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TO SEVER ALL RELATIONS UNLESS GERMANY AGREES TO ABANDON PRESENT SUBMARINE WARFARE AT ONCE

NOTE TO GERMANY

—THE FULL TEXT—

Washington, April 19.—The full text of the note sent Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to be transmitted immediately to the German Imperial government is as follows:

You are instructed to deliver to the secretary of foreign affairs a communication reading as follows:

I did not fail to transmit immediately, by telegraph, to your government, Your Excellency's note of the tenth instant in regard to certain attacks by German submarines, and particularly in regard to the disastrous explosion which on March 24th, last, wrecked the French steamship Sussex in the English channel. I have now the honor to deliver, under instructions from my government, the following reply to your excellency:

The Note.
Information now in the possession of the United States fully establishes the facts in the case of the Sussex, and the inferences which my government has drawn from the information it regards as confirmed by the circumstances set forth in Your Excellency's note of the 10th instant. On the 24th of March, 1916, at about 2:50 o'clock in the afternoon, the unarmed steamer Sussex, with 325 or more passengers on board, among whom were a number of American citizens, was torpedoed while crossing from Folkestone to Dieppe. The Sussex had never been armed; was a vessel known to be habitually used only for the conveyance of passengers across the English Channel; and was not following the route taken by troop ships or supply ships. About 80 of her passengers, non-combatants of all ages and sexes, including citizens of the United States, were killed or injured.

A careful detailed and scrupulously impartial investigation by naval and military officers of the United States has conclusively established the fact that the Sussex was torpedoed without warning or summons to surrender and that the torpedo by which she was struck was of German manufacture. In the view of the government of the United States those facts from the first made the conclusion that the torpedo was fired by a German submarine unavoidable. It now considers that the conclusion substantiated by the statements of Your Excellency's note. A full statement of the facts upon which the government of the United States has based its conclusion is enclosed.

Gravely Not Appreciated.
The government of the United States, after having given careful consideration to the note of the Imperial government of the 16th of April, regrets to state that the impression made upon it by the statements and proposals contained in that note is that the Imperial government has failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation which has resulted, not alone from the attack on the Sussex, but from the whole method and character of submarine warfare as disclosed by the unrestrained practice of the commanders of German undersea craft during the past twelve months and more in the indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations. If the sinking of the Sussex had been an isolated case the government of the United States might find it possible to hope that the officer who was responsible for that act had willfully violated his orders or had been criminally negligent in taking none of the precautions prescribed, and that the ends of justice might be satisfied by imposing upon him an adequate punishment, coupled with a formal disavowal of the act and the payment of a suitable indemnity by the Imperial government. But, though the attack upon the Sussex was manifestly indefensible and caused a loss of life so tragical as to invite stand forth as one of the most terrible examples of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as the commanders of German vessels are conducting it, it unhappily does not stand alone.

Only One Instance.
On the contrary the government of the United States is forced by recent events to conclude that it is only one instance, even though one of the most extreme and most distressing instances, of the deliberate method and spirit of indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations which have become a rule and more unmistakable as the activity of German undersea vessels of war has in recent months been quickened and extended.

The Imperial government will recall that when, in February, 1915, it announced its intention of treating the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war, and of destroying all merchant ships owned by its enemies that

might be found within that zone of danger and warned all vessels—neutral as well as belligerent, to keep out of the waters thus prescribed or enter them at their peril, the government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without constant gross and palpable violations of the accepted law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded on the principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of the non-combatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels.

It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks; and that no right to close any part of the high seas could lawfully be asserted by the Imperial government in the circumstances then existing. The law of nations in these matters, upon which the government of the United States based that protest is not of recent origin or founded upon mere arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest principles of humanity and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations. The Imperial government, notwithstanding, persisted in carrying out the policy announced, expressing the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate to neutral vessels would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to the commanders of its submarines, and assuring the government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of non-combatants.

Submarine Policy.
In pursuance of this policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversaries, thus announced and thus entered upon in spirit of the solemn protest of the government of the United States the commanders of the Imperial government's undersea vessels have carried on practices of such ruthless destruction which have made it more and more evident as the months have gone by that the Imperial government has found it impracticable to put any such restraints upon them as it had hoped and promised to put.

Again and again the Imperial government has given its solemn assurances to the government of the United States that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has repeatedly permitted its undersea commanders to disregard those assurances with entire impunity. As recently as February last it gave notice that it would regard all armed merchantmen owned by its enemies as part of the armed naval force of its adversaries and deal with them as with men-of-war, thus at least by implication, pledging itself to give warning to vessels which were not armed and to accord security of life to their passengers and crews; but even this limitation their submarine commanders have recklessly ignored.

Destruction Increases.
Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantmen attacked have been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on, or torpedoed; sometimes their passengers and crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before the ship was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board. Great liners like the Lusitania and Arabic and more passenger boats like the Sussex have been attacked without a moment's warning, often before they have even become aware that they were in the presence of an armed ship of the enemy, and the lives of non-combatants, passengers and crew have been destroyed wholesale and in a manner which the government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification.

No limit of any kind has in fact been set to their indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and of nationalities within the waters which the Imperial government has chosen to designate as lying within the seat of war. The toll of Americans who have lost their lives upon ships thus attacked and destroyed is appalling.

UPON HIM ARE TURNED EYES OF ENTIRE WORLD

Pres. Wilson is said to have told officials close to him that he does not believe friendly relations with Germany can continue.



WOODROW WILSON

FRIENDSHIP AT END IF SUB WARFARE IS LONGER CONTINUED

(Closing Paragraph of Note to Germany)

If it is still the purpose of the Imperial Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether. This action the government of the United States contemplates with the greatest reluctance, but feels constrained to take in behalf of humanity and the rights of neutral nations.

SOLDIERS MOVING TO FORT OGLETHORPE GA.

Special Train Also Carrying Civilians From Points in East to Camp.

(By Associated Press.)
New York, April 19.—The movement of troops to the military training camps at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, is already underway. Captain Gordon Johnson, aide to General Leonard Wood, announced tonight. Troop cavalry left Fort Myer for the camp yesterday and a battalion of infantry from Fort Monroe today. A special train carrying civilian parties from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington, will leave Washington May 2nd.

Cabinet Crisis Grave.
London, April 19.—The cabinet crisis is the gravest since the formation of the coalition cabinet. There are rumors that Kitchener, Lloyd George and others will resign unless Premier Asquith consents to immediate resignation.

Calls For Militia.
Hastings, N. J., April 19.—Sheriff Wisendanger has asked for three companies of state militia following a clash between 2,000 munition workers and commuters. Several shots were fired, but no one was hurt.

Repair Own Houses.
Manchester, April 19.—The Manchester education committee has started classes to teach classes to teach people how to make their own household repairs in wartime.

One Killed; One Hurt.
Paterson, N. J., April 19.—Harold Smith, aged 26, was killed and Albert Reese, injured when their automobile overturned near here today.

ACCEPT FREE SUGAR REPEAL HOUSE MADE

Senate Democrats Vote in Conference to Abandon Bill Containing Sugar Tariff.

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, April 19.—Senate democrats in a conference tonight decided to accept the house bill repealing the provision in the present tariff law, which places sugar on the free list May 1st. About two to one senators voted to abandon the bill adopted by the senate as a substitute for the house bill.

The bill provided that the present duty of one cent per pound should continue until 1920. The action of the conference becomes effective tomorrow when the senate votes to renege from the disagreement with the house. The house today instructed its conferees to insist on the house measure.

FIND GRAVE OF ATLANTA MAN MAYOR WHEN CITY WAS STRUGGLING VILLAGE

Atlanta, April 19.—The grave of Moses Formwalt, the first mayor of Atlanta, who presided over the destinies of the city when it was the village of Marthaville, has been found in an obscure corner of Oakland cemetery, overgrown with vines and grass, and the city of Atlanta will clean up the lot and erect a suitable monument to mark the grave.

Train Leaves Track.
LaCrosse, Wis., April 19.—A Burlington passenger train left the rails and plunged into the Mississippi river south of DeSoto, Wis. The engineer was injured but the passengers were unhurt.

GENERAL SCOTT SENT TO BORDER TO GET REPORT

TROOPS WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN PENDING HIS INVESTIGATION

THE SAME LEADER

Baker Makes it Plain That Function is Still in Charge and Will Remain So.

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, April 19.—No decision as to the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico will be made for at least a week or ten days unless outbreaks compel immediate action. This was made clear today when Secretary Baker despatched Major General Scott, chief of staff, as his personal representative to make a complete report on the situation. The administration's final action on Carranza's request that troops be withdrawn will probably be based on Scott's report. Scott left Washington tonight and arrives in San Antonio Friday, and is not expected back at Washington for ten days. Secretary Baker made it plain that General Function is still in supreme command of the border situation and the expeditionary force and will remain so. The expedition is apparently at a standstill, according to all reports from Mexico. Mexican Ambassador Arredondo denied the published reports that he received instructions from Carranza to make a new demand for withdrawal.

U. S. WILL PROSECUTE THE GERMAN "AGENT"

Von Igel is Charged With Conspiracy to Dynamite Welland Canal in Canada.

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, April 19.—The attorney general's office is understood to have decided to prosecute Wolf Von Igel, Von Papen's former secretary, arrested at New York yesterday charged with a conspiracy to dynamite the Welland canal, notwithstanding the German ambassador's request for his release. The ambassador claimed immunity for Von Igel on the grounds that he is a diplomatic agent. Von Igel's alleged offense, however, is said to have taken place a year before he registered in Washington as a German agent. Official German documents were seized in Von Igel's New York office which will be returned.

ONE SODA FOUNTAIN IN ATLANTA USES MILK OF 150 COWS DAILY

Atlanta, April 19.—Atlanta quenches her thirst as follows: Large soda fountains use 30 gallons of buttermilk a day, one Whitehall street fount uses the milk of 150 cows a day, 6,000 pounds of sugar a month, 10 barrels of limes and 10 barrels of lemons a week. Fifteen million glasses of a well known beverage, usually referred to as "soda," are drunk every year. Last fall it is stated and one can take or leave the state—six or he likes, three car loads of whiskey were shipped into Atlanta every day from Chattanooga.

The foregoing figures do not include near-beer, as the reporter lost count before he got to the saloons. In ten more days all of the near-beer saloons will be closed. The new prohibition law, as is generally known, goes into effect May 1st. After that date the soda fountains are expected to do a better business than ever before.

Ingraham, 1886, War Secy.
Washington, April 19.—President Wilson today appointed former Mayor Ingraham of Portland, Maine, as assistant secretary of war.

WILSON'S SPEECH BEFORE CONGRESS GRAVELY HEEDED

Note Declares That United States is at Last Forced to Take Firm Stand in Submarine Situation—Von Bernstorff Has Already Made it Plain at Washington That Germany Will Not Abandon Submarine Policy.

(By Associated Press)
Washington, April 19.—America's note to Germany, made public today, says: "Unless the Imperial Government should immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether."

The note declares if it is still the purpose of Germany to "prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against the vessels of commerce without regard to what the United States must consider sacred and indisputable rules of international law and universally recognized dictates of humanity, the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue."

The note asserts that information in possession of the United States establishes conclusively that the channel steamer Sussex was torpedoed without warning and that the torpedo was of German manufacture. The conclusion that the torpedo was fired by a German submarine note is considered substantiated by Germany's recent disclaimer.

Germany was informed that the United States gained the impression from Germany's recent communication that the Imperial Government failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation.

The grave situation, the note asserts "resulted not alone from the attack on the Sussex, but from the whole method and character of submarine warfare as disclosed in unrestrained practice of commanders of German under-sea craft during the past twelve months in the indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations." The note declares also that the use of submarine for the destruction of commerce is by the nature of vessels incompatible with the principles of humanity and the rights of neutrals. Attached to the note was an appendix detailing the Sussex case. It was explained that the investigation of American military and naval attaches showed the pieces of a torpedo found aboard the Sussex similar to German torpedoes in possession of the French government at Toulon.

BY THE CENSOR

(By Associated Press.)
London, April 19.—The Germans in a bayonet attack near Houderment, northeast of Verdun, captured a stone quarry around which they gained a footing Monday. At Les Esparges the Germans, after three attacks, entered the French trenches over a front about two hundred yards, but immediately were expelled. Artillery activity continues near Hill No. 30 and on a line between Deadman's hill and Cumeres.

The Russian attack against an Austrian position on the upper Sereth river in Galicia was repulsed. The Italians captured Monte Fume Pass from the Austrians and took the extreme western peak on Monte Anserone. Near Aschikala in northwest of Erzerum the Russians in the night attack captured a Turkish hill and positions, inflicting heavy losses on the Turks.

The British ministerial crisis over the universal service may be avoided, it is believed tonight. Should compromise win, however Asquith ministry is ended unless new elections are sought by present premier.

Norway Vessel Sunk.
London, April 19.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Lisbon says the Norwegian steamer Terje Viken, from Galveston for Lisbon, sank in the Casca Bay, 15 miles west of Lisbon, Monday after three explosions aboard the vessel. The crew were saved.

May Bar Bryan.
Omaha, Neb., April 19.—Scattered returns indicate that the Bryan "dry" state has been defeated and the election of William F. Bryan as delegate to the National Democratic convention is doubtful.

NOTE WAS RECEIVED IN BERLIN, AS SITUATION EXPLAINED TO CONGRESS

The note was received in Berlin today about the time President Wilson was explaining the situation to congress in an address similar in substance to the text of the note. Ambassador Gerard gave it immediately to the Berlin foreign office and the United States now awaits Germany's reply. While the note is considered an ultimatum, it sets no time limit but asks an immediate answer. Wilson believes three or four days sufficient time for Berlin to reply. He is willing to discuss how submarine warfare will be conducted within the limits of international law after Germany abandons her present methods. Wilson asked nothing of congress and his address was received gravely. Republican Leader Mann alone of all opposition openly attacked the president. He characterized Wilson's stand as political play.

COPIES OF NOTE GIVEN TO REPRESENTATIVES OF NEUTRALS AT WASHINGTON

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, April 19.—Copies of the note were given to representatives here of neutral nations on assumptions that they are interested as the United States in the protection of neutrals rights. The document was not given to belligerent diplomats. Lansing today agreed to see Ambassador Von Bernstorff and a conference will probably be arranged for tomorrow. Von Bernstorff has already made it plain that Germany is not willing to abandon the use of submarines, explaining their use as commerce destroyers as a retaliation for the British food blockade. Von Bernstorff sent a long despatch to Berlin tonight interpreting the Washington situation.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)