

NO HINT OF WAR IN WILSON NOTE

Tone Is Most Friendly and Many Wonder Why Bryan Refused to Sign It

U. S. CONTENTIONS CLEARLY OUTLINED

Kaiser Is Advised That This Country Is Opposed to Submarine Plans

Berlin, June 11.—Ambassador Gerard presented the American note at the German foreign office at 1:10 p. m. today. The note is regarded in diplomatic circles here as decidedly conciliatory in tone, far more so than the first stories reaching here by cablegram had led the foreign diplomats to expect. The American note, though printed in full and given the greatest prominence in the Berlin newspapers, was not accompanied by editorial comment in the editions appearing up to 3 o'clock. The headlines of the newspapers varied in wording but were similar in tone. Among the captions were: "America stands firm." "A very solemn warning." "Grave American warning to Germany." "A grave appeal."

Washington, D. C., June 11.—With the publication today of the latest American note to Germany concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, officials of the United States government and diplomats generally discussed among themselves the probable character of the German government's answer. While there was no definite information, the feeling in German quarters was that a favorable response was likely, as the note seemed to open the door to a solution compatible with the interests of both Germany and the United States. The note, it was said, was purposely phrased so that it would give Germany an opportunity to meet the wishes of the United States with dignity and in conformity with German public opinion. Many officials wondered why Secretary Bryan declined to sign the note, which they regarded as friendly in tone and carrying many expressions of good will. They claimed its friendliness was the very means that he had suggested—persuasion—to accomplish the American purpose. Nearly everyone in official circles disagreed with Mr. Bryan that the note might lead to war. Germany's answer was not looked for under ten days or two weeks. No Reply For Two Weeks. Unofficial advices received here said that the note, which had been considerably delayed in transmission, had been received by Ambassador Gerard.

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CABINET IS DISPLEASED

President's Advisers Seem to Resent Issuing of Statements by ex-Secretary Bryan.

Washington, D. C., June 11.—The cabinet met today with Acting Secretary Lansing sitting in place of former Secretary Bryan. The situation with Germany was discussed but it was agreed nothing more can be done on the German situation pending a reply to the latest American note delivered today by Ambassador Gerard to the Berlin foreign office. Officials refused to comment on Mr. Bryan's statement of last night and his announced intention of issuing others, but outward indications were that administration officials generally are not pleased.

SERBIANS MAKING RAPID PROGRESS

London, June 11.—Serbian troops are reported to have occupied the Albanian town of Elbassan, 64 miles southeast of Scutari, and are said to be marching in the direction of the Adriatic coast.

This information was contained in a private message received at Berlin today from Athens and telegraphed to London by the correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph Co.

London, June 11.—A dispatch from Rome to the Exchange Telegraph Co. says the Serbians have occupied Tirana, Albania, 12 miles southwest of Croia, and are now marching on the Albanian seaport of Durazzo.

GERMANS PRAISE BRYAN. Little Rock, Ark., June 11.—A telegram of approval was sent today to William J. Bryan by German-American citizens of this city who at a meeting last night endorsed his stand on the second American note to Germany.

TEUTON ADVANCE FINALLY CHECKED

RUSSIANS DELIVER HARD BLOWS TO AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES IN EASTERN FIELDS.

London, June 11.—British observers on the latest dispatches from Russia, believe that the Austro-German forces threatening Lemberg from the south-east have been checked in their advance. Russia, they declare, has delivered a return blow and a hard one. The great masses of German and Austrian troops which have forced a passage of the Dniester river near Zurawna, according to the latest announcement of the Russian war office, have been flung back with heavy losses in both men and material.

Thus for the moment Lemberg is thought to be safe, for nowhere else along the Galician front have the Teutonic allies been making progress recently, with the exception, of course, of their southern extension into Bukovina.

News was received yesterday that Russian reinforcements were moving south along the Dniester river from Mikolaiov to Rohatyn, but it was hardly expected here that they would achieve such quick results. If this victory has been decisive, it is the first real check delivered by the Russians since the start of the new Austro-German rush through Galicia. Here it is characterized as giving renewed faith to Great Britain and France to the recuperative powers of Russian arms.

Nothing new has been heard in London concerning the fighting in the Baltic provinces. The Italians are now less than twenty miles from Trieste, the chief port of Austria.

On the western front the methodical French advance would appear for the moment to have ceased. But on the other hand the German counter attacks do not seem to have been successful.

German Statement. Berlin, June 11.—Official statement: "An advance made by the enemy northeast of the Lorette hills and re-

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GERMAN OFFICER GIVES INTERVIEW

MAN WHO GAINED FAME WITH CRUISER EMDEN SAYS CONSTANTINOPLE IS SAFE.

Vienna, June 11.—An interview with Captain von Muecke, formerly of the German cruiser Emden, in which he says the forcing of the Dardanelles and the taking of Constantinople are impossible is published by the newspapers here. He declares submarines are likely to cut off the water supply of allied troops on the Gallipoli peninsula which could compel them to surrender as they would be unable to return to their transports.

Captain von Muecke says the guns of the British warships have been damaged by hard usage and that the superdreadnaught Queen Elizabeth soon will be compelled to withdraw on this account. He asserts the Turks have plenty of ammunition and are magnificent fighters. They lost heavily at first under the fire of guns from the fleet but now have dug themselves in and are using the best means possible to destroy allied landing parties.

Captain von Muecke apparently has arrived at Vienna on his way to Berlin after having piloted the landing party which was under his command when the Emden was sunk, from Cocos island to safety at Damascus, whence it was not difficult for them to reach Constantinople.

GERMANS VIOLATE PAROLE

Men in Crew of Interned War Vessel Have Mysteriously Disappeared Is Report.

Washington, D. C., June 11.—Lieutenant Brauer and "certain men of the crew" of the German commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, who left the ship before she was formally interned, and have not returned to the Norfolk navy yard, are believed to have left the country. Customs Collector Hamilton at Norfolk made this report today to the treasury department.

STRINGENT RULES FOR PUBLISHERS

Berlin, June 11.—The military commandant of Berlin has issued a renewal order prohibiting the publication or communication of military information without a previously granted order. He says the publication of German losses, although based on official lists, "could lay no claim to correctness and in part give greatly exaggerated figures. Publications of this nature are calculated to evoke groundless uneasiness among the people and also occasion incorrect ideas abroad concerning German losses." The commandant therefore forbids the publication of all such articles.

RIGHT OF HUMANITY IS BASIS OF DEMANDS IN NEW WILSON NOTE

The text of President Wilson's second note to Germany on submarine warfare methods follows: "The secretary of state ad interim to the American ambassador to 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 28 in reply to my note of May 15 and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions so far as reached by the Imperial German government concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulflight. 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 Gulflight, 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.

THE FALABA CASE

"With regard to the sinking of the steamer Falaba, 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 officer 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.

LUSITANIA WAS UNARMED

"Your Excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, adverts 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 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.

PRINCIPAL OF HUMANITY

"Whatever may be the contention 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 case, 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 facts 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

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MILITIA STOPS RACE TROUBLES

MURDER IN ILLINOIS TOWN IS FOLLOWED BY LYNCHING AND CALL FOR TROOPS.

Marion, Ill., June 11.—Rioting in Williamson county shifted last night from Johnson City, the mining town five miles north of here, to Whiteash, a village between Marion and Johnston City. Several houses were burned at Whiteash.

John Strando, a foreigner, was lynched in Johnston City yesterday afternoon after he had confessed complicity in the murder of W. E. Chapman the night before. This murder was a result of ill feeling that long has been brewing between the foreign miners and the mine officials.

Three companies of the Illinois national guard arrived in Johnston City last night and the threatening crowds dispersed. Meanwhile trouble broke out as a result of the ill will that prevailed between races in this county. The immediate cause of the trouble at Whiteash, as result of hatred that prevailed there, was the shooting of the city marshal a week ago. He is now in a Marion hospital.

PUTS NAME TO WILSON NOTE



Robert Lansing, appointed secretary of state ad interim, signed the note to Germany which caused the resignation of Bryan. Lansing is an authority on international law. He is prominently mentioned as permanent successor to ex-Secretary Bryan.

ITALIANS CAPTURE IMPORTANT POINT

OCCUPATION OF FRONTIER CITY ENDANGES THE AUSTRIAN COMMUNICATIONS.

Innsbruck, June 11.—Italian forces have captured Ploeken, in Austria, close to the frontier. The possession of this location is important as it endangers Austrian communications. Ploeken is fifteen miles south of the main highway between Laibach and Innsbruck.

Many Men Wounded. Udine, Italy, June 11.—Italian forces today are advancing through Predil pass on the junction of the Laibach railway at Tarvis, which lies about six miles on the Austrian side of the Italian border.

Trains of Italian wounded soldiers are arriving at Udine.

Austrians Win Tilt. Cologne, Germany, June 11.—The correspondent of the Cologne Gazette attached to the Austrian army headquarters in the south says in a dispatch that the first considerable battle of the war with Italy has been fought in the region of the Isanzo river and that it resulted favorably to the Austrians.

The Italians attacked Gorizia, Gradisca and Monfalcone, supporting their advance with artillery fire. The Italian advance, the correspondent says, was checked by the Austrian fire on their flanks.

Hard Battle Fought. Geneva, June 11.—A Laibach dispatch to the Tribune says: "The Italians began their march against Gorizia on the morning of June 8. When the first detachments were near the city Austrian artillery opened fire and heavy masses of infantry which were thrown forward forced the Italians to fall back several times.

"Italian artillery posted east of the city opened great gaps in the Austrian ranks but up to the morning of the 9th neither side had gained a decisive advantage. The Austrians lost from 8,000 to 10,000 men. Gorizia is overflowing with wounded who are being cared for at private houses because of a lack of hospital space."

PREVENT SALE OF TORPEDO SECRETS

U. S. GOVERNMENT GETS INJUNCTION AGAINST MANUFACTURER OF EXPLOSIVES.

Washington, D. C., June 11.—Secretary Daniels today expressed himself as highly gratified over the decision of the federal district court for the eastern district of New York in the injunction suit brought by the navy department against the E. W. Bliss Co., whereby that company was restrained from selling the so-called Bliss-Leavitt torpedo to foreign powers, and from disclosing the secrets of manufacture to any individual, corporation or government. The secretary said the decision was especially gratifying because it upheld the department's contention that contractors must guard devices of the navy and not disclose them to foreign governments.

The opinion of the court, Secretary Daniels declared, approves a policy which he had urged on congress for a government torpedo manufactory. In response to his recommendations, he said, congress had appropriated to increase the government torpedo plant at Newport. "Work on the plant is being pushed forward," the secretary added, "and toward the latter part of the year the enlarged factory will be in operation."

PANAMA CANAL HELD SAFE

Goethals Says Hostile Fleet Could Not Force Passage From One Ocean To The Other.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 11.—The defenses of the Panama canal are such that no hostile fleet could pass through the waterway, according to a statement made by Major General George W. Goethals, governor of the canal zone before he left today. He was here 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. General Goethals added that the United States fleet could pass through the canal immediately if necessary.

KING CONSTANTINE REPORTED NO BETTER

London, June 11.—The bulletin issued at Athens last evening regarding the condition of King Constantine, says a Reuter dispatch, was as follows: "The king's temperature is 98.3, his pulse 102 and his respiration 17. There is an abundant flow of matter, which is not of good quality. The inflammation in the kidneys continues with a slight increase of albumen."

NEW HOTEL FUND REACHES \$80,000

Committees Report Good Results at Close of Day's Canvass

GOAL OF \$100,000 FOR MONDAY EVENING

Expect Large Number of Men to Join Canvass First of Next Week

Continued success is being met with by the men who are giving their time and efforts toward raising the sum needed to erect a new modern hotel in Ottumwa. At the close of the canvass Thursday evening, the amount of stock subscribed totaled more than \$80,000.

Committees are out again today trying to increase the sum by several thousands of dollars and are hopeful of accomplishing good results. There has never been a public cause in Ottumwa where more intense interest has been aroused and a better or more effective kind of soliciting has been done than the hotel project. Business men who are busy in their own affairs, have for the time being cast aside their personal duties and have gone into the canvass for hotel stock subscriptions with a spirit that spells success. Groups of these men might have been seen any day this week about the streets of the down town districts where they visited a number of stores and offices to solicit stock for the new hotel. Saturday being an unusually busy day to the merchant and business man, will probably see the smallest committee out that has been working during the week. One or two groups of canvassing committees will be at work Saturday, but Monday a large force will turn out.

The goal of \$100,000 is to be worked toward Monday and the committees will meet at the Commercial association rooms at 9 a. m. to begin the canvass. It is expected that a number of men who have not thus far taken part as committee members will be among the workers the first of the next week.

Encouragement is coming to the workers in the receptions they have thus far met with and in the size and character of the subscriptions. One of these, a request for ten shares of \$1,000, came from a woman who formerly resided here but at present lives in the east. She demonstrated that she has some faith in Ottumwa and is willing to aid in her old home's needs. One of the committee is in Chicago today where he is calling upon a prospective stock holder whom the boosters look forward to taking a generous slice of the stock. Some of the subscribers to the new hotel project are men who have not identified themselves with public boosting schemes for years and are full of interest in the outcome of the campaign for the hotel. Committees have been making the rounds of the city all day and report effective work.

ARBITRATION IS DECLINED

Chicago Street Car Men To Leave Wage Demands To Neutral Body For Verdict.

Chicago, June 11.—W. D. Mahon, international president of the street car union, arrived here today and took charge of the local situation which threatens to tie up every street car and elevated line in the city.

Mr. Mahon said that one thing was certain: The men must be granted substantial wage advances. They have rejected arbitration because of disappointment in the award which fixed their compensation three years ago. Mayor Thompson took a hand in the situation yesterday when he telegraphed Mr. Mahon to meet him here. They will confer not later than tomorrow. Today Mr. Mahon expected to familiarize himself with the details of the union demands.

SOUTH AMERICANS WIN COMMENDATION

Berne, June 11.—The International Peace bureau has sent to the foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, letters expressing deep gratification at the signing of peace treaties between the three countries. The letters declare the South American governments have given to the world an example of good will, uprightness, love of justice and respect for right which are certain to have a beneficial effect on the relations between their peoples.

LEADERS CONTROL STRIKE

Chicago, June 11.—Leaders of 10,000 striking painters have refused to permit a referendum vote to be taken on a new proposal submitted by the employers for a settlement of the strike, which has been in progress since April 1, it became known today.