

GERMAN REPLY TO U.S. CALLED INSUFFICIENT

happened that ammunition was permitted to be shipped on the Lusitania, a vessel crowded with passengers.

Strong phrases are used regarding what is considered as apparently the deliberate policy of British shipping companies to protect war shipments by embarking American passengers on the same ships.

Germany contends it is impossible to settle the question whether proper opportunity was given to place the passengers and crew in safety until it is determined whether the regulations adopted after the sinking of the Titanic regarding a proper supply of boats and watertight bulkheads, which are now a part of the American law, were observed in the case of the Lusitania.

Finally the American mediatory proposals designed to end submarine warfare and the stopping of food supplies and other conditional contraband for Germany are recalled. The Government expresses the desire to know what steps, if any, have been taken to induce Great Britain to embark on negotiation to this end, after Germany indicated her willingness to discuss a settlement on this general basis.

The delivery of the note to Ambassador Gerard was not attended with any special ceremony. A functionary of the Foreign Office carried it across the square to the American Embassy, where it was placed in the hands of the American Ambassador. The embassy staff immediately began coding the message and transmitting it to Washington. Mr. Gerard in the meantime called at the Foreign Office.

Washington, May 29.—A repetition of Germany's warnings to neutral ships to steer clear of the "war zone" in English waters established by Admiral Von Tirpitz, and if they must enter this zone to exhibit markings distinctly setting forth their neutral character, is embodied in a communication received from the Berlin Foreign Office, transmitted through the medium of the American Ambassador in Germany.

The advice from Ambassador Gerard makes it plain that Germany has no intention of abandoning her submarine warfare in English waters. The inference is plain that Berlin intended to convey the impression that German submarine commanders had not in any way wavered in their determination to refer to the "war zone" as a "war zone" and to make an attack made by a German submarine on a vessel which, in the darkness, the German force mistook for an English boat.

BERLIN AGAIN WARNS U.S. OF DANGER IN "WAR ZONE"

The State Department made public today the following statement giving notice of Germany's latest warning to neutral ships traveling the war zone:

"The American Ambassador at Berlin has been informed by the German Foreign Office that, in view of the fact that during the past few weeks it has repeatedly occurred that neutral ships have been sunk in the waters designated as 'area of maritime war' by the German Admiralty, on February 4, 1915, and in one case, where it was established that the vessel was unable to attack by a German submarine, which took the neutral ship for an English vessel, the darkness on account of the inadequate lighting of its neutral distinctive markings, it recommended that American shipping companies, in order to avoid any misunderstanding, and also to make the neutral markings as plain as possible, and especially to have them illuminated promptly and sufficiently at night."

TORPEDO HIT NEBRASKAN. EXPERTS EXAMINE HULL

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Liverpool, May 29.—The hull of the Nebraska, which was struck by a torpedo on the Mersey, was inspected today by British and American naval officers. They have declined to state their conclusions, but it is believed that the general opinion of all who have seen the injured part is that the damage was done by a torpedo rather than a mine.

As the hull of the Nebraska appeared out of the water today it was seen that there was a big gash forward in the starboard side, below the water line. The explosion carried away the bottom of the ship at that point.

The plates around the hole were buckled inward, and the hole was with the depth below the surface of the hole suggested to the observers that the torpedo had struck the hull, which ordinarily floats upon the surface.

ATTACK INDICATED. AMBASSADOR'S REPORT ON NEBRASKAN SUGGESTS SHIP WAS TORPEDOED.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Circumstantial evidence that the American steamship Nebraska was torpedoed by a submarine is contained in affidavits on the subject made by British naval officers and other officers of the ship. Advice to this effect were contained in a despatch received today from Ambassador Page at London.

The only direct evidence that the Nebraska was torpedoed comes from the captain, who affirmed that he observed a streak in the water just before the explosion which resembled the trail of a submarine.

So far as can be learned the chief engineer made no reference to his discovery until after the vessel had been struck, a fact which is of great significance may be attached to the theory that the Nebraska was torpedoed.

Damage to a mine or torpedo is not to be ascertained by the theory that the Nebraska was torpedoed.

The facts thus brought out are stated in Ambassador Page's despatch as follows:

"That the Nebraska had left Liverpool bound for the Delaware Breakwater in the afternoon of May 24 and was in water ballast. The words 'Nebraska N. Y.' were painted on each side amidships in letters six feet high and that she towed the American flag continuously up to approximately 3.30 P. M., May 25, at which time the ship was about forty miles southwest of Fastnet Rock, and was then hailed down because sun had set and the ship was considered at sea.

"The chief engineer of the ship at 7.24 P. M. observed a white streak in the water perpendicular to the starboard side and a severe shock was almost instantly felt forward by the engine room. A few minutes later, No. 1 hatch covers No. 1 were blown off, also cargo booms above same, and the air was filled with oil and debris, the No. 1 hatch covers below hold No. 1 were blown up to approximately 25 feet. Bottom plating and pieces of steel were blown up through two decks. The ship pitched immediately by the head and officers and crew took to life jackets. After remaining off ship about one hour crew returned and headed ship for Fastnet Rock. The ship was struck at midnight and remained with the Nebraska until she reached the mouth of the Mersey. No one was seriously injured."

Ambassador Page added that he was forwarding the detailed report of Lieut. Towers to the State Department and that officers taken by the American Consul at Liverpool.

"Opinion is divided in official quarters as to whether the Nebraska was struck by a submarine or struck by a mine. When news of the accident was received at the State Department it was assumed to be a mine. The American officials in London and Liverpool are of the opinion that the next week's examination will determine the truth of the story. Official Washington is rapidly taking that view

'LUSITANIA' IS GERMAN CHORUS

Did the Lusitania stop to take pilot aboard, or for some other reason? "At any rate the achievement of our submarine means a master stroke of the first order. With the aid of our wireless measures of protection said to have been arranged by the British Admiralty? The passengers had been told they need not worry, that our wireless measures are ineffective? If they really had been taken then that fact only goes to the credit of the German submarine command."

"Ocean Goliath Destroyed."

"An ocean Goliath destroyed by a little David that measures but a few hundred feet! A torpedo shot, costing between \$3,000 and \$4,500, destroys a vessel that cost \$5,000,000 and goods of incalculable value!"

"Lusitania, the name of this ship, at one time the Lusitania and the Lusitania of a million British. Eight years ago, when the Lusitania broke all records, every British chest higher, for Albion had a commander, who put to sea the two ships that kept the blue ribbon now lies on the bottom of the sea. The name of the Lusitania now will be remembered as a deep regret. Germany too joins the civilized world in the sorrow for the lives of many hundreds of innocent human beings."

The statement of the British Admiralty that the Lusitania was not armed was met by all German papers with a chorus of indignation. On May 10 Capt. Persius said in the Tagblatt:

"It is inexplicable how the British Admiralty has been able to keep secret the fact that the Lusitania was armed with a battery of 18-inch guns. It is further stated in that that these two ships are held at disposition for the British Admiralty by the German Government. The Lusitania is to be used as a flying base for the German fleet. The Lusitania's flag was handed out under the number 813 on the 10th of May."

"Furthermore, a commander in the royal navy was appointed captain of the Lusitania. How can one conceive all this without the statement of the British Admiralty?"

REJOICE OVER THE FEAT

Declare Advantages Will Far Outweigh Loss of Life and Property.

Copies of the Berlin papers which reached New York yesterday afford an interesting insight into the German point of view regarding the sinking of the Lusitania. Three things stand out clearly in the German editors' comments on the destruction of the British ocean giant by a German submarine and are accentuated with equal emphasis in the news columns. They are:

First—The Lusitania was a warship, carrying reservists and war material. She is officially listed as an armed auxiliary cruiser. For the loss of American lives and the lives of other non-combatants—blame England!

Second—Although regretting the destruction of lives of innocent hundreds, Germany will rejoice in this master stroke of the German submarine command, who put to sea the boat that Britain "rules the waves" and that protects the passengers from her liners.

Third—The advantages resulting from the destruction of the Cunard liner outweigh by far the deplorable loss of life and property. The Lusitania's long way toward preventing the "un-armed" shipments of arms by American and frustrating England's plan to starve out the nation.

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Neutral Comments Repeated.

The German press paid considerable attention to journalistic expressions regarding the sinking of the Lusitania in the neutral European countries and continents. The German press, in fact, has been "featuring" and printed in heavy type. The following are excerpts from telegrams and cables, arranged with their respective sources.

Stockholm, May 10.—*Aftonbladet* says: "All Americans who are interested in the Lusitania are reminded by the sinking of the Lusitania of the short life of our sea speculations. This trade war is a very serious one, and it is meant to be the 'domination of the sea' has received the hardest blow."

Copenhagen, May 10.—*Politiken* in a widely discussed article, says that the Lusitania is a very serious one, and it is meant to be the 'domination of the sea' has received the hardest blow."

Cunard Line Blamed.

Late in the afternoon of May 8 the semi-official Wolff Telegraph Bureau put out a cable message to the effect that the Cunard Line was to be blamed for the sinking of the Lusitania. The cable stated that the Cunard Line was to be blamed for the sinking of the Lusitania. The cable stated that the Cunard Line was to be blamed for the sinking of the Lusitania.

Views of "Staats-Zeitung."

Germany's Reply Stands on Facts, Says Riddler's Paper.

The following is a translation of the editorial printed in the *Staats-Zeitung* this morning on Germany's reply to the American note of protest on submarine warfare:

"If Washington had counted on Germany's inclination to discontinue the operation of her submarines as a weapon in her economic war against Great Britain, then it is true, the German answer to the Lusitania note would be a disappointment. An explosion upon which, however, could have been foreseen only in the event that the English would have been making a willful and unprovoked attack against Germany. It is this standpoint that forms the basis of the German reply."

Victims of Bad Taste.

"Is it not 'extremely bad taste' one is compelled to ask, in the face of such a tremendous peril, for such a large number of persons thus to dispose in frivolous manner of a duty bound, serious and well meant warning?"

"The Americans went to the bottom of the sea as victims of this extremely bad English taste, with which, to their regret, they are punished accordingly. Let the mourners address their accusations to London. Let them complain that they were deceived by British newspapers, which applied to Germany, which did its level best to enlighten and to warn."

"No one regrets more than we Germans the loss of such a ship and the terrible expense to bring it home to the quay where it was that war is not a joke."

Swedish Cotton Embargo.

Order Believed to Be in Retaliation for British Action.

LONDON, May 29.—Sweden has forbidden the exportation of cotton from Sweden to Germany.

Despatches from Stockholm tonight assigned no reason for the Government's action. It was believed here, however, that the Government had taken this step as a retaliation for the British Order in Council announcing that the British Government would seize with German ports as their ultimate destination.

Sweden's action is believed to be aimed particularly at shipments to Germany to avoid controversy with the British Government over the seizure of cotton cargoes on ships bound for Sweden ports.

Extension for Importers.

Great Britain May Allow Shipments Up to June 15.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The British Embassy has issued a circular instruction to British Consuls in the United States that American importers who claim to have paid for goods originating in countries at war with Great Britain may have their goods released from the British Government until June 15, provided the proof of payment prior to March 11, 1915.

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GERMANY DENIES ATROCITY CHARGES AND ACCUSES BELGIANS OF CRUELTIES

The German Government, in its White Book, denies all accusations of needless atrocities against civilians in Belgium. It declares that severe measures were resorted to by German troops only in retaliation for murderous assaults made upon them. The White Book charges:

Concentrated attacks were made on the soldiers in violation of the Hague Convention. In some instances hot tar and scalding water were poured upon the Germans, and captured soldiers were maltreated.

In Aerchot civilians fired from the windows of dwellings, and the German commander was treacherously murdered in the Mayor's house after being received there as a guest.

In Dinant shots were fired on the soldiers from the cathedral. In Louvain priests urged the citizens to attack the troops. Shots were fired on hospitals containing wounded soldiers.

The admission is made that Germans set the houses of some of the offenders in Louvain afire, but it is asserted that the soldiers themselves checked the conflagration.

It is impossible to call them back immediately, as it was only in the afternoon that it was possible to withdraw the regiments to the heights north of Dinant, so that the artillery, especially the field artillery, could be brought into action. The heavy artillery could shell Dinant.

We finally succeeded in cleaning up the town in spite of the continued fanatical resistance of the inhabitants. Houses, according to the report, had been made into veritable forts by the accumulation of great quantities of firearms and munitions. The presence of great quantities of munitions was proved by constant explosions in burning houses.

Official reports expressly emphasized that the fighting Belgian civilians were no military soldiers. The entire population had firmly, unflinchingly made up their minds to delay the advance of our troops. They must blame themselves that part of them were killed during the dangerous task they deliberately set for themselves. Most of the children were killed, and many of the men, women and children were killed.

Shots were fired from the cellars of burning houses and even while a platoon of our soldiers executed some of the franc-tireurs, they fired at them with their revolvers and shot them in a most cowardly and unbecoming manner. The people who themselves were invisible from without, fired through the windows of their houses, passing by as well as at windows. When German troops invaded the houses the people made their escape through the windows and other passages to continue the fight from other places. Some of the male franc-tireurs wore women's clothes.

That troops of the corps did not show themselves hard or cruel is proved by numerous incidents in which they cared for the wounded and children. A number of women who had given birth to babies and who were in bed were carried out of the quarters here, and the babies were placed on mattresses together with their own wounded. The wounded infants (and in most cases their mothers) were carried to the hospital and themselves were bandaged and given conscientious surgical treatment.

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Assaults Not Believable.

"For this reason the Belgian franc-tireurs could not be considered organized bodies of militia or volunteers, according to the laws of war. There is no difference that apparently also military individuals and members of the Belgian civil guard took part in these assaults, which were carried out in uniform and dressed in civilian clothes and mingled among fighting civilians they could make no claim to be considered as such."

"Belgian franc-tireurs have never fought openly and have throughout violated the laws and regulations of war. They have acted in a most unbecoming and in a great number of cases the German troops when they arrived were friendly. They were received by the Belgian civil population as darksome came, or some other opportunity offered itself. Included in this kind happened at Helny, Grand Rosiere, Berre, Gouvy, Villers, Vantvor, Sainte Marie lez Bulles, Yschippe, Acoz, Aerchot, Ardenne and Liege."

"All Belgians openly violated the rules and international rights to carry arms openly."

"What we principally accuse the Belgian population of is, likewise, the fact that they have taken part in various places. For instance, at Liege, Brussels, Aerchot and Dinant German soldiers were shot at. At Aerchot numerous franc-tireurs violated the rule against assassination or wounding of members of hostile people or army." (Article 23, paragraph 1b of the treaty of the Hague.)

Fired on German Hospitals.

"The Belgian people have besides paid no attention to the flag of the Red Cross, which is protected by the Geneva convention especially. They have not hesitated to shoot at German troops protected by this flag and attack hospitals here, and have even acted as well as surgeons and nurses performing their duties."

"Finally it has been proved beyond any doubt that German wounded soldiers have been robbed and murdered, may, even mutilated in a most horrible manner, and that even women and young girls have been sexually abused and raped. The German wounded soldiers have had their eyes gouged out, ears, noses, fingers and other parts cut off, and have been thrown into the sea, or have been hanged in trees, sprinkled with burning oil, or have been killed in other ways. The German wounded soldiers have been hanged in trees, sprinkled with burning oil, or have been killed in other ways. The German wounded soldiers have been hanged in trees, sprinkled with burning oil, or have been killed in other ways."

Fired Upon From Windows.

"Capt. Schwarz was amply received by the Mayor and his wife, and the Mayor indicated his own residence, situated on the Market Square, as the best quarters here for the German troops. Lieut. Bayerdorff, arrived between 4 and 5 in the afternoon. Intercourse between the officers belittled their own conduct in every way polite and friendly."

"At 8 o'clock in the evening a particularly loud shot rang out somewhere in the city, which was the signal for the general firing at German troops that gathered in streets and on the square. Most of the shots came from windows in the roofs. All the doors and windows of the house from which the first shot was fired were locked and had to be burst open by the German troops. The shot set fire and several civilians who tried to make their escape were seized. Many of them had arms in their hands, and of these eighty-eight adult men were shot as franc-tireurs."

"Col. Stenger had remained alone in his room in the Mayor's house. This house was plainly marked by a poster on the door. Fully trusting in the protection afforded by the population, Col. Stenger had spent the night in the balcony outside his room, in full view of everybody. In the evening he was called to the balcony by the doors leading to the balcony open."

"When Capt. Schwarz and Lieut. Bayerdorff were called to the balcony at 8 o'clock, and get his orders concerning measures to be taken after the attack, they found Col. Stenger, who was sitting on the balcony with the doors to a brightly illuminated room, with the doors to the balcony open. The Colonel was immediately called only to confirm the fact that the Colonel was dead."

Found Dead in Mayor's House.

"The shots which were fired at the Colonel therefore must have been fired from the balcony of the Mayor's house, which was the place from which the shot was fired. What had happened was a deliberate attack on the German troops, which was carried out in a most self-sacrificing manner, rendering protection to the helpless, sharing their own danger and nursing the weak and suffering."

"That the Belgian Government must take the blame for this violation of international rights, is beyond any doubt. It certainly would have been very easy for it, through its newspapers and through such other means, to give its soldiers and any members of the civil guard the necessary instructions so as to control the passions of the population, which had been so easily aroused. The Belgian Government must, therefore, take full responsibility for the dreadful bloodshed which took place in Belgium. It is especially regrettable that the very beginning the German troops in Belgium were forced in the interest of self-preservation to fight against the population, which was provoked by looking into the matter through a commission from any part of the world."

"Tales told by refugees and collected by the military commission collected by the Belgian Commission, which called them absolutely untruthful, have every appearance of being true. The military commission was absolutely unable to test the correctness of the stories told to its members or to form any idea how things happened."

Accusations Are Libels.

"Accusations against the German army are therefore nothing but a base libel, which is disproved by the material in this White Book."

"At Aerchot the fight between German troops and the Belgian civil population was not caused, as has been said in the White Book, by the fact that German officers violated the honor of the Mayor's daughter, but because the local population carried out a well planned attack upon the German troops, which was directed against the Mayor's daughter and her family."

"Dinant the people who fell victims to German arms were not innocent, peaceful citizens, but were taken to the municipal prison as hostages."

"In spite of these preventions the franc-tireurs were here again fired upon by the population and suffered considerable losses, especially in officers. Shots were even fired from the cathedral. Already during the forenoon the commander of the Forty-sixth Drizake realized it would be impossible to control the fanatic population without the use of artillery."

"The troops, however, were so scattered, fighting among the houses, it was

Louvain Residents Opened Fire.

"While the battle was still undecided a German company of the landsturm who had held a position at the north-western corner of the town, marched back to a square in the eastern part of the town, near the railway station, to complete their formation. The march took place in a most unbecoming manner, and other small detachments of troops confirmed the impression of the inhabitants of Louvain that the German troops were acting in a most unbecoming manner, and gave impulse to the formation of a plan, evidently prepared long beforehand, to annihilate the Germans as they marched back through the city."

"A short while after the company had arrived in the square in front of the railway station and was at rest, suddenly a volley of shots was fired upon them from the city. At the same moment the inhabitants of Louvain, who had been hidden in the houses, opened fire on the German troops with their revolvers and pistols, from cellars, windows and principally from roofs. In many places the sound as if machine guns were being used, and the fire was directed against the German troops. In several places the sound as if machine guns were being used, and the fire was directed against the German troops. In several places the sound as if machine guns were being used, and the fire was directed against the German troops."

German Plot in Brazil.

War Polled Revolt Project, Says Newspaper.

Rio de Janeiro, May 28.—A German plot to overthrow the Brazilian Government and to establish an independent State in Brazil was followed by the outbreak of a revolution, according to the newspaper.

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part in the attack were shot and the houses in Louvain and in many rooms in Louvain houses which had been vacated by students. Three of the houses, containing many boxes of cartridges and explosives, which had been hidden there by the population, exploded. According to this what happened was a carefully planned attack which lasted several days during which the flight was carried on with the greatest astuteness.

The Belgian Government had developed a plan to attack the German troops belonging to the "owls" of the north. It was a cowardly attack by franc-tireurs who were without any military training, and who were not even allowed to abuse their position as civilians. It was proved that a number of these franc-tireurs took a personal part in the fighting."

Officers in the Fighting.

Official reports expressly emphasized that the fighting Belgian civilians were no military soldiers. The entire population had firmly, unflinchingly made up their minds to delay the advance of our troops. They must blame themselves that part of them were killed during the dangerous task they deliberately set for themselves. Most of the children were killed, and many of the men, women and children were killed.

Shots were fired from the cellars of burning houses and even while a platoon of our soldiers executed some of the franc-tireurs, they fired at them with their revolvers and shot them in a most cowardly and unbecoming manner. The people who themselves were invisible from without, fired through the windows of their houses, passing by as well as at windows. When German troops invaded the houses the people made their escape through the windows and other passages to continue the fight from other places. Some of the male franc-tireurs wore women's clothes.

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Official reports expressly emphasized that the fighting Belgian civilians were no military soldiers. The entire population had firmly, unflinchingly made up their minds to delay the advance of our troops. They must blame themselves that part of them were killed during the dangerous task they deliberately set for themselves. Most of the children were killed, and many of the men, women and children were killed.

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