

FINAL ULTIMATUM SENT TO GERMANY

CONGRESS HURRIEDLY CALLED TOGETHER BY PRESIDENT TO BE ADVISED ON SUBMARINE CRISIS

Continuance of the Present Methods of Sub-Sea War Will Cause a Break

WILSON POINTS TO MANY VIOLATIONS

Says Promises Made By the Kaiser's Government Are Not Being Observed

Washington, D. C., April 19.—President Wilson told congress, assembled in joint session shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon, he had given Germany irrevocable notification that the United States will break off diplomatic relations if her illegal submarine campaign is continued.

A note, America's last word, practically an ultimatum, and demanding an immediate reply presumably was in the Berlin foreign office as the president was speaking.

The president asked no action whatever of congress. He simply informed it of the accumulation of facts proving that Germany's assurances to the United States are being violated; that the submarine campaign, despite the earnest protests of the United States, is being conducted with renewed vigor in contravention of all the laws of nations and humanity and that he means to sever relations unless it is brought within the law. Diplomatic history of the world shows that such a course is almost certain to be followed by war.

The president's note and his address to congress are final. They mark the end of diplomatic exchanges. A continuance of the long standing friendly relations, the president made clear, depends alone on Germany's conduct.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The president said: "Gentlemen of the congress: "A situation has arisen in the foreign relations of the country of which it is my plain duty to inform you very frankly.

"It will be recalled that in February, 1915, the imperial German government announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war and to destroy all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within any part of that portion of the high seas and that it warned all vessels of neutral as well as of belligerent ownership to keep out of the waters it had thus proscribed or else enter them at their peril. The government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without the practical certainty of gross and palpable violations of the law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, founded upon principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of noncombatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels. It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks and that no right to close any part of the high seas against their use or to expose them to such risks could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent government. The law of nations in these waters, upon which the government of the United States based its protest, is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest and imperative principles of humanity and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations.

Protests of U. S. Unheeded.

"Notwithstanding the earnest protest of our government, the imperial German government at once proceeded to carry out the policy it had announced. It expressed the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate the dangers to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to its submarine commanders, and assured the government of the United States that

Political Dodge?

Speaker Clark and Democratic Leader Kitchin declined to comment on the president's address. They said they desired to digest it fully before saying anything.

"The sending of a note to Germany was as mild a position as the president could take," said Representative Flood, chairman of the foreign affairs committee. "I think it will meet with the approval of congress and the country."

"I think this government should be neutral," said Republican Leader Mann. "The president never has been neutral. He has been on the English side all the time. What he said about Germany, while it is grossly exaggerated, is a just complaint. But he could say just the same about England and our shipping, substituting 'seizing ships' for 'sinking ships.' It is a mistake to break off diplomatic relations with Germany. It is perfectly evident that the president as a campaign political dodge is trying to work up to a point where he can get into a war with Germany during a presidential campaign."

"If war comes out of this," declared Senator Kenyon, republican, of Iowa, "I hope the first to enlist will be those who have insisted on riding on armed belligerent ships."

"The severance of diplomatic relations rests with the executive department of the government," said Senator Sherman, republican, of Illinois. "If this brings us to the brink of war it is for congress to sustain or refuse to sustain the president. I should vote against any declaration of war based on any such reasons as those contained in the president's message."

It would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of noncombatants.

"What has actually happened in the year which has since elapsed has shown that those hopes were not justified, those assurances insusceptible of being fulfilled. In pursuance of the policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversaries, thus announced and entered upon by the imperial German government in spite of the solemn protest of this government, the commanders of German undersea vessels have attacked merchant ships with greater and greater activity, not only upon the high seas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland but wherever they could encounter them in a way that has grown more and more ruthless, more and more indiscriminate as the months have gone by, less and less observant of restraint of any kind, and have delivered their attacks without compunction against vessels of every nationality and bound upon every sort of errand.

Neutrals Made to Suffer.

"Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantmen attacked have been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes passengers or crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before she was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given; no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board. What this government foresaw must happen has happened. Thereby has followed tragedy on the seas in such fashion, with such attendant circumstances, as to make it grossly evident that warfare of such a sort, if warfare it be, can not be carried on without the most palpable violation of the dictates alike of right and humanity. Whatever the disposition and intention of the imperial German government, it has manifestly proved impossible for it to keep such methods of attack upon the commerce of its enemies within the bounds set by either the reason or the heart of mankind.

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CHASE OF VILLA AT A STANDSTILL

American Troops Gathering at Three Bases While Wilson Ponders

GENERAL SCOTT IS HURRYING TO FRONT

Future Course May Depend on His Report of the Mexican Situation

Washington, D. C., April 19.—Major Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, will go to San Antonio, Tex., tonight by order of Secretary Baker, in order to get accurate information as to the situation on the border and in Mexico.

Secretary Baker issued this statement: "Gen. Scott leaves for San Antonio this evening at 6:15 with my request. He will spend several days with Gen. Funston and return. This trip is made solely for the purpose of getting as accurate information as is possible for the use of the department. Gen. Funston remains in full charge of the affairs of his department including the expedition into Mexico. He has the full confidence of the department and his dispositions have the department's entire approval."

Await Scott's Report. Secretary Baker would not discuss Gen. Scott's mission beyond his formal statement. It was assumed, however, that his report after conference with Gen. Funston will go far toward determining the course to be pursued in Mexico.

It is known that Gen. Funston has been urging the department that he be permitted to shift his headquarters and the border base in order to shorten his line of communications. The department apparently has hesitated to authorize any radical change in the status of the expedition in the face of requests from Gen. Carranza that the troops be recalled believing it might tend to increase anti-American feeling among Carranza garrisons. For the same reason the sending of heavy reinforcements to the border has not been resorted to as yet.

Crisis is at Hand. Until the German situation is clearly understood it is impossible to forecast the administration's decision as to Pershing's expedition. Military observers appear to agree that some radical move must be made soon, either to back up the troops in Mexico or to withdraw them.

Gen. Scott is acquainted with Villa and with many Carranza officials and with his knowledge of the border and the confidential information Gen. Funston is able to supply he will be able to advise Secretary Baker.

May Need Men Here. The general belief here is that the German situation would have some bearing upon the impending decision. Should a break in diplomatic relations occur, it was pointed out that the troops now in Mexico would be needed at home as military prudence would require that steps be taken to prepare for eventualities in Europe.

It was suggested that inasmuch as the main purpose of the expedition, the protection of the border, has been accomplished, an agreement for the withdrawal might be reached with Gen. Carranza on the basis that if Villa or his bandits again head northward American troops would again cross the international line.

MORE TROOPS NEEDED.

San Antonio, Tex., April 19.—Headquarters are awaiting advices from the war department regarding the troops that will be sent into the southern department to replace the 2,300 ordered from their stations along the border to Columbus to strengthen Gen. Pershing's command in Mexico. Coinciding with his action in ordering border troops to Columbus, Gen. Funston asked for outside troops to maintain the border patrol at its present strength.

It was announced at headquarters that overnight dispatches had not been received to indicate any change in the Mexican situation.

Upon arrival at Columbus it is believed Gen. Pershing will use the reinforcements to strengthen the line of communication.

SOLDIERS CALLED TO QUELL RIOTERS

Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., April 19.—Martial law was declared in effect within the limits of Hastings village and state troops were called upon for duty today after rioting had assumed serious proportions among strikers of the National Conduit & Cable Co. A mob attacked the company's plant with bullets and stones.

GERMAN AGENT DEMANDS RETURN OF HIS PAPERS

DIPLOMATIC AND LEGAL BATTLE WAGED BY MAN ACCUSED OF BOMB PLOTTING.

New York, April 19.—The papers seized by federal agents yesterday in the office of Wolfe von Igel, former secretary of Capt. Franz von Pappen, recalled German military attaché, will not be restored, neither will the prosecution of Von Igel for his alleged participation in the Welland canal plot be dropped, Assistant U. S. Attorney Roger B. Woods said today.

District Attorney Marshall said that in addition to the papers seized bearing upon the Welland canal plot there was also documentary evidence taken "of extraordinary importance," disclosing other activities in the so-called German propaganda in this country. What their nature was he declined to divulge.

New York, April 19.—Government officials here faced a unique problem today resulting from the demand of the German embassy in Washington for the release of Wolf von Igel and the return of documents seized in his office when he was arrested yesterday on an indictment charging him with complicity in a plot to destroy the Welland canal.

Von Igel formerly was secretary to Capt. Franz von Pappen, the recalled military attaché of the German embassy, which claims diplomatic immunity for him. The embassy demanded the return of the papers seized in his office on the ground that the office is a branch of the embassy. Seventy pounds of documents and letters taken from Von Igel's office are in the possession of federal authorities. It was reported they were of great importance as throwing light on various German activities in this country during the last twenty months.

Although Counsellor Polk of the state department, upon receiving the request of the German embassy, advised the department of justice to return the papers and to free Von Igel unless his alleged offense was committed before he became a member of the embassy staff, federal agents here said they had as yet received no such instructions.

The case seems to hinge upon the question whether the offense charged against Von Igel was committed before he was employed by the German embassy. It is charged that the Welland canal plot was organized in September, 1914, within two months of the beginning of the war. Records of the state department show that it received notice of the appointment of Von Igel as a member of the embassy staff in September, 1915, one year after the alleged crime.

Von Igel is at liberty under \$20,000 bail. A hearing in his case is set for next Tuesday. Federal prosecutors asserted that he would be released only upon instructions from the attorney general in Washington.

Counsel has been engaged for the accused man and a diplomatic and legal battle to obtain his release is expected.

BERNSTORFF TAKES HAND.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—Secretary Lansing said today the Von Igel case is now entirely in the hands of the department of justice. Under certain circumstances it was said Von Igel might not be entitled, as a diplomatic agent, to have all his seized documents returned and they will be examined by the department of justice to decide if any were immune.

Count von Bernstorff discussed the matter with Secretary Lansing this morning but neither would say anything about their conference.

NEBRASKA G. O. P. IN FAVOR OF FORD

Omaha, Neb., April 19.—Henry Ford has received the preferential vote of Nebraska republicans, according to the returns received up to noon today, with Cummins and Hughes following and nearly tied. All of the men elected as delegates at large to the republican national convention personally favor Hughes.

William J. Bryan, candidate for delegate at large to the democratic national convention, polled the lowest vote of the seven men running in this (Douglas) county and is apparently fourth in the race in Lancaster (Lincoln), his home county.

GIRTON MAKES REPORT ON TEST

County Expert From Ames Shows How Corn Tested Throughout Wapello

SEED OF 1914 HAS HIGHEST PER CENT

Less Than 400 Bushels Is Available for Sale; Crib Stock Low Percentage

The report from Prof. Earl S. Girton, the agricultural expert from Ames who conducted the seed corn tests in Wapello county, has arrived and President Dyaart with Secretary Shanahan of the Wapello County Seed Corn association, have prepared the statement of the expert for publication.

The report is very detailed and will be of considerable value to the farmer in showing just how Wapello county corn stands in its germination possibilities. The amount of corn in the county, its percentage of strong and weak ears, whether saved for seed or taken from the crib for test, the amount available for sale and numerous other important details for the farmer are contained in the report of Prof. Girton.

Compared with reports from other counties in the state, President Dyaart says the report shows Wapello county to have a higher percentage of seed testing strong than its neighbors, although the best percentage shown is 1914 seed with 80 as against 1915 seed with 62 per cent strong. A summary of the report is given below with complete details of the tests made in another portion of this issue. The Retail Merchants' association and the farmers of the county are responsible for the test being made. The summary follows:

SUMMARY.

Fourteen meetings were held with an attendance of 489.

1914 Selected Seed Corn.
Number tests made 5
Number ears tested 30
Per cent ears testing strong.... 80

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"PIRATE" OFF TO PRISON

Young German Who Captured British Steamer, Starts for Penitentiary to Serve Life Term.

Wilmington, Del., April 19.—Ernest Schiller, alias Clarence H. Hudson, who recently held up the captain and crew of fifty-six men of the British freighter Matoppe on the high sea was on his way to the federal prison at Atlanta in custody of U. S. marshals. Schiller yesterday pleaded guilty to a charge of piracy and was given a life sentence.

Before leaving here last night Schiller in a statement declared that his desire for revenge against England had prompted his act. At the same time, he said, he hoped to do something "for the cause of Germany." He denied that robbery had been his motive and said that the chief reason his plan to sink the Matoppe had failed was because he did not want to kill anybody.

LIQUOR QUESTION ISSUE AT POLLS

Chicago, April 19.—Local option elections coincident with the annual city and village elections in a number of Illinois cities and towns yesterday failed to make any material change in the liquor situation in the state. It was learned today with the receipt of practically complete returns.

Among places that were dry and remained so are Moline, Atkinson, Ashkum, Chebanse and Deerfield. Huey and Percy moved into the dry column, while Arenzville went to the liquor side. Steelville, Witt and Worden were among the towns that retained their saloons.

By the annexation of 300 acres, Evanston, a suburb, put four "blind pigs" out of business. The places had hitherto been outside the jurisdiction of the Evanston authorities.

WOMEN CORNER OFFICES.

London Mills, Ill., April 19.—Women carried every office in yesterday's election here. It was announced today. The women's ticket consisted of candidates for village clerk, three village trustees for two years, one village trustee for one year, and village treasurer. The number of men voted largely outnumbered the women voters.

TREBIZOND FALLS BEFORE RUSSIANS IN SHARP ATTACK

FORTIFIED TURKISH CITY ON THE BLACK SEA NOW IN HANDS OF THE ALLIES.

London, April 19.—In the house of commons today Premier Asquith stated that there were still some material points of disagreement in the cabinet and if they were not settled the result must be the breakup of the government.

London, April 19.—The Russians have captured Trebizond, Turkey's most important port on the Black sea. The attack, which was made both by land and sea, was sharp, quick and decisive. The Turkish garrison was estimated at more than 50,000 men.

The Russians also are pushing the Turks hard in the region of Balburt, to the southeast, the capture of which town would result in the joining of the forces which recently captured Erzurum and those now at Trebizond and give the Russians a line for a sideward advance westward. This is part of the plan for the isolation of the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia.

The artillery duel around Iskull bridgehead is still in progress but no decided advantage is claimed either by the Russians or Germans. Petrograd reports the repulse of a German attack in Galicia at Popovonoghia and the capture of large quantities of war materials.

The Italians in mining operations on top of the Col di Lana destroyed an Austrian position and occupied the mine crater, over which fighting now is in progress. In the Sugana valley the Austrians have driven the Italians from advanced positions.

The situation in the British cabinet over the question of conscription is almost at the breaking point, with the conscriptionists attacking the ministry and strong parliamentary forces endeavoring to sustain it.

BLOW TO TEUTONS.

Paris, April 19.—Paris received with great enthusiasm the news of the fall of Trebizond. The event was looked for but it was not thought the Russians would be able to capture the city so quickly. The political as well as the military consequences are expected to be most important, particularly in view of the fact that Turkey has lost one of the most valuable parts of Asia Minor at a time when, according to reports reaching Paris, Germany is weakening her forces in the Balkans to carry on attacks on the western front.

French military writers state that the plan of campaign of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander, was a daring one, which at first was looked upon as foolhardy but now is fully justified. The grand duke decided to advance bodily to the attack on this front, where maneuvers of warfare were possible, while the other fronts were still held in deadlock.

Excluding the operations on the Persian front, Grand Duke Nicholas, in this campaign against an experienced and stubborn foe, has to his credit the storming of ten cities in less than two months.

ALLIES CABLE ANSWER

Britain and France Reply to Demands of the United States Are Maritime Interference.

London, April 19.—The reply of Great Britain and France to the American note concerning interference with maritime commerce by the entente allies has been cabled to Washington.

The communication will be presented to the American government by the French and British ambassadors jointly. It consists of two parts, a long note and a supplement signed by the French government. Since its arrival at Washington certain cable changes have been made in the original note.

WALL STREET IS FEARFUL

Financial Center of the Nation Does Not Like Prospect of Trouble With the Germans.

New York, April 19.—Wall street accepted latest developments in the German controversy with misgiving, judging from the weak tone of the stock market at the opening today. War shares and all the better known specialties broke from one to almost three points, the entire list reflecting hurried liquidation. Bethlehem Steel broke nineteen points to 421.

The railroads and other representative stocks were under better control but the decline was broader and accompanied by greater activity than any session thus far this year.

ARGUMENTS ARE BEING MADE IN CREMER ACTION

Attorneys Begin Closing Statements in Case to Oust Sheriff

NEW WITNESSES SAY CHARACTER IS GOOD

Eldon Men Testify as to Life and Habits of Former Deputy

Judge Francis M. Hunter was offered as a witness out of order this afternoon by the defense.

He told the court that at the time James Travis made his get away he was severely annoyed at the sheriff for it. Later he felt that the responsibility was divided between Mr. Cremer and the county attorney.

In regard to conversations with Chas. Doran about resigning as deputy sheriff, the judge said that he did not feel he advised Doran. The deputy sheriff came to him without solicitation and it annoyed him.

On cross examination Judge Hunter said that during his first term of court, after Sheriff Cremer took office, he was not satisfied with the work of Cremer as an officer of the court. He said the sheriff was not negligent nor dilatory, simply showed a lack of good judgment. The next term the judge found Cremer's work in court to be satisfactory.

Arguments were begun this afternoon in the ouster proceedings trial of Sheriff C. C. Cremer, which has been in progress since Tuesday afternoon, April 11 before Judge A. N. Hobson of West Union, a special jurist for this case. They are expected to close Thursday evening or Friday morning.

The defense rested at 10:40 o'clock this morning and the state began to call witnesses for the rebuttal. The sheriff's cross examination ended half an hour after court convened this morning.

Say Character Good. Before noon, H. Nachtrieb, general foreman of the Rock Island at Eldon; James Reed, coal contractor at the same place, Charles Burns, ticket agent there, Sherman Hollenbeck, a farmer near there, C. W. Finney, cashier of the First National bank at Eldon, and Nick Lutz, proprietor of a restaurant there, were called to testify to the general character of Charles E. Doran for truth and veracity. They all said that it was good. The majority of the witnesses said that they had known Doran since boyhood.

Mr. Nachtrieb has only known him since August, 1913, but said he was in a place to know his habits as an employe of the Rock Island road. He testified that they were good. On cross examination he told the court that Doran was laid off at the time he was named deputy sheriff but that he is still in the employe of the road and subject to call at anytime business increases to such a stage that the men from the reserve board will be needed.

What is Moral Character? The entire cross examination of these character witnesses seemed to revolve about the question, "What is moral character?" Most of the witnesses said they had a general idea what it meant and that as far as they knew Doran's was good. They were basing their opinions on what they had heard and their own personal ideas and impressions by being with the man.

In answer to Cross Examiner Jo Jaques' questions as to whether or not they would say a man was of good moral character who drank while in office or attended open, flagrant violations of the law as cock fights are, they answered they would not. All of them said that they did not know Doran had done these things until this trial came up and some said they didn't believe it now.

C. W. Cremer, son of the sheriff, was the last witness for his father. Sheriff Not Very Apt.

T. F. Norfolk, city auditor, testified that he went over the books with Sheriff Cremer, after the suit was brought, for the purpose of acquainting the sheriff with the methods and style of them.

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