

# JUSTICE ON THE HIGH SEAS IS DEMANDED BY UNITED STATES

## President Wilson Tells Germany That Submarine War Which Endangers American Lives Must Cease—Time Has Come For Understanding of Nations—Regret Does Not Excuse Practice GRAVE SITUATION HAS ARISEN

### Submarines Cannot Be Used Against Merchantmen Without Breaking the Laws—Advised Warning Against Traveling in War Zone Fails to Justify "Inhuman and Unlawful" Acts, Protest Declares

#### FEATURES OF PROTEST TO GERMANY

"The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing of a German vessel Cushing by a German submarine on May 1 of the American vessel Gulflight by a German submarine; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the Government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amazement.

"The Government of the United States was loth to believe—it can not now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that (the German) Government.

"This government . . . must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental.

"Submarines can not be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

"No warning that an unlawful and inhuman act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act, or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission."

"American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas."

"This Government takes it for granted that within the possibilities of every such case, the commanders even of submarines were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of noncombatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or destruction. It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains; that they will make reparation so far as possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government has in the past so wisely and so firmly contended."

"Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, can not justify or excuse a practice, the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks."

"The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their exercise and enjoyment."

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington. — President Wilson's note to the German Government protesting against attacks on American ships and loss of American lives through submarine activity is in the hands of U. S. Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. The Ambassador has instructions that he give a copy to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs.

While the message is signed by Secretary of State Bryan, it was written by President Wilson.

The Department of State, Washington, May 13, 1915.

To the American Ambassador, Berlin:—Please call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs and after reading to him this communication leave with him a copy. In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship

present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without regarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity, which all modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her, and if they can put a prize crew on board of her, they can not sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts, it is understood, the Imperial German Government frankly admit. We are informed that in the instance of which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received.

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"Surprising irregularity of Embassy Statement." We do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Imperial German Government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning that an unlawful and inhuman act would be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act, or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission. Long acquainted, as this Government has been, with the character of the Imperial German Government and with the high principles of equity by which they have in the past been actuated and guided, the Government of the United States can not believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German Naval authorities.

Takes For Granted Neutrals Were To Be Spared. It takes it for granted, that at least within the practical possibilities of every such case, the commanders, even of submarines, were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of noncombatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or destruction. It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains; that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government has in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

Look For "Just, Prompt, Enlightened Action." The people of the United States look to the Imperial German Government for just, prompt and enlightened action in this vital matter, with the greater confidence because the United States and Germany are bound together, not only by specialities of friendship, but also by the explicit stipulations of the Treaty of 1828 between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia. Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, can not justify or excuse a practice, the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks. The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

FIGHTING FOR THEIR LIVES. London.—Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor, said in the House of Lords that the Government might yet deem it advisable to resort to some method of raising troops other than the enrollment of volunteers.

Find Three Brothers Dead. Minneapolis, Minn., May 15.—The murder of three brothers on their farm near Lowry, Minn., 100 miles west of here, has just become known. They were John, Soren and Amand Mittones. They were clubbed to death.

Danish Steamer Sunk. London, May 15.—A Reuter dispatch from Ymuden says a lugger has arrived there with eighteen men, the crew of the Danish steamer Lillian Drost, which was sunk by a mine on its way from Hlyth to Copenhagen.

Lusitania, on May 7, 1915, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the Government of the United States, and the Imperial German Government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted. The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel Gulflight by a German submarine as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania constitute a series of events which the Government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amazement.

Recalls "Humane and Enlightened Attitude." Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German Government in matters of international and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as ably stated upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German Government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the Government of the United States was loth to believe—it can not now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great government.

Duty is Felt to Address With "Utmost Frankness." It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial Government concerning them with the utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German Government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created, and vindicate once more the position of that government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States has been apprised that the Imperial German Government considered themselves to be obligated by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war, and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away.

Rights of American Citizens Are Pointed Out. This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it can not admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American ship masters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality; and that it must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights, it is imperative. It practically is protesting against attacks on American ships and loss of American lives through submarine activity is in the hands of U. S. Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. The Ambassador has instructions that he give a copy to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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Dewey is Honored. Burlington, Vt., May 13.—Admiral George Dewey is the new commander of the Vermont Commandery of Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was elected at the annual meeting.

Deaths of British and Germans Are Slain in Furious Fighting in Flanders. London, May 17.—The week of battle has left both sides exhausted and breathless, says the Daily News correspondent in the north of France.

Today, Ascension day, he telegraphs, "we are burying our thousands and the Germans perhaps their tens of thousands. The fury of the fighting has been unbelievable and the death roll is appalling, but our line is established firmly."

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A spontaneous movement has developed in the London market to boycott subjects of enemy countries. The police forces of both London and Liverpool have been depleted by enlistments in the army, and special constables have been called out to help the regulars. A number of police have been injured during the rioting.

Many of the disturbers of the peace were brought before the police courts and received punishment in sentences ranging from four months' imprisonment, imposed on one Liverpool woman, to a four shillings fine.

After the meeting Premier Asquith made a statement in the house of commons foreshadowing that the government would carry out the popular demand for placing these aliens in concentration camps.

"It would be difficult to find a parallel for the feeling of righteous indignation aroused in all classes in this country," the premier said. "One result of this unhappily is that innocent and unoffending persons are in a danger of being made to pay the penalty for the crimes of others."

"From the military point of view the steps already taken in the matter of internment have otherwise proved adequate for the purposes in view, namely, to provide for the safety of the country and to prevent illicit communication between alien enemies here and their governments abroad."

## MOBS DEMAND WAR

### RIOTS IN ROME AND OTHER CITIES THREATEN REVOLT—FINAL SESSION OF CABINET.

### MARTIAL LAW AT CAPITAL

Premier Salandra, Favoring Hostilities, Resigned, But King Refused to Accept His Resignation—War With Germany and Austria Near.

Rome, May 17.—A council of ministers called by Premier Salandra held a session, and a decision relative to the present crisis is expected.

News that King Victor Emmanuel will not accept Premier Salandra's resignation and that Salandra and Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister, will remain in power is spreading like wildfire throughout Rome and is creating an excellent impression.

This followed a day of rioting which assumed almost a revolutionary character. The entire city on Friday was occupied by the military.

Dispatches from Milan say that serious rioting has broken out in that city over the present political situation.

The adherents of the opposing political factions have resorted to the use of firearms, and the situation is described as most grave.

A riotous crowd in Rome made its way in the morning to the Piazza Montecitorio, where is located the chamber of deputies, and forced entrance into the building by smashing the windows.

The moment the news of the cabinet's resignation became known popular indignation began to show itself. A large crowd started rushing through the city, and there were frequent political opinions. The police made strenuous efforts to maintain order, but were not sufficiently strong, and troops had to be called out.

Dispatches received here from all parts of Italy set forth that the receipt of the news of the resignation of the cabinet produced an extraordinary sensation. At Genoa, Florence, Naples, Palermo and elsewhere its receipt was followed by demonstrations.

Observers in Rome deduce from the occurrences that a large majority of the people are in favor of a policy of hostility against Austria.

A crowd which favored Italy's intervention went at night to the hotel at which Gabriele d'Annunzio is stopping and cheered until the poet appeared on a balcony and spoke fervently in favor of war. From D'Annunzio's hotel the crowd went to the palace of Dowager Queen Margherita and acclaimed her widely.

U. S. CITIZENS FIGHT INDIANS

### Number Reported Killed and Wounded in Mexican Battle—Mexican Soldiers in the Fight.

Nogales, Sonora, May 17.—With 500 Mexican soldiers and a band of armed Americans reported as trying to rescue them, a colony of 65 Americans, including women and children, on Friday were striving desperately to fight off Yaqui Indians from their home near Esperanza, south of Guaymas. Their condition was reported as critical.

Washington, May 17.—Secretary Daniels on Friday ordered the cruiser New Orleans from Manzanillo to Guaymas, Mex., to join the cruiser Raleigh in rendering any relief possible to the colony of Americans attacked by Indians in the Yaqui valley.

TO INTERN 40,000 GERMANS

### Many of Women and Children and Men Too Old for Military Service Will Be Deported From England.

London, May 17.—Internment of the 40,000 Germans and Austrians in Great Britain was begun by Scotland Yard on Friday and the special "war constables" working under the direction of the home office. Many of the women and children and men too old for military service will be deported. At the present time some 40,000 unaturalized aliens are at large.

DEATH ROLL IS APPALLING

### Thousands of British and Germans Are Slain in Furious Fighting in Flanders.

London, May 17.—The week of battle has left both sides exhausted and breathless, says the Daily News correspondent in the north of France.

Today, Ascension day, he telegraphs, "we are burying our thousands and the Germans perhaps their tens of thousands. The fury of the fighting has been unbelievable and the death roll is appalling, but our line is established firmly."

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Windows in many German shops were smashed and some stores were pillaged. None of the persons attacked are reported to have been seriously injured, but a considerable number were more or less beaten. One or two shops have been set on fire.

A spontaneous movement has developed in the London market to boycott subjects of enemy countries. The police forces of both London and Liverpool have been depleted by enlistments in the army, and special constables have been called out to help the regulars. A number of police have been injured during the rioting.

Many of the disturbers of the peace were brought before the police courts and received punishment in sentences ranging from four months' imprisonment, imposed on one Liverpool woman, to a four shillings fine.

After the meeting Premier Asquith made a statement in the house of commons foreshadowing that the government would carry out the popular demand for placing these aliens in concentration camps.

"It would be difficult to find a parallel for the feeling of righteous indignation aroused in all classes in this country," the premier said. "One result of this unhappily is that innocent and unoffending persons are in a danger of being made to pay the penalty for the crimes of others."

"From the military point of view the steps already taken in the matter of internment have otherwise proved adequate for the purposes in view, namely, to provide for the safety of the country and to prevent illicit communication between alien enemies here and their governments abroad."

## POLICE QUELL RIOTS

### BRITISH CONSTABLES STOP OUTBREAKS AGAINST GERMANS.

### Premier Asquith in Statement to House of Commons Says Aliens Will Be Interned.

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REVIEW PLANS NOT CHANGED

### Great Naval Pageant and War Game to Take Place as Agreed Upon.

Washington, May 13.—The great naval review at New York and in Narragansett pier arranged for next week will go forward as originally scheduled. Secretary of the Navy Daniels said that he had not even thought of changing the plans for either review or the war game as agreed upon with the general board and the war college a month ago.

President Wilson has not indicated any intention to give up the trip and the secretary believes that he will go aboard the Mayflower Saturday night and reach New York city by water.

Secretary Daniels stated that the Lusitania incident would not affect the plan to hold the maneuvers.

SAYS ROOSEVELT WAS BOSS

### Witness for Barnes Says the Former President Was the Dominant Leader in 1910.

Courthouse, Syracuse, N. Y., May 13.—That for a period Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, and not William Barnes, was Republican "boss" of the Empire state was the burden of Barnes' rebuttal in his \$50,000 libel suit against the former president.

State Senator Elton R. Brown, called by Barnes, said Roosevelt was the dominant leader in 1910. He based his opinion, he said, upon the fact that the New York Republican convention that year nominated Charles E. Hughes for governor in response to an opinion from Roosevelt urging Hughes' nomination.

DEATH CLAIMS D. M. PARRY

### Former President of the National Manufacturers' Association Passes Away at His Home.

Indianapolis, May 13.—David M. Parry, sixty-three, former president of the National Manufacturers' association, and for many years a prominent figure in controversies between organized manufacturers and organized labor, died at his home, "Golden Hill."

Mill Strike to End. Fall River, Mass., May 13.—The striking weavers at the cotton cloth mills of the Fall River Iron Works company voted to accept the terms of settlement offered.

Dr. Weinburg Sentenced. Chicago, May 15.—Dr. Louis P. Weinburg, the Ligonier, Ind., physician who was convicted of white slavery, was sentenced by Federal Judge Carpenter to serve sixty days in the house of correction and fined \$500.

Dutch Trawler Shelled by Taube. Amsterdam, May 15.—A Taube dropped three bombs over the Dutch trawler Scavenhage. The trawler was flying the Dutch flag at the time. None of the bombs took effect.

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## ANARCHY REIGNING IN ITALIAN CAPITAL

### REFUGEES ARRIVING IN SPAIN DECLARE UPRISING IS BEGINNING OF CIVIL WAR.

### Revolutionists Assert They Will Restore Republic to Republicans—Revolt is Spreading.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Madrid.—Complete anarchy reigns in Lisbon, according to news reaching Madrid. Fighting in the streets continues between the mutineers and the loyal troops. The bombardment was stopped owing to lack of ammunition. Hundreds of persons have been killed or wounded. Many buildings were burned and the homes of known loyalists pillaged. Premier Dato announced that the Spanish Bishop, Espana, had arrived at Lisbon to protect Spaniards and other foreigners.

THEY KEPT WATCH AT NIGHT. Liverpool.—The passengers on board the American Line steamer Philadelphia, which arrived here from New York, experienced during the voyage much anxiety. Out in the Atlantic off the west coast of Ireland, a cruiser appeared and approached the liner. A number of passengers spent the night on deck in their chairs, with life belts adjusted in case of danger. The boats of the Philadelphia were ready for use. The steamer kept a course much farther out from the Irish coast than the Lusitania was traversing when she was torpedoed.

TRAIN RUNS DOWN MOTOR CAR. Windsor, Ill.—Mrs. Hannah Turner, 85 years old, and Mrs. Nan Turner were killed, and Sabetha Barker and James C. Renner were injured, perhaps fatally, when a Big Four limited train struck the latter's automobile at a grade crossing in this city. Renner is a merchant at Strasburg, Ill. The women were sisters. A strong wind was blowing and none of the occupants of the automobile heard the train until within a few feet of the crossing. They were going slowly but the train was running 30 miles an hour.

FOR THE BELGIAN RELIEF. New York.—Eight relief ships of the Commission for Relief in Belgium arrived at Rotterdam during the last week, it was announced here. They represent a tonnage of 44,350 tons and the cargoes value approximately \$4,000,000.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.55@1.55½, No. 3 red \$1.54@1.55, No. 4 red \$1.49@1.54.

Corn—No. 1 white 79½c, No. 2 white 79@79½c, No. 1 yellow 78c, No. 2 yellow 77½@78c, No. 1 mixed 78c, No. 2 mixed 77½@78c.