

THIRD AMERICAN NOTE IS VIRTUALLY AN ULTIMATUM

PRESIDENT WILSON DONE WITH PALAVER

Has Said His Last Word To Germany—Next American Death Will Be Signal For Assembling of Congress.

Washington.—Following is the official text of the latest American note to Germany regarding submarine warfare, which was delivered to the foreign embassy at Berlin by Ambassador Gerard.

Department of State, Washington, July 21, 1918.
The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard.
The attached instructions contain the following note to the minister of foreign affairs:



Secretary Lansing

Beliegeant act of retaliation, in per se, an and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

Exemption Feature Disappoints.
The government of the United States, however, is disappointed to find that the imperial German government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe the principles of international law which govern the conduct of all nations in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The imperial German government, it is regretted, has not shown the same respect for the principles of international law which govern the conduct of all nations in the present war with regard to neutral commerce.

Legal and Inhuman Acts.
The government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions that the present war has produced by the use of instruments of naval warfare, which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing code of international law was formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these conditions. It is, however, not ready to make any allowance for the fact that the rights of neutral powers should be maintained in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. It is, however, not ready to make any allowance for the fact that the rights of neutral powers should be maintained in the present war with regard to neutral commerce.

Both Content for Freedom of Seas.
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CARRANZA ISSUES A NEW EDICT.
Tells Foreign Nations Conditions On Which He Will Deal With Them.
Washington.—Diplomatic advice reaching Washington from Mexico said General Carranza had given notice he would not receive communications from or transact business with foreign governments which have no diplomatic agents accredited to his government at Vera Cruz.

No Change On Peninsula.
Constantinople.—There has been no change in the situation on the Gallipoli front. Both the allies and the Turks have confined their efforts to desultory small arms fire and sniping operations. The weather has been excessively warm. The Turks are concentrating many new troops near the Gallipoli theater. After surmounting many difficulties they now have placed in successful operation several plants for the manufacture of ammunition for heavy artillery.

Similar Disasters in Marine History.
New York.—The sinking at Chicago of the steamer Eastland calls to mind the disaster here June 15, 1904, when the steamer General Slocum caught fire in the East river and before she could be beached on North Brother island, upwards of 1,000 excursionists had lost their lives. Among the calamities of the water are accompanied by great loss of life in recent years the disasters to the Titanic, the Lusitania and the Empress of Ireland hold chief places.

Chicago Herald. President Wilson's third note to the German government on the results of its methods on submarine warfare is couched in the language that a self-respecting man uses to a friend whose acts have wronged him and in the language which no intelligent man would resent from a neighbor whose friendship he values.

The Chicago Tribune. The reply of the government to the latest German note appears to be final so far as the American contention of law and right are concerned, if not an ultimatum in fact. The door of the discussion is closed. There can now be no doubt of the duty of press and public and that it is to accept the stand taken by the government without reservation.

Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier. This is the final warning proceeding action.

Savannah (Ga.) Morning News. The new note is to the point and is meant to end the controversy.

Columbia (S. C.) State. Whether Germany will continue at peace with the United States or not depends on whether or not Germany still in future commit an act "deliberately unfriendly" to the United States.

Washington.—The United States government before determining the next step in its general diplomatic policy will for a brief period await indications from official quarters in Berlin as to the reception of the new note, warning Germany that the loss of American lives through further violation of neutral rights would be regarded as "unfriendly."

Everywhere in official quarters it was pointed out that the document speaks the final word on how the United States government would regard further transgressions of its rights. The general trend of comment was that the repetition of such a disaster as that which befell the Lusitania would mean the convening of congress by President Wilson for consideration of the action to be taken.

In the event that the status quo is maintained, however, and there are indications through official or unofficial channels that German submarines in the future will conform to the rules of international law by saving the lives of Americans on unsuspecting merchantmen, President Wilson will take up very soon the situation that has arisen with Great Britain over interference with American commerce by the allies.

For several weeks a note has been practically completed almost ready to be sent to the British government reiterating the protest against deviations from international law in the operations of the order in council against commerce with Germany. The note has not been sent because President Wilson has been unwilling to give the impression in Berlin that the controversy between the United States and Germany in any way could be conditioned on the progress of the American government's negotiations with other belligerents.

Data is being gathered at the state department but the new note probably will not deal to any extent with specific instances, contending chiefly for the general principles involved with renewed insistence on modifications on the order in council to conform with what the United States regards as the accepted rules of international law. The recent filing of a legal caveat announcing that orders in council and British municipal law do not affect the rights of American citizens under international law was the first step in the policy which the United States is pursuing to obtain acquiescence in its point of view.

No progress has been made in the investigation of the case of the British liner Orduna at which a German submarine fired a torpedo without warning. No evidence has been received to establish beyond doubt that the torpedo was fired and until this is available it was said in official quarters, the case probably would not be pressed. None of the American passengers was awake at the time of the attack, and the state department is reluctant to act on what might be construed as partisan reports. As yet no report has been asked from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin because a prima facie case has not been established.

Concerning future conduct of German submarines, the note does not necessarily call for an answer, as it announces the intention of the United States to regard any further violation of international law resulting in the loss of American lives as unfriendly.

On the other hand the American demands for disavowal of any intention to sink the Lusitania and the request for reparations are renewed in the new note and those, with other points, such as the willingness of the United States to act as an intermediary between the belligerents to adjust rules of maritime warfare, probably will be the basis for further discussion by Germany.

An answer is not expected for at least two or three weeks on these phases. It is generally agreed among officials here, however, that any loss of American lives in the meantime would, in itself, raise the question of action irrespective of any formal reply from Germany.

There is now no indication that the Lusitania case itself will cause a rupture, but the president has determined to keep that subject in the forefront as a diplomatic issue of first importance between the two countries. Pressure for settlement will be renewed from time to time, and if not adjusted by the end of the European war will continue to impend the relations between the United States and Germany very much as did the Alabama case in the relations between Great Britain and the United States after the civil war.

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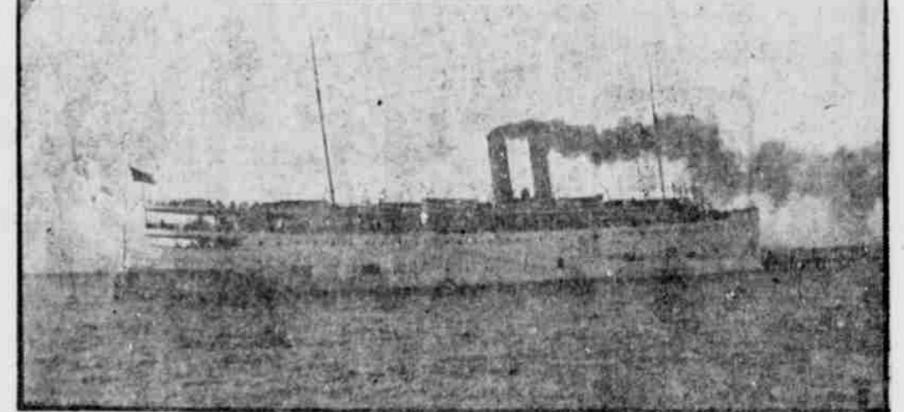
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THE BIER OF A THOUSAND SOULS



From the Oklahoman's picture, made from a photo by Mrs. Paul M. Pope of Oklahoma City, taken in 1905.

EXCURSION STEAMER CAPSIZES WITHOUT WARNING ONE THOUSAND PICKNICKERS MEET SUDDEN DEATH

Outing of 7,000 Western Electric Employees and Their Friends Ended Before Start, Two-Thirds of Victims Are Women and Children

POLICE DECLARE INSPECTION PAPERS SHOW VESSEL HAD BEEN OVERLOADED

Cause of Tragedy Remains Mystery, Removal of Water Ballast, Making Ship Top-Heavy, Favored; Naval Architect Had Condemned the vessel

Chicago.—A thousand persons lost their lives in the Chicago river Saturday by the capsizing of the excursion steamer Eastland while warping from its wharf with more than 2,400 employees of the Western Electric Company and their relatives and friends on board, bound for a pleasure trip across Lake Michigan.

The bodies of over nine hundred victims of the catastrophe, most of them women and children, were collected from temporary morgues and taken to the Second Regiment Armory. When the bodies had been tagged, Coroner Hoffman, taking into consideration estimates of bodies thought to be in the hold of the steamer lying on its side in the river and in the stream itself, said he had hopes that the total dead would not exceed one thousand.

The Eastland, declared by marine experts to have been top-heavy and ballasted in an uncertain manner, turned over inside of five minutes after it began to list, pouring its passengers into the river or imprisoning them in its submerged hull.

Every effort was made by thousands of persons on the wharf to rescue the drowning men, women and children, but many drowned almost within grasp of the bank. Mothers went to death while their children were snatched to safety. Other children died in the arms of their parents, who were finally saved. Hundreds of girls, freed for a day from their tasks of making telephones and other electrical apparatus in the factory of the Western Electric Company, dressed in their smartest, white frocks, and some in the fancy costumes used in the parade that preceded the start, were drowned.

Under misty skies, 7,000 men, women and children wended their way to the river wharf early Saturday to fill five large lake steamers with holiday mirth in a trip to Michigan City. The steamer Eastland, brought to Chicago from Lake Erie after an unsatisfactory career, was the first to be loaded.

Rain began to fall as the wharf superintendents lifted the gang planks from the Eastland, declaring that the government limit of 2,500 passengers had been reached. White dresses peeped from raincoats along the shore rails, as those aboard waved good-bye to friends on shore waiting to board the steamer Theodore Roosevelt and other vessels.

Passengers Swarm to Left Side. Then the passengers swarmed to the left side of the ship as the other steamer drew up to the river toward the wharf. A tug was hitched to the Eastland, ropes were ordered cast off and the steamer engine began to hum. The Eastland had not budged, however.

Instead, the heavily laden ship whipped sideways, leaning toward the river. The lurch was so startling that many passengers joined the large concourse already on the river side of the boat.

The ship never heeled back. It turned slowly but steadily toward its port side. Children clutched the skirts of mothers. The whole cargo was impelled toward the sinking side. Water began to enter lower port holes. The ropes snapped off the piles to which the vessel was tied.

Then all the horrors that accompanied the burning of the Gen. Slocum, the sinking of the Titanic and the torpedoing of the Lusitania, were re-enacted.

The steamer Eastland was built in 1905 and owned by the Eastland Navigation Company of Cleveland. It was 265 feet long, 35 feet wide and has a draft of 23 feet, with a net tonnage of 1,218. It was brought to Chicago in 1904 and was used in the excursion business to South Haven, Mich., for several years. Later it was taken to Cleveland and placed in the excursion service there. This spring the boat was remodeled and brought to Chicago and put on the run to St. Joseph, Mich. It had a steel hull and was known as one of the fastest excursion boats on the great lakes. It had a speed of 21 miles an hour.

The Titanic, at the time the largest ship in the world, while making her maiden voyage, struck an iceberg off the Newfoundland banks on April 14, 1912 and sank within two hours. Of her passengers and crew 1,595 persons lost their lives. The survivors numbered 745. The Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine on May 7, off the coast of Old Kinsale, Ireland. The number of persons who lost their lives in this disaster was more than eleven hundred.

The Empress of Ireland sank in twenty minutes off Father Point in the St. Lawrence river May 29, 1914, after being in collision with the collier Storstad. In this wreck 1,024 persons perished. The burning of the Voltorno in midocean on October 9, 1913, was responsible for the death of 139 persons. The President disappeared in mid-Atlantic with 120 passengers in 1841. Months later a bottle picked up at sea, was found to contain the announcement that the ship was sinking.



Ambassador Gerard

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SIMILAR DISASTERS IN MARINE HISTORY

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