

## WILSON DEMANDS OPEN ASSURANCE

That American Lives Be Safeguarded.

### SPEAKS FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE

Insists On Stand Of Government In Recent Note To Berlin.

#### ASKS SOME CHARGES PROVEN

Washington, June 10.—The United States in its latest note to Germany made public to-night formally asks the Imperial Government for assurance that measures hereafter will be adopted to safeguard "American lives and American ships" on the high seas. The alternative in case of refusal is not stated.

#### Text Of American Note.

The text of the note follows: "The Secretary of State ad Interim to the American Ambassador at Berlin:—

"Department of State, Washington, June 9, 1915.—American Ambassador, Berlin:—You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"In compliance with Your Excellency's request, I did not fail to transmit to my Government immediately upon their receipt your note of May 23, in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions so far reached by the Imperial German Government concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulfight. I am now instructed by my Government to communicate the following in reply:

"The Government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German Government, in discussing the cases of the Cushing and the Gulfight, of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships and the frank willingness of the Imperial German Government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships which have not been guilty of any hostile act by German air craft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established; and the Government of the United States will in due course lay before the Imperial German Government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

"With regard to the sinking of the steamer Florida, by which an American citizen lost his life, the Government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German Government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officers seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel has ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the Government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman, has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The Government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German Government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

"Your Excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamer Lusitania, advert at some length to certain information which the Imperial German Government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel, and Your Excellency expresses the fear that this information may not

have been brought to the attention of the Government of the United States. It is stated in the note that the Lusitania was undoubtedly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel also carrying passengers, and serving, in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain.

"Fortunately these are matters concerning which the Government of the United States is in a position to give the Imperial German Government official information. Of the facts alleged in Your Excellency's note, if true, the Government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral Power and in enforcing its national laws. It was its duty to see to it that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action; that she was not serving as a transport; that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that, if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain, she should not receive clearance as a merchantman; and it performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial German Government that it has been misinformed. 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 these duties with thoroughness, the Government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration.

"Whatever may be the contentions of the Imperial German Government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the Lusitania, or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in the view of this Government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel.

"But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it, as the Imperial German Government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy. Whatever be the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare.

"The fact that more than one hundred American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the Government of the United States to speak of these things and once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the Imperial German Government to the grave responsibility which the Government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests.

"The Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority.

"Only her actual resistance to capture or her refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the Government of the United States understands the explicit instructions issued on August 3, 1914, by the Imperial German Admiralty to its commanders at sea to have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman had a right to depend. It is upon this principle that the United States must stand.

"The Government of the United

States is happy to observe that Your Excellency's note closes with the intimation that the Imperial German Government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the Government of Great Britain, by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea may be changed. The Government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either Government any information or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey and cordially invites the Imperial German Government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

"In the meantime, whatever arrangement may happily be made between the parties to the war, and whatever may be in the opinion of the Imperial German Government have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders at sea, the Government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the Government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded.

"The Government of the United States therefore very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the Imperial German Government on the 15th day of May, and relies in these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understandings of international law, and the ancient friendship of the German Nation.

"The Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It understands it, also, to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of noncombatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag. The Government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect to the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done.

ROBERT LANSING,  
Secretary of State ad Interim."

#### EXPECT WEEK OF DELAY IN MEXICAN SITUATION

Washington, June 14.—Several weeks probably will be allowed to pass before the United States takes any further step in the development of its policy toward Mexico as announced by President Wilson in his recent statement warning the factional leaders to "accommodate their differences" and restore peace to the famine-threatened country. In the meantime replies from Villa and Carranza will be read, the Government will watch with interest the efforts of the belligerent factions to hurry a settlement of their differences on the battlefield and the American Red Cross will go ahead with its work of relieving starving noncombatants. It is regarded as probable that the next action by the United States will not be taken until a permanent successor to Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State has been named.

#### Casualties Five Millions.

Amsterdam, June 12.—The North German Gazette estimates the losses of the Allies in killed, wounded and prisoners at 5,000,000 in the ten months of war.

They are divided as follows: Russia, 3,000,000. France, 1,500,000, and the remainder British, Belgian and Serbian.

Age enlarges upon youth's experiences.

## WEBB-KENYON LAW IS DEALT BLOW

By a Decision In the Supreme Court.

### INTERSTATE LIQUOR SHIPMENT

Is Permissible—Fail To Pass On Constitutionality Of The Law.

#### KENTUCKY CASE IS DECIDED

Washington, June 14.—Holding that the Webb-Kenyon liquor law did not apply to interstate shipments of liquor designed for personal use, the Supreme Court to-day overruled the conviction of the Adams Express Company in the Kentucky courts for transporting liquor from Tennessee to consignees in Whitley county, Ky.

The court merely determined that the law did not apply to shipments of this kind. It did not pass on the ultimate constitutionality of the law.

After the decision in the Kentucky case, counsel for a distilling company concerned in the West Virginia cases obtained leave to file copies of a law passed by the West Virginia Legislature May 24, 1915, amending previous legislation so as to provide expressly that it was unlawful to transport liquor for personal use in the State. Counsel in a brief urged that was an indication that the law previous to that time did not prohibit such transportation. It was urged the amendment was unconstitutional.

Twenty-four days after the law was enacted by Congress over President Taft's veto, a grand jury in Whitley county, Ky., a "dry county," indicted the Adams Express Company for carrying intoxicating liquor from Tennessee into Whitley county, in violation of the Kentucky statute making it unlawful to carry liquor into "dry territory." The company was then fined \$50, so small a fine that it could not appeal to the higher Kentucky courts, so an appeal was taken directly to the United States Supreme Court.

Six weeks before the passage of the law, however, West Virginia had enacted a State prohibition law. Shortly after it became effective in July, 1914, the James Clark Distilling Company, of Cumberland, Md., received by mail a written order from Parsons, W. Va., for alcohol for personal use. The company offered the American Express Company the liquor, but it refused to carry it because the West Virginia State courts had already enjoined it from transporting liquor to Parsons, except on certain conditions. The distilling company thereupon brought suit for an injunction to compel the express company to carry the liquor. The injunction was refused, and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court.

#### BOY DRAGGED TO DEATH BY A RUNAWAY MULE

Owensboro, Ky., June 11.—Bryan Ashby, 16 years old, was dragged to his death this morning when he fell from a mule which he was riding and his foot caught in the trace chain. The young man was plowing on the farm of his father, William Ashby, and when the dinner bell rang he unhitched the mule and started to the house. The mule became frightened and ran away. The boy's foot caught in the trace and he was dragged a great distance over the field. His skull was crushed and he was dead when a physician reached his side.

#### BANK CONSOLIDATION AT GREENVILLE SOON

Greenville, Ky., June 12.—A number of financial transactions of large moment to the business interests of Muhlenberg county have been consummated here within the last few days, the most important of which is the absorption of the Muhlenberg County Savings Bank by the First National Bank, of this place. On July 1 the Muhlenberg County Savings Bank, an institution with \$26,000 capital stock and \$12,500 surplus, will go out of business, turning its assets over to the First National Bank. By the arrangement

the stockholders of the savings bank will become stockholders of the First National, which will have a capital of \$40,000 and a surplus of \$50,000, with deposits of more than \$500,000.

The First National Bank is one of the few honor roll banks in Kentucky. W. A. Wickliffe is president and John T. Reynolds, Jr., is cashier. J. L. Rogers is president of the Muhlenberg County Savings Bank. Some of the directors of the Muhlenberg County Savings Bank will have places in the directorate of the First National. The only other banking institution in Greenville is the Farmers' State.

#### LAND OWNER'S RIGHTS IN DRAINAGE PROCEEDINGS

Frankfort, Ky., June 11.—The Court of Appeals to-day in an opinion by Judge Hurt, reversing the Ohio County Circuit Court in the case of W. H. Williams against County Judge R. R. Wedding, held that "Insofar as Section 32 of the drainage act of 1912 undertakes to deny to a landowner all remedy for any substantial wrong that is attempted to be perpetrated on him by the collection of an improper assessment made against his lands, because he refuses to pay the wrongful assessment in thirty days and assumes that for that reason he has agreed to pay it in ten annual installments; and insofar as Section 49 undertakes to deny any remedy to a landowner except the remedies provided by the act for an illegal assessment made against him, and denies him remedy against any wrong done him or attempted to be done him after transfer of proceedings to the Board of Drainage Commissioners, is invalid."

Williams, a landowner, sued for an injunction to prevent entry upon his land, the letting of the contract to ditch and other proceedings carrying out a judgment of the County Court.

A demurrer was sustained to his petition, but the Court of Appeals said his petition set up a cause of action, and remanded the case. Barnes & Smith represent Appellant and Woodward, Heavrin & Kirk, Appellees.

#### MORROW TO BE NOMINEE ON REPUBLICAN TICKET

Louisville, Ky., June 12.—Edwin P. Morrow, of Somerset, has the inside track of the party organization for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, according to the returns received from the various county delegate conventions throughout the State to-day.

While many Kentucky county conventions to-day sent un instructed delegates to the State platform convention, to be held at Lexington Tuesday, the sentiment of the organization is in favor of Morrow.

The defeat of a State-wide prohibition plank in the State platform is foreshadowed. Most of the counties instructed their delegates to vote against the State-wide plan, and to favor a county unit law.

#### CASH PRICES.

Best quality Mixed Paint, any color, at \$1.40 per gallon.  
Pure Lead 8c per pound.  
Pure Linseed Oil 70c per gallon.  
All kinds Building Material very low.  
Extra Star-A-Star Shingles \$3.25 per 1,000.  
Also 39 second-hand Sewing Machines, some good as new, from \$1 to \$10 each.

#### HARTFORD MILL CO.

#### Every One Failed.

Glasgow, Ky., June 12.—A county teachers' examination was held in Burkesville a few days ago and there were thirty-two who took the examination. Every one failed to make a grade sufficient for a certificate to teach. This never occurred in this county before.

#### The Crawfish Sign.

Old people who watch signs in discerning the weather for the future are confident that we are to have a wet summer. The predictions are based upon the fact that crawfish are not building mounds this spring, but end the holes abruptly at the top of the ground. This sign is relied upon absolutely by many

old people and according to them is unerring. In seasons when the weather is to be dry the crawfish build high mounds. By the fact that they have no mounds at all this spring it is indicated that the summer will be exceedingly wet.—[Columbia News.]

#### COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION IN SESSION

The Ohio County Sunday School Convention met in Hartford at the Methodist church last week. Thursday night Rev. T. C. Gebauer, State worker, gave a very interesting talk on the World's S. S. Convention. He was present Friday and spoke very instructively on having the proper aim in Sunday School work. J. D. Baugh emphasized variety in opening and closing school. This was followed by a general discussion of difficulties and successes.

Mr. N. A. Palmer read a splendid paper on "Some of My Ideals," which was ordered published.

A splendid lunch was served in the church basement by the committee from Hartford school and others.

After an interesting round table conducted by the State worker, the following officers were elected: J. D. Baugh, Pres.; E. W. Ford, V. P.; A. D. Kirk, Sec'y.; Mrs. E. M. Morton, Primary Work; Miss Mary Marks, Secondary; J. H. Williams, Teacher Training; M. L. Heavrin, Adult; Rev. R. D. Bennett, Temperance; Mrs. S. A. Bratcher, Home Department.

#### THE CANAL DEFENSES ARE DEEMED ADEQUATE

Indianapolis, Ind., June 14.—The defenses of the Panama Canal are such that no hostile fleet could pass through the waterway, according to a statement made by Major Gen. George Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, who was in Indianapolis yesterday to appear before the Federal grand jury which is investigating alleged frauds in the conduct of the office of John Burke, manager of the commissary department of the Panama Railroad.

Gen. Goethals added that the United States fleet could pass through the canal immediately if necessary.

#### BASEBALL

Rockport, Ky., June 11.—Rockport defeated Nelson this afternoon by the score of 3 to 2 in a hot 5-inning game, stopped by rain. Nelson scored once in the first and third. Rockport made all her scores in the fifth on Sheffield's double. B. Mc Dougall's single, Taylor's single and Green's double, followed by N. McDougall's scratch hit to short. The feature of the game was B. McDougall's pitching in the fifth inning. Batteries—Rockport, B. McDougall and Browning; Nelson, F. John and Warner. Umpire, Reneer.

Rockport, Ky., June 12.—The Rockport second team beat Sunnyside by the score of 24 to 3 to-day. The game was without interest except for the good pitching of Sheffield. After the fifth inning a number of first team players went in with Sunnyside, but it was too late to save the game. Batteries—Sheffield and Browning; Maddox, Ralph and Childress.

#### Cashier Loses Appeal.

Frankfort, Ky., June 10.—J. S. Head, Jr., cashier of the defunct Citizens' Bank and Trust Company of Ashland, sentenced to serve two to ten years in prison, lost his appeal to-day and must go to prison. The Court of Appeals held that when a cashier is accused of making a false entry it is competent to open up the general course of dealings with the bank and show other fraudulent acts for the purpose of disclosing his motives.

#### The Paris Green Route.

Russellville, Ky., June 10.—J. W. Milam, farmer of Epler, this county, committed suicide yesterday by eating paris green. He was forty-four years of age and is survived by his widow and three sons. This is the third death in the county during the past week from eating paris green.

#### Notice To Water Users.

Any water user of Hartford who allows any outside person to use his hydrant for washing automobiles or any other purpose, will be charged double the rate he is now paying or his water supply will be cut off.

KY. LIGHT & POWER CO.,  
E. G. BARRASS, Mgr. 2312