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## GERMANY SENDS ANSWER TO AMERICAN ULTIMATUM REGARDING U-BOAT WARFARE; EYES ON WASHINGTON

### BERLIN REFUSES TO ABANDON THE U-BOAT WARFARE

Says England and Her Allies Have Made No Restraints in Consideration of Neutrals, Criticises United States For Not Trying to Prevent "Accidents" American Citizens Have Met With.

### GERMANY STILL HOPES FOR AN AGREEMENT

Begs to Reserve Further Communication on the Matter Until Certain Points Are Ascertained.—Claims to Have Made Several Concessions to United States Which Would Have Saved American Lives Had They Been Accepted.

Germany's answer to the American ultimatum has been received at Washington breaking the tension of the long wait since the United States note was delivered to the Imperial Government on April 20th. It is very likely that upon the Teutonic reply hangs the future happiness and friendliness of the two nations.

Berlin, May 5.—Via wireless to Sayville.—Following is the text of the note of the German Government in reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare, delivered on Thursday by Gottlieb von Jagow, the foreign secretary to, Ambassador Gerard:

"The undersigned on behalf of the Imperial German Government has the honor to present to His Excellency,



JAMES W. GERARD  
United States Ambassador to Germany

the Ambassador of the United States, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 20, regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare.

"The German Government handed over to the proper naval authorities for early investigation the evidences concerning the Sussex as communicated by the Government of the United States. Judging by the results that the investigation has hitherto yielded the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 10 as having been torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the Sussex.

"The German Government begs to reserve further communication on the matter until certain points are ascertained, which are of decisive importance for establishing the facts of the case. Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the vessel to be a man-of-war the German Government will not fail to draw the consequences resulting therefrom.

"In connection with the case of the Sussex the Government of the United States made a series of statements the gist of which is to be considered but one instance of a deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations by German submarine commanders.

"The German government must emphatically repudiate the assertion, the German Government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into details in



EMPEROR WILLIAM

the present stage of affairs, more particularly as the Government of the United States omitted to substantiate the assertion by reference to concrete facts.

"The German Government will only state it has imposed far-reaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapon, solely in consideration of neutrals' interests, in spite of the fact that these restrictions are necessarily of advantage to Germany's enemies. No such consideration has ever been shown neutrals by Great Britain and her Allies."

**Submarine Orders.**  
"The German submarine forces have had, in fact, orders to conduct the submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels, recognized by international law, the sole exception being the conduct of warfare against enemy trade carried on enemy freight ships encountered in the war zone surrounding Great Britain. With regard to these no assurance has ever been given to the Government of the United States. No such assurances are contained in the declaration of February 8, 1916."

**Claim Errors Occurred.**  
"The German Government cannot admit any doubt that these orders were given or are executed in good faith. Errors actually occurred. They can in no kind of warfare be avoided altogether. Allowances must be made in the conduct of naval warfare against an enemy resorting to all kinds of ruses, whether permissible or illicit."  
**"Unavoidable" Dangers to Neutrals.**  
"But apart from the possibility of errors, naval warfare just like warfare on land, implies unavoidable dangers for neutral persons and goods entering the fighting zone. Even in cases where the naval action is confined to ordinary forms of cruiser warfare neutral persons and goods repeatedly come to grief.

"The German Government has repeatedly pointed out the dangers from mines that have led to the loss of numerous ships.

**Some German Pepper in This.**  
"The German Government has made several proposals to the Government of the United States in order to reduce to a minimum for American travelers and goods the inherent dangers of naval warfare. Unfortunately the Government of the United States decided not to accept the proposals. Had it accepted the Government of the United States would have been instrumental in preventing the greater part of the accidents that American citizens have met with in the meantime.

"The German Government still stands by its offer to come to an agreement along these lines."  
**Makes Further Concession.**  
"As the German Government repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade. The German Government, however, has now decided to make a further concession, adapting methods of submarine war to the interests of neutrals.

"In reaching this decision the German Government is actuated by considerations which are above the level of disputed question."

**Sacred Principles of Humanity.**  
"The German Government attaches no less importance to the sacred principles of humanity than the Government of the United States. It again fully takes into account that both governments for many years cooperated in developing international law in conformity with these principles, the ultimate object of which has always been to confine warfare on sea and land to armed forces of belligerents and safeguard as far as possible non-combatants against the horrors of war. But although these considerations are of great weight, they alone would not under present circumstances have determined the attitude of the German Government.

**Puts Blame on England.**  
"For in answer to the appeal by the Government of the United States on behalf of the sacred principles of humanity and international law the German Government must repeat once more with all emphasis, that it was not the German, but the British Government which ignored all accepted rules of international law and extended this terrible war to the lives and property of non-combatants, having no regard whatever for the interests and rights of neutrals and non-combatants that through this method of warfare have been severely injured.

**Had to Resort to Submarines.**  
"In self-defense against the illegal conduct of British warfare, while fighting a bitter struggle for National existence, Germany had to resort to the hard but effective weapon of submarine warfare.

**Touches Upon England's Attempt to Starve Germany.**  
"As matters stand the German Government cannot but reiterate regret that the sentiment of humanity which the Government of the United States extends with such fervor to the unhappy victims of submarine warfare are not extended with the same warmth of feeling to many millions of women and children who, according to the avowed intention of the British Government, shall be starved and who, by sufferings, shall force the victorious armies of the Central Powers into ignominious capitulation.

**Refers Often to Great Britain.**  
"The German Government, in agreement with the German people, fails to understand this discrimination, all the more as it has repeatedly and explicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine weapon in strict conformity with the rules of international law as recognized before the outbreak of the war, if Great Britain likewise was ready to adapt the conduct of warfare to these rules.

"Several attempts made by the Government of the United States to prevail upon the British Government to act accordingly failed because of flat refusal on the part of the British Government. Moreover Great Britain again and again has violated international law, surpassing all bounds in outraging neutral rights. The latest measure, adopted by Great Britain declaring German bunker coal contraband and establishing conditions under which English bunker coal alone is supplied to neutrals is nothing but an unheard-of attempt by way of extortion to force neutral tonnage into the service of British trade war."

**Again Criticises United States.**  
"The German people know that the Government of the United States has the power to confine the war to armed forces of the belligerent countries, in the interest of humanity and maintenance of international law. The Government of the United States would have been certain of attaining this end had it been determined to insist against Great Britain on the incontrovertible rights to freedom of the seas. But as matters stand the German people are under the impression that the Government of the United States, while demanding that Germany, struggling for existence, shall restrain the use of an effective weapon and while making compliance with these demands a condition for maintenance of relations with Germany confines itself to protests against illegal methods adopted by Germany's enemies. Moreover, the German people know to what considerable extent its enemies are supplied with all kinds of war material from the United States."

**Introduces Restrictions.**  
"But for neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interests, restrict the use of an effective weapon if the enemy is permitted to continue to apply to all methods of warfare violating rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality and the German Government is convinced that the Government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the Government of the United States repeatedly declares that it is determined to restore the principle of freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it has been violated."

**Introduces Restrictions.**  
"Accordingly the German Government is confident that in consequence of the new orders issued to the naval forces the Government of the United States will also now consider all impediments removed which may have been in the way of mutual co-operation toward restoration of the freedom of the seas during the war, as suggested in the note of July 23, 1915, and it does not doubt that the Government of the United States will now demand and insist that the British government shall forthwith observe the rules of international law universally recognized before the war as are laid down in the notes presented by the Government of the United States to the British Government December 28, 1914, and November 5, 1915.



COUNT VON BERNSTORFF  
German Ambassador to United States

**Doom to Civilized World Should War Be Prolonged.**

"It will, therefore, be understood that the appeal made by the Government of the United States to sentiments of humanity and principles of international law cannot under the circumstances meet the same hearty response from the German people which such an appeal otherwise always is certain to find here. If the German Government, nevertheless, is resolved to go to the utmost limit of



WOODROW WILSON

concessions, it has been guided not alone by the friendship connecting the two great nations for over one hundred years but also by the thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world should this cruel and sanguinary war be extended and prolonged."

**Twice Tried to Bring About Peace.**  
"The German Government conscious of Germany's strength twice within the last few months announced before the world its readiness to make peace on a basis safeguarding Germany's vital interests, thus indicating that it is not Germany's fault if peace is still withheld from the Nations of Europe. The German Government feels all the more justified in declaring that responsibility could not be borne before the forum of mankind and in history if after 21 months of the war's duration the submarine question under discussion between the German Government and the Government of the United States were to take a turn seriously threatening maintenance of peace between the two nations.

**Will Not Attack Neutral Ships.**  
"As far as lies with the German Government, it wishes to prevent things from taking such a course. The German Government, moreover, is prepared to do its utmost to confine operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German Government believes, now as before, that it is in agreement with the Government of the United States.

**Shall Not Be Sunk Without Warning.**  
"The German Government, guided by this idea, notifies the Government of the United States that German naval forces have received the following order: "In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of the merchant vessels recognized by international law such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance."

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## WHITE STAR LINER CYMRIC TORPEDOED BY A SUBMARINE

SAILED FROM NEW YORK WITH ENORMOUS CARGO OF MUNITIONS.

### NO AMERICANS ON BOARD

Carried No Passengers.—Crew of 110 Men.—Within Day's Journey of Her Destination.

London.—The 13,000-ton White Star liner Cymric, which for some time has been engaged in freight service, has been torpedoed by a German submarine according to advices received here. One report says that the Cymric was attacked in the Atlantic and the information of the White Star Company at Liverpool is that the steamer was torpedoed about noon.

The Cymric left New York April 29 with an enormous cargo of war munitions. As she usually makes the voyage from New York to Liverpool in 10 days she was, therefore, within a day or two of her destination. It is considered probable, in the absence of definite details, that the disaster to the Cymric occurred off the west coast of Ireland.

The fate of the steamship is not yet known, although early messages received in London reported that the Cymric was sinking. The crew aboard numbered about 110 men, but the steamer carried no passengers.

The Cymric left New York April 29, with a cargo of munitions and war supplies including 8,900 cases of cartridges and was due in Liverpool Monday. She was commanded by Capt. F. E. Beadnell and had a crew of over 100 men. The Cymric carried no passengers and was not armed.

J. J. McPherson, British Vice Consul here in Chicago, of shipping, said that as far as he knew there were no Americans among the crew. The Cymric, he said, arrived here with a crew of 110 men. Twelve deserted and eight were taken on. In addition to the crew, five distressed British seamen, who had been ill here, were on the steamer.

The manifest of the Cymric discloses that she had on board 101 cases of rifles and other firearms; 590 cases of primers; 11,049 cases of empty shells, 8,900 cases of cartridges; 40 cases of parts of aeroplanes; 400 reels of barbed wire; 81 cases of tractors and parts; 20 cases of gun parts; six cases of bayonets; 220 cases of fuse-head and 6,720 cases of fuses.

### CARRANZA CAN'T PROTECT US, SAYS SENATOR BORAH.

Urges That Additional Troops Be Ordered to Mexico at Once.

Washington.—General Funston has repeatedly urged that his forces be strengthened. The question of calling out a portion of the National Guard is not under immediate consideration, however, and as the only other means of adding materially to the border guard would be to employ coast artillery troops as infantry if there is nothing to indicate that General Funston's force is to be increased.

Senator Borah issued a statement urging that additional troops be ordered to the border and that any man or party in Mexico which sought to embarrass the task of protecting American interests be treated as enemies of the country. "It must be apparent to any one at all familiar with the situation," said the Senator, "that Carranza cannot restore order in Mexico; he cannot establish a government and what concerns us most, he cannot protect the border."

Secretary Lansing declined to say what steps were being taken to investigate intimations that the inspiration for the Columbus raid or the Glenn Springs raids had come from the American side of the border. To make any announcement, he said merely would serve to block the investigators.

### FOUR MORE LEADERS OF IRISH REVOLT SHOT.

London.—Four more of the leaders of the Irish revolt have been sentenced to death by the Dublin court martial and executed, according to an official statement. They were Cornelius Colbert, Edmund Kent, Michael Mallon and J. J. Heuston. Nineteen others concerned in the insurrection were sentenced to death but the sentence was commuted to various terms of penal servitude. Two others were acquitted.

**Apricot Pie de Lux.**  
Soak apricots over night in cold water, fill pie plate as you would apple pie, but do not put in any undercrust, then add one-half cupful sugar, a few dots of butter and some cinnamon. Cover with a rich crust and bake. Serve while warm and cover with whipped cream.

**Frankfurter Sausage.**  
Put the sausage in a saucepan to the side of the stove, let them remain ten minutes without boiling, then serve.

## U. S. CABLES ACCEPTANCE OF GERMAN REPLY TO NOTE

Also Sends Formal Notice that We Will Look After Our Own Affairs With Great Britain.

### DECLARES OUR LOSSES WILL HAVE TO BE PAID

Secretary Lansing Says Germany Must Pay For Violation of Our Rights.—New Crisis is Pointed Out Should Germany Insist That U. S. Make Certain Demands on Great Britain.

Washington.—A note cabled by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard for delivery to the Berlin foreign minister informs the German government that the United States accepts its "declaration of its abandonment" of its former submarine policy and now relies upon a scrupulous execution of the altered policy to remove the principal danger of an interruption of the good relations existing between the two countries.

With this acceptance is coupled formal notice to Germany that the United States can not for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect for German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States on the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative."

**Secretary Lansing's Statement.**  
Mr. Lansing's statement made public after the note was on its way to Berlin, follows:  
"The greater part of the German answer is devoted to matters which this government can not discuss with the German Government. The only questions of right which can be discussed with that government are those arising out of its action or out of its own, and in no event those questions which are the subject of diplomatic exchanges between the United States and any other country.

**Essence of Her Answer.**  
"The essence of the answer is that Germany yields to our representations with regard to the rights of merchant ships and non-combatants on the high seas and engages to observe the recognized rules of international law governing naval warfare in using her submarines against merchant ships.  
**Losses Will Have to be Settled.**  
"So long as she lives up to this altered policy we can have no reason to quarrel with her on that score, though the losses resulting from the violation of American rights by German submarine commanders operating under the former policy will have to be settled."  
**Germany Declined a Treaty.**  
"While our differences with Great Britain can not form a subject of discussion with Germany it should be stated that in our dealings with the British Government we are acting as we are unquestionably bound to act in view of the explicit treaty engagements with that government. We have treaty obligations as to the manner in which matters in dispute between the two governments are to be handled. We offered to assume mutually similar obligations with Germany, but the offer was declined. When, however, the subject in dispute is a continuing menace to American lives it is doubtful whether such obligations apply unless the menace is removed during the pendency of the proceedings."

**Treaty of Arbitration.**  
The treaty with the British Government referred to is the convention negotiated by former Secretary Bryan under which the two nations agree that any dispute arising shall be submitted to an investigating commission for one year before entering into hostilities.

An offer to enter into such a treaty for Germany brought a request for information but formal negotiations never were instituted.  
"The hope that the note might end the discussion regarding the conduct of submarine warfare was entertained by some officials and by persons in close touch with affairs at the German embassy. Should this prove true the way would be cleared for renewal of negotiations for settlement of the Lusitania, Arabic, Sussex and other cases growing out of illegal submarine attacks. In other official quarters, however, there apparently was uncertainty regarding the result which the note might have. A new crisis, it was pointed out, would arise should Germany make a rejoinder to the communication and insist that its new policy is contingent upon the United States making certain demands upon Great Britain.

**TEXAS RANGERS PLACED ON MEXICAN BORDER.**  
Austin, Tex.—The State Ranger force is to be increased by 50 additional men at once and a call may be issued for 100 additional rangers for service on the border, according to an official statement issued by Governor Ferguson.

**Reject House Amendment.**  
Washington.—A standing army of 250,000 men, provided for in the Senate amendment to the army bill was rejected by the house 221 to 142. The house bill provided for 149,000 men.

**French Bark Sunk.**  
The French bark Marie Molinos was sunk by a submarine on May 8. All the 18 members of her crew have been landed.

**Attack Broke Down.**  
A heavy bombardment is in progress against the Avocourt wood and the entire region of Hill 304; while to the east of Verdun and in the Woivre the artillery activity continues vigorous. Around Thiaumont farm, north of Verdun, a French attack broke down and 300 men were taken prisoners.

**Force Turks to Withdraw.**  
In the fighting in Asia-Minor and Russians have compelled the Turks to withdraw from their entire first line trenches in the region of Arizgao.

**FRENCH AND GERMANS GRAPPLE OVER VERDUN**  
Berlin Claims French Have Suffered Heavy Losses—Heavy Fighting on All Fronts.  
An entire system of trenches on the northern slope of Hill 304 north-west of Verdun has been captured by the Germans, according to Berlin, and the French in the fighting suffered extraordinarily heavy casualties. In addition 40 officers and 1,250 soldiers were taken prisoner.