

# BERLIN TO COMPLY WITH UNITED STATES' DEMAND

## Has Gone Far to Prevent Rupture Officials Agree

CONDITIONALLY GUARANTEES TO SAFEGUARD MERCHANT SHIPPING IF U. S. FORCES ENGLAND TO OBSERVE LAWS.

## DEFENDS U-BOAT WARFARE; DENIES SINKING SUSSEX

Kaiser Repudiates President's Assertion That Act Was Instance of Deliberate Method of Submarine Warfare—Claims Statement Is Not Substantiated.

Washington, May 6.—President Wilson and the cabinet have gone carefully over the German note as transmitted in news dispatches from Berlin.

While final decision on the attitude of the American government waits on the official text, some cabinet members indicated that the German assurances probably would be accepted and that diplomatic relations would not be broken unless the order to submarine commanders was violated and American lives endangered.

**Text of German Note.**  
Berlin, (By Wireless via Sayville, N. Y.) May 6.—Following is the text of the note of the German government in reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare, delivered by Gottlieb von Jagow, the foreign secretary, to Ambassador Gerard:

"The undersigned, on behalf of the Imperial German government has the honor to present to his excellency the Ambassador of the United States, Mr. James W. Gerard the following reply to the note of April 20 regarding the conduct of the German submarine warfare:

**Identical With Sussex.**  
"The German government handed over to the proper naval authorities for early investigation the evidence concerning the Sussex as communicated by the government of the United States. Judging by the results that the investigation has hitherto yielded, the German government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 10 as having been torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the Sussex.

"The German government begs to reserve further communication on the matter until certain points are ascertained, which are of decisive importance for establishing the facts of the case.

"Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the vessel to be a man-of-war, the German government will not fail to draw the consequences resulting therefrom.

**Repudiates U. S. Assertion.**  
"In connection with the case of the Sussex, the government of the United States made a series of statements, the gist of which is the assertion that the incident is to be considered but one instance of a deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations by German submarine commanders.

"The German government must emphatically repudiate the assertion. The German government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into details in present stage of affairs, more particularly as the government of the United States omitted to substantiate the assertion by reference to concrete facts.

**Has Imposed Restraint.**  
"The German government will only state that it has imposed far-reaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapon, solely in consideration of neutrals' interests, in spite of the fact that these restraints are necessarily of advantage to Germany's enemies. No such consideration has ever been shown neutrals by Great Britain and her allies."

"The German submarine forces have had, in fact, orders to conduct the submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, the sole exception being the conduct of warfare against enemy trade carried on enemy freight ships encountered in the war zone surrounding Great Britain.

**Has Given No Assurances.**  
"With regard to these, no assurances have ever been given to the government of the United States. No such assurances are contained in the declaration of February 8, 1916.

"The German government cannot admit any doubt that these orders were given or executed in good faith. Errors actually occurred. They can in no kind 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 illicit.

**Implies Dangers For Neutrals.**  
"But apart from the possibility of errors, naval warfare just like warfare on land, implies unavoidable dangers for neutral persons and goods entering the fighting zones. Even in cases where the naval action is confined to ordinary forms of cruiser

HERR VON JAGOW



Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, prepared the reply to the American note on submarine warfare.

warfare, neutral persons and goods repeatedly come to grief.

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

**U. S. Blamed For "Accidents."**  
"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 instrumental 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 agreement along these lines.  
**Cannot Dispense With U-Boats.**  
"As the German government repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade. The German government, however, has now decided to make a further concession, adapting methods of submarine war to the interests of neutrals.

"In reaching this decision the German government is actuated by considerations which are above the level of the disputed question.  
**Helped Develop Laws.**  
"The German government attaches no less importance to the sacred principles of humanity than the government of the United States. It again fully takes into account that both Governments for many years co-operated in developing international law in conformity with these principles, the ultimate object of which has always been to confine warfare on sea and land to armed forces of belligerents and safeguard, as far as possible noncombatants against the horrors of war. But although these considerations are of great weight, they alone would not, under present circumstances, have determined the attitude of the German government.

**Blames British Government.**  
"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 repeat once more, will 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 noncombatants, having no regard whatever for the interests and rights of neutrals and noncombatants that through this method of warfare have been severely injured.

"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 submarine warfare.  
**Alleges Discrimination.**  
"As matters stand, the German government cannot but reiterate regret that the sentiments of humanity, which the government of the United States extend with such fervor to the unhappy victims of submarine warfare, are not extended with the same warmth of feeling to many millions of women and children who, according to the avowed intention of the British government, shall be starved, and who, by sufferings, shall force the victorious armies of the Central Powers into ignominious capitulation. The German government, in agreement with the German people fails to understand this discrimination all the more as it has repeatedly and explicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine weapon in strict conformity with the rules of international laws as recognized before the outbreak of the war, if Great Britain likewise was ready to adopt the conduct of warfare to these rules.

**U. S. Attempts Failed.**  
"Several attempts made by the government of the United States to prevail upon the British government to act accordingly failed because of a flat refusal on the part of the British government. Moreover, Great Britain again and again has violated international law surpassing all bounds

in outraging neutral rights. The latest measure adopted by Great Britain declaring German bunker coal contraband, and establishing conditions under which English bunker coal alone is supplied to neutrals, is nothing but an unheard-of attempt by way of exaction to force neutral tonnage into the service of British trade war."

**Power to Confine War.**  
"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 maintenance of international law. The government of the United States would have been certain of attaining this end had it been determined to insist against Great Britain on the incontrovertible rights to freedom of the seas.

"But as matters stand the German people is under the impression that the government of the United States, while demanding that Germany, struggling for existence, shall refrain 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 illegal 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.

**Guided By Friendship.**  
"It will therefore, be understood that the appeal made by the government of the United States to sentiments of humanity and principles of international law cannot, under the circumstances, meet the same hearty response from the German people which such an appeal otherwise always is certain to find here.

**Offered to Make Peace.**  
"The German government, conscious of Germany's strength, twice within the last few months announced before the world to make peace on a basis safeguarding her many vital interests, thus indicating that it is not Germany's fault if peace is still withheld from the nations of Europe. The German government feels all the more justified in declaring that responsibility could not be borne before the forum of mankind and in history if, after 21 months of the war's duration, the submarine question under discussion between the German government and the government of the United States were to take a turn seriously threatening maintenance of peace between the two nations.

**Prepared to Do Utmost.**  
"So far as lies with the German government it wishes to prevent things from taking such a course. The German government is prepared to do its utmost to confine operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German government believes, as before, that it is in agreement with the government of the United States.

"Such a demand 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.  
**Orders to Naval Forces.**  
"The German government, guided by this idea notified 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 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 attempts to escape or offer resistance."  
"But 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."

**Expects U. S. To Remove Impediments**  
"Accordingly the German government is confident that in consequence of new orders issued to the naval forces of the government of the United States will now also see to it that all impediments are removed, which may have been in the way of mutual co-operation toward the restoration of the freedom of the seas during the war as suggested in the note of July 23, 1915, and it does not doubt that 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 United States to the British government Dec. 26, 1914, and Nov. 5, 1915."

"Should the steps taken by the government of the United States not obtain the object it desires—to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations—the German government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision.  
"The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the American ambassador his assurances of highest consideration."  
—Jagow"

## SUCCESS OF A PROSPEROUS HOG BREEDER



Strong, Healthy and Vigorous Bunch of Hogs.

(By C. W. HICKMAN, Idaho Experiment Station.)

The success of the prosperous hog breeder is due to the wise selection of the brood sow.

In selection of the individual animal, there are a few points to consider. In general appearance, the sow should be fairly low set, good length, good constitution, deep bodied, strong back and symmetrical throughout. She should stand square on strong feet and legs. Her head should be refined, indicating quality and present a feminine (breedy) appearance. The shoulders should be broad, deep, smooth on top and well fleshed. The back should be strong, slightly arched and with well-sprung ribs. The loin should be wide, thick and strong. The sides should be long, deep and smooth, free from wrinkles. The rump should be broad and well carried out, (not too drooping). The hams should be wide, deep and well filled down to the hocks. The legs should be straight and have quality and substance combined.

Other things besides individuality must be considered. One of the most important characters of the brood sow is fecundity, that is, the bearing of large litters. It costs just as much

to winter a brood sow that produces three or four pigs in the spring as it does to winter one that will produce eight or nine. In selecting the brood sow, it is well to select those from large litters and whose mothers and grandmothers were from large litters. After the first crop of pigs are weaned, the poor mothers and the sows that produced small, runty litters should be culled out and sent to the butcher.

Good sows improve for a number of years in the number and size of pigs they produce to the litter. At the Wisconsin experiment station, yearling sows averaged 7.8 pigs per litter with an average weight of 14.2 pounds per litter, while sows from four to five years old averaged nine pigs per litter, with an average weight of 26 pounds per litter. The United States department of agriculture compiled the records of over six thousand sows and found that yearling sows averaged 6.65 pigs per litter and five-year-old sows averaged 8.4 pigs per litter.

The practice of some farmers selling their old brood sows each year and replacing them with immature ones is a bad one, as the older sows are better mothers and produce larger and stronger litters.

## VALUE OF RYE AS A FEED FOR THE COWS

Composition Is Almost Identical With That of Corn in Carbohydrate Content.

Concerning the value of rye as a feed for dairy cows, Prof. R. E. Caldwell of the dairy department at Purdue says: "Ground rye as a feed for dairy cows, has received very little attention in this state, due to its limited production. The composition of this material is almost identical with that of corn, especially, in respect to its carbohydrate content. Experimental results in the feeding of rye to dairy cows indicate that it is not entirely equal to ground corn, although under average conditions, it may be substituted for corn pound for pound with very fair results. In using this material, I would suggest the following alternative:

**Ration 1.** Ground corn, 4 parts by weight; wheat bran or ground oats, 2 parts by weight; cottonseed meal, 1 part by weight.

**Ration 2.** Ground rye, 4 parts by weight; wheat bran or ground oats, 2 parts by weight; cottonseed meal, 1 part by weight.

"Of the above grain mixtures, feed 1 pound for each 3 or 3½ pounds of average testing (4 per cent) milk produced. In case crushed corn (corn and cobmeal) are used, use 3 parts, by weight, instead of 4 as above indicated for ground corn."

## TO INSURE HEALTH AND THRIFT IN HOGS

Mixture of Wood Ashes, Lime, Copper Sulphate, Salt and Sulphur Is Favored.

To guard against worms and to insure general health and thrift in hogs, W. H. Peters of the North Dakota experiment station recommends the following:

Mix thoroughly two bushels of wood ashes or pulverized charcoal, one peck air-slacked lime, one gallon pulverized copper sulphate, one quart of salt and one pint flowers of sulphur.

The best way to feed this is to place it in a box where the hogs can get at it any time, as they only eat what is good for them. It can also be fed to them once a week in case this is more convenient than to keep it where the hogs have continual access to it.

## NOT YET IN DISCARD

HORSE STILL A QUANTITY TO BE RECKONED WITH.

Figures Show That Development of the Automobile Has by No Means Done Away With Man's Always Faithful Servant.

The horse still is king. The advent of autos has pushed him off some of the city streets as a pleasure horse, but his family is larger today than it was 26 years ago, when automobiles were unknown. Statistics compiled by government bureaus show that 85 per cent of transportation throughout the United States is done by the horse.

Discussing the situation, Irving Parmenter, secretary of the New York State Association of Horsemen, said: "The reports of the federal department of agriculture show 21,000,000 horses on the farms of the United States at the present time against 14,000,000 in 1890. The value of the horses on the farms alone is estimated at more than \$2,000,000,000. All the automobiles in the United States are rated at \$1,260,000,000.

"The Commercial Car Journal admits that government statistics show 85 per cent of the nation's transportation is done by horses.

"While it is true that the estimated number of horses in this state has shrunk 6,000 in the past year, due probably to war exports, farm horses have increased, according to federal figures, from 531,008 as shown by the 1910 census, to 609,000. In 1909 the value of 710,000 horses on New York farms was placed at \$80,940,000. Today 609,000 animals are valued at \$84,851,000.

"More horses are trucking on New York's streets today than two years ago.

"Despite the importance of the horse industry those interested in it failed to organize until the horsemen were the only class not represented by some amalgamation. As a result their interests were neglected. Highways were built unfit for a horse to travel; no proper provisions regulating stallions in service were made, and breeding has declined until military and police authorities have difficulty securing mounts, and fire departments recommend motor tractors because of the scarcity and cost of high grade horses.

"Now the horsemen have organized, representing the farms, the road drivers, the trucksters, the track—every branch of the horse industry, united for mutual protection, and support.

"The New York State Association of Horsemen has no dispute with the motorists. We desire to co-operate with the automobile organizations, for our aims are one. Unquestionably a new era is upon us.

"As the cities put the slow-moving vehicles to the curb, so should the state's trunk roads provide a smooth center for faster travel, and upon either flank there should be drives for horses, of a surface suitable for their requirements. The creation of such drives is one of our aims. The association hopes, also, to revive breeding, and to see that the rights of the horsemen are supported everywhere."

## Curiosities of Antitoxins.

One of the latest discoveries in the field of antitoxins has been given the name of anaphylaxis; it was made during experiments in injecting into a dog minute doses of a poison secreted by sea anemones. The first dose produced very little effect on the dog; it was followed three weeks later by a similar dose. The experimenter found to his surprise that the second dose was fatal; the first dose had rendered the animal much more, instead of less, sensitive to the poison. It was found later that if an injection into an animal of even so harmless a substance as white of egg is followed after three weeks by a second injection, the result is fatal; but if the first injection is followed by further doses at intervals of a week there is no bad result. The cause of this curious fact is not known; but since it was discovered medical men have been very careful not to allow too long an interval to elapse between two doses of any albuminous compound.—Sir William Ramsay, in Youth's Companion.

## Will Use Old Tin Cans.

Among the recent patents filed in England is the process for removing the solder, tin and chemicals from scrap and galvanized articles and for utilizing the base metals. The inventor is a South Wales tinplate worker, who has already secured contracts from several municipalities for treating down refuse such as tin cans, containers and similar metallic waste products.

Formerly large quantities of old tins were taken by continental dealers, practically at the cost of carriage, to be utilized in manufacturing cheap articles such as toy soldiers, novelties, mechanical toys, and a large assortment of nondescript articles usually found in penny bazaars, etc. The usual process in manufacturing such goods only necessitated a simple cutting or stamping and a light coating of enamel or paint.

## Playing Safe.

"I'm going to take my vacation early this year."  
"What's the idea?"  
"By the time the firm finds out how easily they can get along without me the other fellows will be taking their vacations and my job will be safe until the summer is over anyway."

## PLOWING LAND FOR OATS NOT FAVORED

Greater Yields Obtained at Ohio Station by Disking—Doesn't Pay to Clean Seed.

Does it pay to plow ground for oats and to clean the seed for this crop? The Ohio station says that farmers are frequently misled by such practices. Six years' results at the state experiment station show that disked land has given greater yields than plowed soil, and the cost of preparing the seed bed has been much less. The only objection to disked is on land where weeds are unusually abundant or on exceptionally heavy soil.

Cleaning seed oats to remove all the small grains it is said has likewise been unprofitable. Yields are increased so slightly by repeated cleaning of the oats in a fanning mill that the station advises only the removal of dirt, broken straw and weed seeds in the grain.