he visited on the way back from Argentina he found a most friendly feeling toward the

BRAZILIAN PRESS AROUSED URGES INTERVENTION.

Rio Janeiro.-The Brazilian Government has notified the German Legation that it has ordered an urgent inquiry into the sinking of the Brazilian steamship Rio Branco in order to be able to act with certainty for the defense of its neutral rights.

Official telegrams received here announce the Rio Branco was torpedoed. The newspapers are greatly aroused and unanimously defend energetic intervention by the Brazilian govern-

VOLUNTEER ARMY AND NITRATE PLANT CAUSE BREAK

Washington-Conferees on the army eorganization bill disagreed on important features of the measure and adjourned until matters in disagreement can be taken up in the house.

The rocks on which the committee broke were the Federal volunteer army and the \$15,000,000 government nitrate plant amendment adopted by the sen-

Up to the time of the break the conferees had been making good progress on regular army reorganization and reserve features. They had tentatively agreed on a standing army in peace time of 180,000 men, 40,000 more than the house bill carried, and of 220,000 men in time of war or threat-

AIRMAN AT NEWPORT NEWS BREAKS WORLD'S RECORD

ened war.

Newport News, Va.-Records for duration and distance with six passengers were established before pilot E. T. McCauley, flying the Curtiss hydroaeroplane, the largest in the world, was forced to abandon flight to Baltimore and back, on account of rain. McCauley's flight was the first of its kind ever attempted in America, the world's record for duration and distance with six passengers was held by a French aviator.

DANISH WEST INDIES MAY BECOME PART OF U. S.

Washington.-Several visits of Constantin Brun, the Danish minister, to the state department for conferences with Secretary Lansing, have given color to a report in circulation for some time that the American government has renewed the negotiations conducted spasmodically at a long interval for the past 25 years looking to the cession of the Danish West Indian Islands, St. Thomas, St. Croyx and St.

John, to the United States.