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TEN PAGES

KAISER AGREES WITH PRESIDENT

AN AVALANCHE OF WORDS IS GERMANY'S ANSWER

Answer is Thought Entirely Satisfactory and Danger of Diplomatic Break Has Passed.

AGREES TO FURTHER CONCESSIONS

Does Not Forget the Old Excuse That England Was First to Violate International Laws.

The Answer of Germany to Demands of America on Submarine Warfare

BERLIN, May 5. (Via wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The text of the German reply to President Wilson's submarine demands, as transmitted to Ambassador Gerard of the United States, last night by Foreign Secretary Von Jagow, follows:
The undersigned, on behalf of the imperial German government, has the honor to present to his excellency, the ambassador to the United States, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 20, regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare:

Germany's Reply.
The German government handed over to the proper naval authorities for further investigation evidence concerning the Sussex as communicated by the government of the United States. Judging by the results that investigation hitherto yielded, the German government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 10 as torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the Sussex. The German government begs to reserve further communications 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 the assertion that the incident is to be considered one instance for (evidently) the purpose 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 the details in 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 that it has imposed far-reaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapon solely in consideration of neutral interests, in spite of the fact that these restrictions necessarily were of advantage to Germany's enemies. No such consideration has ever been shown neutrals by Great Britain and her allies.

German submarine forces have had, in fact, orders to conduct submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit, search and destruction of merchant vessels 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 assurances ever have been given to the government of the United States. No such assurance was contained in the declaration of February 8, 1916.

Errors Are Unavoidable.

The German government cannot admit any doubt that these orders were given and are executed in good faith. Errors actually occurred. They can in no kind of way be avoided altogether and allowances must be made in the conduct of naval warfare against an enemy resorting to all kinds of ruses, whether permissible or illicit. But apart from the possibility of errors, naval warfare, just like land warfare, implies unavoidable dangers, for neutral persons and goods entering the fighting zone. Even in cases where naval action is confined to ordinary forms of cruiser warfare neutral persons and goods repeatedly come to grief. The German government has repeatedly and explicitly pointed out the dangers from mines as they have led to the loss of numerous ships. The German government made several proposals to the government of the United States in order to reduce the 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.

As the German government has repeatedly declared it cannot dispense with the use of submarines as a weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade. The German government, however, has now decided to make further concession, adapting the methods of submarine warfare to the interests of neutrals. In reaching this decision the German government is actuated by considerations which are above the level of the disputed question. The German government attaches

HIGH SPOTS IN GERMAN REPLY

Germany acquiesces in American demands for strictest observance of international law of visit and search of freighters as well as passenger-carrying ships.

Urges America now require Great Britain and allies likewise to cease their illegal methods of warfare.

Intimates if America is unable to obtain such pledges from Great Britain and her allies, Germany may return to former submarine methods.

Puts acquiescence in American demands on ground of "responsibility" before the forum of the "history of mankind," as well as on friendship for America.

Bitterly assails Great Britain for repeated violation of laws safeguarding freedom of the seas.

Declares German people have been under the impression that while America threatens Germany with a break in relations unless an effective arm of warfare is abandoned, America is "merely protesting" to allies against their illegal acts.

Ironically holds American sympathy and humanitarian pleas "not extended with same warmth of feeling" to German people whom Great Britain avowedly is attempting to starve out.

Admits possibility that unidentified channel steamer sunk by German submarine was the Sussex.

Hits at American manufacture of munitions for the allies.

Again advances armed merchantmen proposal.

Pleads "errors" unavoidable in fighting against an enemy employing all sorts of ruses.

no less importance to the sacred principles of humanity than the government of the United States. It again fully co-operated in developing the international law in conformity with these principles, the ultimate object of which has always been to confine warfare on sea and land to the armed forces of the belligerents and to safeguard as far as possible non-combatants against the horrors of war. But although the considerations are of great weight, they alone would not, under the present circumstances, have determined the attitude of the German government.

It's all England's Fault.

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 government, but the British government which, by ignoring all the accepted rules of international law 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, which through this method of warfare have been severely injured. 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.

As matters stand the German government cannot but reiterate its regret that the sentiments of humanity which the government of the United States extends with much fervor to the unhappy victims of submarine warfare, were not extended with the same warmth of feeling to the many millions of women and children who, according to the avowed intention of the British government, shall be starved and who by their action shall force the victorious armies of the central powers into ignominious capitulation. The German government in agreement with the German people, falls 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 would adopt her conduct of war to these rules.

Points to England Again.

Several attempts made by the government of the United States to prevail upon the British government to act accordingly, failed because of the flat refusal on the part of the British government. Moreover, Great Britain ever since has again and again violated international law, surpassing

all bounds and outraging neutral rights. The latest measure adopted by Great Britain declaring German bunker coal contraband alone can be supplied to neutrals, is nothing but an unheard of attempt by way of exaction to force neutral tonnage into service and trade in war.

The German people know that the government of the United States has the power to confine the war to the armed forces of the belligerent countries in the interest of humanity and the maintenance of international law. The government of the United States would have been certain in attaining this end had it been determined to insist against Great Britain on the incontestable rights to the freedom of the seas (evidently meaning "had it been determined to insist upon Great Britain not interfering with the incontestable rights to the freedom of the seas"), but as matters stand the German people is 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 the maintenance of relations with Germany, confines itself to protests against the illegal methods adopted by Germany's enemies. Moreover, the German people knows to what a considerable extent their enemies are supplied with all kinds of war material from the United States.

It will therefore be understood that the appeal made by the government of the United States to the sentiments of humanity and the principles of international law cannot, under the circumstances, meet with the same hearty response from the German people which such an appeal otherwise is always certain to find here. If the German government has resolved to go to the utmost limit of concession, it has not alone been guided by friendship connecting two great nations for over a hundred years, but also by the thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world should the cruel and sanguinary war be extended and prolonged.

Ready for 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 to declare that responsibility could not be borne before the forum of the history of mankind, if after twenty-one months duration of the war, the submarine questions under discussion between the German government and the government of the United States were to take a turn seriously threatening the maintenance of peace between the two nations.

As far as lies within the German government, it wishes to prevent things from taking such a course.

The German government, moreover, is prepared to do the utmost to confine the operations of the war, for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring the freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German government believes itself now as before to be in agreement with the government of the United States.

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

But neutrals cannot expect that Germany forced to fight for existence, shall for the sake of neutral interests, secret (evidently this should read "abandon") the use of an effective weapon if the enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will, methods of warfare violating the rules of international law. Such 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 the freedom of the seas from whatever quarter it has been violated.

Accordingly the German government is confident that in consequence of new orders issued to the naval forces, the government of the United States will now also confer (evidently means "see to it") that all impediments are removed which may

MEXICANS ARE CREEPING OUT OF HIDING PLACES

Small Bands of Villistas Recover Their Lost Nerve and are Beginning to Cause More Trouble.

APPROVAL OF THE PEACE PACT

Final Conference on the Border Today is Expected to Result in Ratification of El Paso Agreement.

COLUMBUS, N. M., May 5.—Small bands of Villistas are creeping out of the foot hills in the Guerrero district, emboldened by the American expedition's inactivity, and renewing their depredations, according to rumors received at the base today. Officers here regarded the slaying of P. H. Hollis, an American ranchman and scout, as evidence of returning nerve among the bandits. The force which Colonel Dodd's force recently scattered and pursued into the mountains also was reported to have regathered in the hills.

Four hundred negro infantry crossed the border today near Gibson's ranch, New Mexico, enroute to relieve troops at Dublin. The Dublin force will move further south. The negroes included a machine gun company and several officers on the sick list were attached to the force. Military reports said a Carranzista force stationed near the Sonora border was engaged in a general movement. Details were not mentioned, but the movement was attributed to the reaching of a tentative agreement at El Paso.

Carranza Accepts.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, May 5.—Carranza has accepted the United States proposals "in principle" as they were outlined at the Scott-Oregon conference, it was announced by Carranza's secretary today. The secretary further stated that the Scott-Oregon conference reached a "satisfactory solution regarding the presence of American troops in Chihuahua, Mexico."

Final Conference.

[By E. T. Conkle, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
EL PASO, Texas, May 5.—War Minister Obregon and General Scott in a final meeting today were expected to formally ratify the El Paso agreement governing the future of the American expedition in Mexico.

Slight Modifications in the Compact Made by Both President Wilson and General Carranza before they stamped

it with their approval, were not believed to alter the plan in its essential points, and the two generals anticipated no further changes.

Arrangements for the meeting proceeded simultaneously with get-away plans on both sides. Scott and General Funston hoped to leave at once for the east on the signing of the agreement and Obregon's private car was in readiness to pull away to Mexico City.

Part of the agreement, if not the entire text, will be made public as soon as it has been signed. It was announced. The German-American situation, however, may result in a more rapid withdrawal than is provided for in the pact, according to official admissions here. Scott, in the event of a critical situation with Germany, might rush the troops back to the border and station them within easy striking distance of the gulf and Atlantic seaboard.

General Funston today was holding up General Pershing's request for additional motor supply trucks and other materials, pending the signing of the agreement. If the document becomes officially binding today, he said, the new equipment will not be needed.

Official Word Expected Soon

[By Carl D. Groat, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, May 5.—State department officials anticipated today that before night they would have official word from Mexico City that General Carranza had approved the agreement between Generals Scott and Obregon, just as President Wilson had approved it. On every hand it was expressed as meaning the American expedition would stay in Mexico a considerably shorter time than military men recently had thought. Co-operation between the American and the de facto governments has been accomplished in actuality according to President Wilson's announcement late last night.

WILL ASK AMERICA TO GO AFTER ENGLAND

German Ambassador to Call on State Department and Press His Claims.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Ambassador Von Bernstorff, accepting the German reply as satisfactory to the United States, will call at the state department early next week to take up the matter of British "violations of international law," mentioned in the note today.

ENGLAND

LONDON, May 5.—A German Zeppelin was destroyed by a British cruiser off Schleswig yesterday, the admiralty announced this afternoon.
[This is the thirtieth Zeppelin whose destruction has been officially announced since the outbreak of the war. Presumably the Zeppelin was brought down in the North sea just off the Schleswig coast. Two days ago the L-20 was wrecked on the southwestern coast of Norway while returning from an air raid on southeastern Scotland and totally destroyed. The last Zeppelin destroyed previous to this occurrence was the L-15 which was shot down March 15 off the mouth of the Thames after a raid on London.]

FOUR MORE IRISH REBELS CONVICTED AND EXECUTED

Seven of the Leaders Have Now Been Shot and Trials Are Continuing.

DUBLIN, May 5.—Four more Irish leaders of last week's rebellion have been convicted and shot, it was officially announced today.

They were: Joseph Plunkett, one of the men who signed the proclamation establishing an Irish republic; Edward Daly; Michael O'Hannahan; William Pearse.
Seven rebel leaders have now paid the death penalty for the part they played in the rebellion. Besides Plunkett, three others of the seven signers of the republican proclamation—Peter Pearse, president of the tobacco shop the plans were laid, and Thomas McDonagh, have been executed.

James Connolly, another signer, who commanded the "Irish army," lies in prison severely wounded.

Fifteen others were sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted in each case to ten years imprisonment.
One other rebel was sentenced to eight years and two others to ten years imprisonment.
Further trials are proceeding. The fifteen whose death sentence was commuted to ten years were: Thomas Walsh, Finian Lynch, Thomas Bevan, John Williams, J. J. Reid, Michael Mervin, Dennis O'Callaghan, Patrick Sweeney, Patrick Mo-

Nestry, William Tobin, Peter Clancy, George Irvin, James McClinn, J. J. Walsh and John Doherty.
Francis Fahey and Richard Davis were sentenced to ten years each and John McGarry to eight years imprisonment.

Sullivan in Prison.

LONDON, May 5.—The foreign office at the request of American Ambassador Page, today wired to Dublin for information concerning the arrest of James M. Sullivan, former United States minister to Santo Domingo in connection with the Dublin rebellion.
Sullivan is now understood to be in an English prison.

It was reported today that a relative of Sullivan in Dublin was closely affiliated with the Sinn Fein movement.

FRANCE

PARIS, May 5.—German troops made a violent attack last night against French positions north of Hill 304, the keystone of the French defense northwest of Verdun, the attack being preceded by violent artillery firing. The Germans entered French advanced trenches at a few points, the war office announced, but elsewhere were repulsed.
East of the Meuse and in the Woerth, intermittent bombardment occurred. South of the Somme, the German attack failed.

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