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The Sunday Gate City.

THE WEATHER
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TWELVE PAGES.

WAR WITH GERMANY VERY UNLIKELY

WILL MEET UNITED STATES MORE THAN HALF WAY

Germany is Willing to Make Material Concessions in Order to Retain the Long Standing Friendship of America.

TENSION IS RELIEVED IN BERLIN

Latest Note Pleases the Germans Who Cannot Understand Why Bryan Should Object to the Tone of it.

[By John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, June 12.—Germany will meet the United States more than half way. She is ready now, officials are almost certain, to make material concessions to retain America's friendship. The officials who enjoy the president's confidence and whose opinions in the past have always been borne out by developments believe the immediate crisis in our international relations has passed. There is still danger, but the peril is no longer imminent.
Whether Germany will accept America's demands in their entirety will not be known until the reply actually comes from Berlin. The president has demanded assurances that American lives will be protected and Americans' right recognized to travel where they will on the high seas. Germany, it is stated, upon the highest authority, certainly will acknowledge a willingness to do this. How to do that will be the matter on which there will be a difference of opinion. That Germany will go so far as to agree that all merchant vessels entering her proclaimed war zone shall be considered immune from submarine attack, is exceedingly doubtful. Acceptance of concessions in return would subject Germany to serious criticism from her own people.
With the announcement that the president had received from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin acknowledgment that the rejoinder had been presented to Foreign Minister Von Jagow and knowledge that the ambassador had told at some length of the manner of his reception, officials were distinctly optimistic tonight. Those in a position to know—and they include all who are in the confidence of President Wilson and Acting Secretary of State Robert Lansing—are satisfied that Germany can be depended on to make the following concessions:
Accept as a matter not in dispute, the fact that American citizens are at all times entitled to their government's protection. In this connection, Germany will point out that all of her submarine commanders have been notified that neutral vessels are not to be sunk under any circumstances.
Second—Agree to do "everything in her power" to protect Americans, even agreeing to immunize from attack, as far as possible all vessels suspected of carrying Americans, even though their cargoes are believed to be contraband. However, Germany is expected to ask the United States to co-operate in some way, so that her under sea commanders will know just what steamers are to be considered immune.
Third—Accept unqualifiedly the suggestion that a modus vivendi (temporary arrangement) be arrived at between Germany and her enemies, whereby concessions shall be made by both sides to protect innocent shipping. The German modifications will, it is expected, be made to the extent that the allies agree to lift their so-called "starvation blockade."
Fourth—Announce a desire to meet the American demands for such reparation to be made in accordance with the usage of international law. Germany, it is expected, will reserve for herself the right to offer additional proof regarding the Lusitania's status and the nature of her cargo, such proof to be submitted along the lines permitted by the reply (by doing this officials say that Germany ultimately may be able to secure arbitration on the entire facts surrounding the Lusitania.)
That an agreement with the United States on the German matter in dispute may eventually prove the enticing wedge to negotiations that will end the war, is the hope of many persons close to the president.
Col. E. M. House, the president's closest friend and confidant, is due

here next week. Colonel House has been on the other side for some months on a personal mission from the president's desire to secure from the latter's direct request, having cut his stay in London short by nearly three weeks. The nominal reason is, of course, to talk over with the president, the question of a successor to W. J. Bryan as secretary of state. The real reason is known to be the president's desire to secure from Colonel House, a statement of just how the people of the warring nations actually feel.
Colonel House, it is believed, will tell also of the new British coalition cabinet's attitude in modus vivendi. This viewpoint is believed to be considerably different from the one originally held by the liberal government when it alone was in power.
It is considered much more than a coincidence that Colonel House will return right on the heels of the American suggestion to Germany that the United States still is willing to use its good offices to bring about a better understanding between the warring nations so that the horrors of the conflict may at least be modified. The president, it is believed, hardly would have renewed this offer, after it had been rejected by Great Britain if he did not have strong hopes that there was something that the United States might accomplish.
Negotiations between the enemies, once opened, must of necessity be of a nature that may eventually take into consideration much more than the simple question of modifying the sea warfare methods of the enemies.
Everywhere tonight there were evidences of hopefulness. The very circles that have been pessimistic recently, have changed their attitude. They seem convinced that President Wilson received assurances from Ambassador Von Bernstorff that made him certain that this last rejoinder could find Germany in a conciliatory mood. They were awaiting word from Berlin in a frame of mind that showed they were certain now that at least Germany realized just what American people want and their present frame of mind toward the war.
Kaiser to Take Hand.
BERLIN, June 12. (Via The Hague.)—Germany tonight was waiting to hear from the kaiser. With wild reports that the American note was to be an ultimatum, dissolved as a myth, the tension has been relieved, but officials refuse to express themselves even privately on the second communication from Washington.
It is accepted here that Emperor William himself will have much to do with the framing of the German reply. One report is that the kaiser will return from the Gallician battle front for a personal conference with Meyer Gerhardt when Ambassador Bernstorff's special envoy arrives here to explain the feeling at Washington. Though there was no confirmation from official sources, the fact that the full text of the American rejoinder was rushed to the emperor at all possible speed, is taken to mean that the original note is to play a very important part in the drafting of Germany's answer.
With scarcely an exception, the German press today expressed pleasure, mingled with some surprise, at the friendly tone of America's second communication. Though the newspapers distrusted the English reports of a probable ultimatum, the resignation of Secretary Bryan led them to expect a more firm phrasing than in the original note.
The liberal organ, Vossiez Zeitung, expressed surprise that the wording of the note should have caused Bryan to resign.
"The contents of the note, the order of the ideas, and the tone in which it is worded, do not explain the cause for the rupture between Wilson and Bryan," said the Vossiez Zeitung.
"After Bryan's declaration, some of us

(Continued on page 2.)

ITALY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
ROME, June 12.—The great artillery battle of the Austro-German war is rocking the region of Goritz. Austrian heavy guns, located in a semi-circle of outer fortifications, are booming a defiant reply to the Italian batteries stationed north of the city. North and south of the fortress, the bersagliers are engaged in desperate attempts to cross the Isonzo and attack the enemy's flanks.
Dispatches from Udine this afternoon said that the Italian artillery have been ordered not to shell the famous old fourteenth century cathedral at Goritz, nor the museum adjoining unless the buildings were used by the enemy for military purposes. Both structures occupy exposed positions on heights. The historic castle of the old counts of Goritz on the hill overlooking the town, already has been made a target by Italian gunners.
No details of the fighting around Goritz have been made public through the war office, with the exception of a brief statement that the operations are proceeding satisfactorily. In military circles, however, it was forecasted tonight that unless the Austrians suddenly determine to evacuate Goritz, the bombardment will continue for several days and may settle down into a siege.
The city is exceptionally well defended. From the heights behind the town, Austrian gunners can pour down a plunging fire upon the Italians when the attempt to rush the Isonzo is made. Around the old portion of the city runs a triple stone wall, with communicating tunnels and gun positions. Knowing the character of these defenses, the ease with which Italian guns have wrecked Austrian works in the Trentino and on Monte Nero, convinces military men here that the fall of Goritz cannot be long delayed.
Bombardment of Tolmino, twenty-two miles north of Goritz continues with great violence, according to dispatches received here today. At several points in the Carnic Alps and along the Trentino, Italian troops are reported to be making progress.
MARCONI IN CHARGE.
ROME, June 12.—Guglielmo Marconi, wireless inventor, was today appointed a lieutenant on the staff of General Caborna, commander in chief of the Italian armies and named superintendent of all wireless operations in the army and navy.
OUTER FORTS WRECKED.
PARIS, June 12.—Dispatches from Swiss frontier points tonight reported that the Italian bombardment of both Mori and Roverto has wrecked the outer forts and that the two Austrian towns are about to be occupied by bersagliers.
Mori and Roverto lie in the Adige valley about fifteen miles south of Trent.
INTERN AUSTRIANS.
ROME, June 12.—The government tonight issued an order for the internment of all Austrian subjects in Italy over 18 years of age in a concentration camp on the island of Sardinia.

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
VIENNA, June 12.—Driven out of their positions along the Bukovina frontier, the Russians are in full retreat from the river Pruth, according to an official statement given out here tonight.
Austrian troops have inflicted severe defeats on the Russians at several points in the southeast.
Side Tracking Operations.
[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
PARIS, June 12.—"The second American note switches the Lusitania question back to the main line from which Germany attempted to side track it," declared the Temps in a leading editorial today.
"Further dilatory tactics by Germany are difficult after Washington's clear cut demands," continued the Temps. "Germany's plans, counting upon a pacific America, are destined to fail before America's clear conception of her intangible rights and the will of the entire people who resent threats against either their dignity or their liberty."
Bonus to Miners.
[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
CALUMET, Mich., June 12.—Half a million dollars in addition to the regular wage payments of \$1,000,000, was distributed today among the employees of the Calumet and Hecla mines and eight associated companies in the copper district as bonuses for money lost by the 10,000 workers during the eight months depression here. As a result the biggest bank deposits in eighteen years were reported by the banks of seven Michigan cities hereabouts. In all the cities the workers are celebrating tonight.

GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
BERLIN, (Via The Hague), June 12.—Strong French attempts to advance on Givenchy from Souchez, broke down under a torrent of fire from the German trenches. The enemy was forced to retire to the cover of the Souchez sugar refinery after an engagement that terminated early today.
The French plan evidently was to capture Givenchy and make it a base for operations against Lens, five miles northeast.
A small section of German trenches was temporarily occupied by the enemy forces, but these troops were speedily driven out. A few hours later a similar action occurred south of Souchez where the French after occupying a small portion of a German trench, were forced to retreat, under hot fire.
The British have attacked in force northeast of Ypres in several distinct actions in the last twenty-four hours. The official statement from the war office this afternoon reported that these assaults have been repulsed.
The Slavs are hurriedly massing troops to defend Lemberg from the south, according to reports from the Galician battle front. Despite the arrival of enemy reinforcements General Linsinger's armies are again on the offensive and have driven the Russians back to the Lemberg-Stanislau railway, north of Zaravno, which is again in Austro-German hands.

AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
ROME, June 12.—Two Austrian aviators this afternoon bombed Mola Di Bari and Polignano a Mare, two Italian seaport towns on the Adriatic, killing two women and two children.
One of the aviators also dropped bombs on the historic old town of Monopoli, but no damage was done.
Mola Di Bari lies twelve miles southeast of Bari, recently raided by Austrian aviators who crossed the Adriatic. It is chiefly famed as a center of the olive trade. Polignano a Mare is 26 miles southeast of Bari. To attack the two Italian towns Austrian birdmen made a flight of about 250 miles, crossing the Adriatic and returning to the Dalmatian coast.
ADMITS DEFEAT.
VIENNA, June 12.—An official statement from the Austrian war office tonight, admitted that Italian troops crossed the Isonzo, five miles northwest of Goritz after a three day's battle, but asserted the enemy forces were driven back yesterday, suffering heavy losses.
The war office reported engagements along the Isonzo. Capture of Caporetto and Monfalcone by the Italians was admitted, but the official statement said that despite strong attempts, the enemy has been unable to make progress elsewhere.

FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
PARIS, June 12.—A German Zeppelin and five taubes were destroyed and nineteen German soldiers killed in a raid by allied aviators on the German aviation camp at Evero, north of Brussels, according to unofficial reports from Belgium tonight.
The Zeppelin and taubes were inside a German hangar, the dispatches said. The allied birdmen, duplicating the feat of English aviators several days ago, rained bombs upon the hangar until it burst into flames.
Despite warnings from the German military authorities, the Belgian population of Brussels is said to have rejoiced openly when news of the result of the air raid reached the city.
A QUIET DAY.
PARIS, June 12.—Violent bombardment of the French positions near Ecurie constituted practically the only operations in the region north of Arras today.
Dernburg is Not Safe.
[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, June 12.—Dr. Bernard Dernburg, sailing for Germany, is not entirely certain of immunity from molestation, it was indicated tonight by a high state department official.
The only protection given him, it was stated, was certification by the British, French and Russian embassies to a state department declaration regarding his appointment as a German Red Cross representative in this country. If the allies believe he has committed acts inimical to them, or is a German reservist, it was said they may detain him for inquiry. There was no intimation from the allies' embassies, however, that this would be done.

THE WEATHER
[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, June 12.—Weather forecast:
Illinois: Unsettled, but generally fair Sunday and Monday; somewhat cooler Monday night portion.
Missouri: Part cloudy Sunday and Monday; somewhat cooler in north portion Monday.
Iowa: Generally fair Sunday and Monday; somewhat cooler Sunday.
Local Observations.
June 12. Bar. Ther. Wind W'th'r
12 7 a. m. —29.90 70 SE Ting
12 7 p. m. —29.84 84 S Pr. Cl'dy
Precipitation in 24 hours, 10.
River stage, 7 a. m., 11.2 feet.
Change in past 24 hours, fall 1 foot.
Mean temperature, 78.
Highest, 89.
Lowest, 70.
Lowest Friday night, 67.
FRED Z. GOSEWISCH, Observer.

ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, June 12.—The greatest fleet of German submarines assembled since the beginning of the war, is now operating around the British Isles. In the past ten days, forty-eight vessels are known to have been sunk in the "war zone" proclaimed by the German admiralty.
In shipping circles, it was stated tonight that unquestionably several smaller vessels, unaccounted for, have been sent to the bottom by submarines. It is possible that their crews either sank with their ships or that their small boats capsized while they were attempting to reach shore.
Of today's victims of the German U boats, the largest was the 3,027 ton Canadian steamer Leuctra, bound for English ports from Buenos Ayres, and torpedoed off the east coast. She was from the port of St. John, N. B., and was engaged in trans-Atlantic trade. Her crew of twenty-eight was landed on the east coast.
The Leuctra was torpedoed without warning and sank within less than half an hour. Her crew took to the boats and was picked up an hour later by the steamer William Mason.
From several reliable sources the report has been confirmed that since the beginning of the war Germany has launched a flotilla of submarines, surpassing both in cruising radius and speed, anything heretofore designed by any naval power. The report that the German submarine that torpedoed the Majestic and Triumph at the Dardanelles actually made the 5,000 mile journey to Constantinople by water is now accepted as true.
Despite the increasing activities of the U boats, admiralty officials assert, that the new campaign to terrorize British and neutral shipping has been a complete failure. Sailings and arrivals at British ports show no falling off and insurance companies have made no public announcement of any increase in insurance rates on ships and cargoes traversing the submarine zone.
On the contrary, it was pointed out here tonight, indiscriminate attacks on cargo ships bound for England, is steadily increasing the hostility to Germany in neutral countries.
The admiralty has made public no more details concerning the sinking of the German submarine reported by First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour. It is no secret, however, that the admiralty feels measures already in use and others about to be resorted to eventually will curb the operations of the submarines.
In the last ten days the German submarines have been active principally in the North sea and off the southwest coast of Ireland, near where the Lusitania was sunk. This is taken to mean here that counter measures taken by the admiralty have made it extremely difficult for the submarines to operate in the more limited areas of the English channel.

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BRYAN MAKES ANSWER TO THOSE WHO COMPLAIN

Explains Again the Reason Why He Resigned Rather Than Sign the Second Note Sent Over to Germany.

HE HAS ISSUED HIS DAILY STATEMENT

Says He Did Not Agree With the First Note But Signed it, Hoping Certain Things Would Turn up.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, June 12.—Former Secretary of State Bryan tonight denied all allegations that he was inconsistent in signing the original note to Germany, the Lusitania communication, and in refusing to sign the rejoinder now before the kaiser and his government.
He carefully explained that when he signed the two first notes he was expecting that the United States would take steps which would make it easy for Germany to comply. The steps he desired were acceptance of arbitration plan; agreement to warn American citizens to keep off steamers carrying munitions, and sending a note to Great Britain protesting against her interference with the freedom of the seas. He fought for these ideas up to the last, he said, and when they were finally rejected there was nothing for him to do and remain consistent, but to refuse to sign the final note.
Incidentally Bryan confirmed the report that the latest note was modified after he had tendered his resignation, but he explained that the modifications were not sufficient for him to have withdrawn his resignation.
The chief modification in the note, it was learned tonight, was to open a loop hole for Germany in connection with the Lusitania. As originally drawn, the rejoinder in disposing of all German contentions that the liner was an armed auxiliary cruiser, carrying munitions illegally and transporting Canadian reservists characterized them as irrelevant. At Bryan's suggestion it is understood there was finally written into the note the following paragraph:
"If the Imperial German government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the government of the United States did not perform their duties (inspection of ocean steamers to enforce their observation of neutrality) with thoroughness, the government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration."
While this was a distinct concession to Germany, inasmuch as it saved her pride, Bryan distinctly states tonight that the note did not

go far enough at any time to warrant him in signing it. His statement follows:
"My attention has been called to a number of newspaper articles and editorials which, in varying language, ask the question:
"Why did Mr. Bryan sign the first note to Germany and refuse to sign the second?" The argument presented in the question is based upon the supposition that the two notes were substantially the same and that the second note simply reiterated the demands contained in the first. They then declare it inconsistent to sign the one and then to refuse to sign the other. The difference between the two cases would seem obvious enough to make an answer unnecessary, but lest silence on the subject be taken as an admission of inconsistency, the following explanation is given:
"The notes must be considered in connection with the circumstances under which they were sent. The first note presented the case of this government upon such evidence as we then had. It was like the plaintiff's statement in the case, his claim being based upon the facts as he presents them; I did not agree entirely with the language of the first note, but the difference was not so material as to justify a refusal to sign. Then, too, at that time, I was hoping that certain things would be done which would make it easier for Germany to acquiesce in our demands. The three things which I had in mind, which in my judgment would have helped the situation were: First, an announcement on our part that we were willing to apply the principle embodied in our thirty arbitration treaties; second, action which would prevent American citizens from traveling on beligerent ships or on American ships carrying contraband; third, further insistence upon our protest against interference with our trade with neutrals. I thought that these three things were within the range of possibilities and that two or at least one was probable.
Some weeks have elapsed since the first note was sent and we have not only failed to do the things hoped for, but Germany has in the meanwhile
(Continued on page 2.)

The War in Mexico

Latest Developments Among Our Revolutionary Neighbors of the South.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, June 12.—Mexico's future and this nation's course to restore peace there, rests with General Carranza, in the judgment of high administration officials tonight, following a rapid fire succession of important developments today in the Mexican situation.
If Carranza will accept a proposal from General Villa for a conference to discuss plans to "compose their differences," as directed by President Wilson, drastic action by this nation will be averted.
Before the Washington administration tonight were both Villa's and Carranza's replies to President Wilson's formal statement. Both were in the form of proclamations—each about 3,000 words long—to the Mexican people, similar to President Wilson's formal statement.
Carranza's reply was forwarded to the state department by Consul Silliman from Vera Cruz. Villa's was brought by Manuel Bonilla to the Villista junta. It will be formally presented Monday by Enrique Llorente, Villa's agent here.
Carranza's response was declared unsatisfactory. Villa's was regarded as extremely hopeful, with proposi-

tions which promised to avert United States intervention, even peaceful, in Mexico.
Carranza expressed a "hope and wish" for American and other foreign recognition. This will not be granted by President Wilson. Carranza recited in detail his alleged control of most of Mexico's territory and population, called upon opposing factions to submit to his rule, and if they consent, promised to have the Mexican congress call an election to choose a new president, to whom he promised to relinquish authority.
Villa's answer was regarded as promising compliance with this nation's demands. Its principal proposal, already forwarded to Carranza, Zapata and President Chazaro, of the constitutionalist convention, proposed a conference of leaders of all Mexican factions to reach some plan of concerted action for setting up a new government and securing peace.
If Villa's proposal is accepted by Carranza, administration officials believe this nation can keep "hands off" in Mexico and let the Mexicans work out their own destiny. Villa warned Carranza that such concerted action was necessary or the United States might intervene.

—Read The Daily Gate City.