

NEW AMERICAN NOTE WARNS GERMANY AGAINST ANY REPETITION OF OFFENSES

Document Reiterates the United States' Insistence Upon Rights of Neutrals Upon the Seas---Future Violations, Such as Sinking of Lusitania, to be Regarded as "Deliberately Unfriendly."

Washington, July 26. — Without backing down, and withdrawing not one whit from his position originally taken, President Wilson has placed upon Germany the responsibility of continuing or breaking the friendly relations between the two countries.

In the American note addressed to the Imperial German government and just made public, Germany is flatly warned that a repetition of the offenses of which this country complains will be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly."

The words "deliberately unfriendly," as used in diplomacy, constitute a polite and suave method of warning, which amounts to an ultimatum. While the interpretation of the words rests with the President, there seems little doubt but that the executive has substituted them for the words "strict accountability," and as he has withdrawn from consideration of these words, it seems hardly possible he can ignore the plain intention of the ones used in this last note.

Must Not Repeat Offense.

The document is by far the strongest expression that has come from this government in the course of the correspondence between America and the German government. The language is forceful, courteous, convincing and almost tart in places.

If Germany should repeat the offense it will constitute an "unfriendly act" and in diplomatic language this means the breaking off of diplomatic relations and possibly war.

With such a declaration of the American position, this country will sit back and wait for Germany to speak, but more specifically to act.

The President apparently feels there is nothing more for this government to do and has returned to his summer home in Cornish.

Text of Third American Note.

Washington, July 26.—Following is the official text of the latest American note to Germany regarding submarine warfare, which was delivered to the foreign office at Berlin by Ambassador Gerard:

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR GERARD, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister of foreign affairs:

The note of the imperial German government dated the 8th of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the government of the United States, and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real difference between the two governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles, which virtually set them aside.

High Seas Are Free.

The government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the imperial German government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted upon in the several communications which this government has addressed the imperial German government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination; for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

United States Keenly Disappointed.

The government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the imperial German government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The imperial German government will readily understand that the government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with the government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the imperial German government of what this government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders.

President Woodrow Wilson.



President Wilson, in the third American note protesting against the Lusitania tragedy, places upon Germany the responsibility of continuing or breaking friendly relations between the two countries

Illegal and Inhuman Acts Indefensible.

Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unparadigmatic offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

Unusual Aspects of War No Excuse.

The government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstance and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it cannot consent to abate any essential fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstance. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

Causes of Offense Can Be Removed.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the imperial German navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

Germany Admits Illegal Acts.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the imperial German government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the government of the United States cannot believe that the imperial German government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

U. S. Cannot Accept Suggestion.

The government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made cannot accept the suggestion of the imperial German government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free or the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack and would be a curtailment, and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this government contends, and which in calm or counsel every nation would concede as of course.

Contents for Freedom at Any Cost

The government of the United States and the imperial German government are contending for the same great object; have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom from whatever quarter violated, with out compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the imperial German government at this time when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

Object Can Be Attained.

The imperial German government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

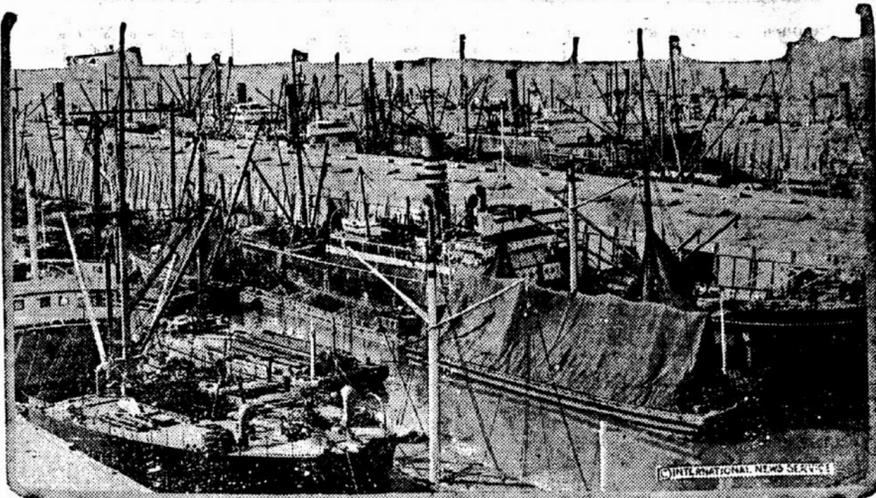
As "Deliberately Unfriendly" Act.

In the meantime the very value which this government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and government of the United States and the people and government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the imperial German government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter.

Friendship itself prompts it to say to the imperial German government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

LANSING

LOADING WAR MUNITIONS FOR EUROPEAN NATIONS



Immense fleet of ocean-going vessels of all types engaged in taking on cargoes at the Bush Terminal docks in Brooklyn. Practically all the shipments are said to be for the allies.

LATIN DETACHMENT DEFIES AUSTRIANS

SMALL BAND OF ITALIANS CROSSES ISONZO DESPITE MURDEROUS FIRE.

VIOLENT BATTLE AT GORITZ

Cordona Directs Heavy Attack Against Bridge Head—Troops Make Daring Night Assault on Tolmino—Capture Trenches.

Rome, July 24.—In the face of a murderous fire, a small Italian detachment forced a crossing of the Isonzo three miles above Goritz and dug themselves in at the western base of Monte Santo. Latest dispatches said they were maintaining their position despite heavy attacks on all sides and were blocking the transport of munitions to the Austrians fighting around Plava.

The daring coup of this small body of men is one of the notable exploits of the heavy fighting now proceeding around Goritz.

Though the Italians must inevitably either retire or face annihilation, every hour they withstand the Austrian attacks aids the Italians in their onslaughts against the northern defenses of Goritz.

Occupy Austrian Positions.

The Bersaglieri crossed the river in scows and on pontoons. They had reached the eastern bank of the Isonzo before they were discovered. Searchlights on Monte Santo were played upon them but before the enemy artillery could sweep their ranks effectively, the Italians drove the Austrians from their armored concrete trenches on the high road at the foot of the hills and occupied the positions.

A similar, though less daring exploit, was performed by Italian troops operating against Tolmino. By a surprise attack they crossed the Isonzo and captured trenches held by the Austrians opposite Sella Sotto. All reports received here indicated that a violent battle is proceeding west of Goritz where General Cadorna is directing a heavy attack against the Austrian bridgehead.

BATHERS DROWN AT CHICAGO

Two Young Women and Three Men Seized by Undertow in Lake Michigan.

Chicago, July 20.—Two young women and three men were drowned together while bathing in Lake Michigan. An under-current swept them into a deep hole and all the members of the party were drowned at almost the same time. The undertow swept the bodies away.

The dead are: Miss Marie Dwyer, 21 years old; daughter of a probate court clerk; Miss Nora May, 20 years old; F. J. Kelly, G. H. Vetter and Stanley Kotowski.

To Make Gun Cotton for Allies.

Pottsville, Pa., July 24.—Announcement was made here that the Nitrate Product company had closed a \$5,000,000 contract for gun cotton and other nitrated explosives to be delivered to the New York agents of the Allies. The contract is to be filled as rapidly as possible and officials of the company stated that the capacity of its plant would be doubled.

French Make Progress.

London, July 24.—The Argonne and the Vosges are still the scenes of severe fighting in the West. The accounts from the opposing sides are contradictory as ever, but it would appear that the French are the aggressors in the Vosges and have made some progress and the Germans have offset this by a partially successful offensive in the Argonne. A short official account of recent fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula indicates that the engagements have favored the Allies.

FOR U. S. NATIONAL DEFENSE

PRESIDENT TO PROPOSE NAVAL PROGRAM TO CONGRESS.

Desires Navy to Stand on Equality With Most Efficient Fighting Sea Force of Any Power.

Washington, July 26. — President Wilson has called for reports on the subject of national defense. These will be made to him personally by the heads of the navy and war departments. The fact that this action had been taken became known here after the release for publication of the note to Germany relating to submarine warfare.

Without regard to present day controversies, the President, in association with heads of various departments, has been giving attention for some time to the preparation of an adequate naval program which he will propose to Congress at the proper time. He will study this subject on his visit to Cornish, N. H., and when he again returns here may be prepared to discuss it with his advisers.

Practical Advice Sought.

For the time being the President feels that it is desirable to drop all discussion of the controversy with Germany, that the object of this week's visit to Washington has been accomplished, and he is turning to questions of permanent national policy. Practical advice concerning national defense from every available professional source is being sought. It is known, in fact, that the best minds of the military branches of the government have been at work on these matters for some time.

Men of the army and navy who have been most directly in touch with conditions of defense that have been evolved out of modern experience have been called upon for their views. The President not only wishes advice from those who have knowledge of actual conditions of warfare existing in Europe today, but he is seeking light from those who are able to understand and comprehend all possible phases of altered conditions on both land and sea. He particularly wishes the navy to stand upon equality with the most efficient and serviceable fighting sea force maintained by any power.

ORGANIZED LABOR VICTORY

Leaders See Nation-wide Triumph in Eight-hour Day Conceded Bridgeport Workers—Bayonne Quiet.

Washington, July 24.—The eight-hour day and higher pay conceded to thousands of laborers at Bridgeport and in the Bliss torpedo plant at Brooklyn was considered by international labor leaders here as foreshadowing a nation-wide organized labor victory.

President Samuel Gompers and Secretary Frank Morrison's conference with international labor leaders at Bridgeport, despite the fact that the Remington machinists have won their strike, was taken to indicate that the campaign will be expanded and aggressively prosecuted.

Bayonne Again Quiet.

New York, July 24.—Comparative quiet, in marked contrast to the three previous days of the week, prevailed in the Constable Hook section of Bayonne, N. J., around the plants of the Standard Oil company, which have been closed because of a strike of 1,000 men in the Standard works and the resultant disorder whereby three men were killed and scores injured.

Typhus in Serbia Under Control.

Washington, July 23.—The American vice consul at Belgrade has reported that the typhus epidemic in Serbia and Montenegro is under control. Red Cross officials here notified the Rockefeller foundation authorities in New York and the latter indicated its readiness to provide any necessary funds in co-operation with the Red Cross for completing the work of putting that part of the European war zone under the jurisdiction of the American sanitary commission into a clean condition.

2 DEAD, 6 INJURED IN BAYONNE RIOTS

SCORES SERIOUSLY INJURED IN SECOND ATTEMPT TO STORM COMPANY'S GATES.

MILITIA TO ASSUME CHARGE

Governor Orders Troops to Proceed at Once—Big Oil Tank Fired by Boys—Children Fall When Deputies Open Fire on Strikers.

Jersey City, N. J., July 23.—Governor F. Fielder has ordered out the state militia to proceed at once to Bayonne to take charge of the strike situation there. He received Sheriff Kinkead's appeal for troops in his office here and acted on it immediately.

Oil Tanks in Flames.

Bayonne, N. J., July 23.—Flames suddenly burst from one of the big oil tanks near the plant. It was reported that the tank had been fired by boys who slipped under the fence and threw a bunch of burning waste against the tank.

There were threats of violence against the sheriff and local officials. Strikers were openly threatening to blow up the plants.

Two Dead, Many Hurt.

Bayonne, N. J., July 23.—Two dead and six seriously injured, one probably mortally, was the harvest reaped by rioters at the Standard Oil and Tide-water plants here, as the result of two attacks on the inside deputies guarding the property.

Two fires also occurred, one in the Standard Oil plant, where a watchman's house was virtually destroyed; the other in the yard of the Tide-water Oil company, where staves and lumber were stored.

This last fire was started by means of burning oily waste thrown over the walls by rioters. It was speedily checked with trifling loss.

Militia to Assume Charge.

The New Jersey state militia is expected here to assume charge of the situation.

Sheriff Kinkead rushed an appeal to Governor Fielder when six strikers fell in a second attempt to storm the company's gates and gain entrance to the plant.

Federal mediators are on their way here to attempt a settlement.

A large crowd of strikers gathered before the entrance to the Tidewater plant and at a signal made a concerted rush for the gates. As soon as the armed deputies inside caught sight of them, they opened fire with repeating rifles.

NO SHIPS SUNK DURING WEEK

German Submarines Draw Blank So Far as British Vessels Are Concerned.

London, July 24.—So far as British vessels are concerned, the German submarines drew a blank during the week. Not a single British merchant ship or fishing craft was sunk.

This was the first week since the commencement of the war that some loss to British shipping has not been occasioned by either German cruisers, mines or submarines. During the week under review, 1,326 vessels of more than 300 tons each arrived at or departed from ports of the United Kingdom.

Naturalist's Hands Frozen.

Nome, Alaska, July 24.—Johann Koren, a Norwegian naturalist, in the Arctic for the Smithsonian Institute suffered the loss of both hands by freezing last winter while his expedition was fast in the ice in Kolymsk river, Siberia. The news was brought by the steamer Corwin, which returned here from a walrus hunt off the Siberian coast. The Corwin also reported the Russian steamer Kolymsk's crew suffering from scurvy from which the first engineer and second assistant engineer had died.