

SITUATION AGAIN BECOMES SERIOUS

THE GERMAN NOTE RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON DOES NOT SATISFY DEMANDS.

ISSUES RAISED EVADED

United States Will Continue to Demand Recognition of Principles of International Law.—President Will Act With Firmness.

Washington.—Official Washington takes a grave view of the situation produced by Germany's refusal to meet the demands of the United States growing out of the sinking of the Lusitania, with a loss of more than 100 Americans.

Upon President Wilson rests the burden of deciding the policy which the United States is to follow. Quietly and carefully he is considering the situation, it was stated at the White House, after telephone communications with the president at Cornish, N. H., and the country may expect him to act with "deliberation as well as firmness" when he has examined all phases of the problem.

What action the United States will take officials could not predict with certainty. Some of those who have been familiar with the president's point of view and with the details of the present situation, however, pointed out that there seemed to be but one course open with dignity and honor to the United States—the continued assertion and exercise of the rights of neutrals on the high seas in accordance with the established principles of international law.

Responsibility for any rupture in friendly relations which might subsequently ensue between the United States and Germany, it was declared, would then fall upon the Berlin government.

There is as yet no definite crystallization of opinion among officials as to details, but the distinct tendency is toward a reiteration not only in a formal note but in actual practice of the principles for which the United States has been contending. The unanimous verdict of high officials was that the German reply was thoroughly unsatisfactory and leaves the situation exactly at the point where it was in the days immediately following the sinking of the Lusitania.

While the continued exercise of American rights in the future is urged as a logical course to be followed, it is recognized also that the United States cannot abandon the demands it has made for the disavowal of intent to drown Americans and the question of reparation.

Germany's refusal on these points may lead, it is believed, to steps by the United States to show its disapproval of the last note. Whether Ambassador Gerard might be recalled or a complete severance of diplomatic relations ordered was again discussed in official circles as well as among diplomats.

There was no denial in any quarter that the general situation was fraught with grave possibilities. This was indicated, however, in the undertone of comment rather than in any direct way.

Text of the Note.

Berlin, July 8.

"The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to his excellency, Ambassador Gerard, to the note of the 10th ultimo re, the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war.

"The imperial government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also this appeal finds ready echo in Germany, and the imperial government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity, just as it has done always.

"The imperial government welcomed with gratitude when the American government, in the note of May 15, itself recalled that Germany had always had permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war. Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson the treaty of friendship and commerce of September 9, 1785, between Prussia and the republic of the west, German and American statesmen have, in fact, always stood together in the struggle for the free-

dom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade.

"In the international proceedings which since have been conducted for the regulation of the laws of maritime war Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially the abolishment of the right of capture at sea, and the protection of the interests of neutrals.

"Even at the beginning of the present war the German government immediately declared its willingness, in response to proposals of the American government, to ratify the declaration of London and thereby subject itself in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals. Germany likewise has been always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war. The imperial government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas, and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand and hand with the American government on that occasion.

"If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more, the longer its duration, the German government has no guilt therein. It is known to the American government how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peaceable traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning and with increasing lack of consideration at the destruction, not so much of the armed forces as the life of the German nation, repudiating in doing so all the rules of international law and disregarding all rights of neutrals.

"On November 3, 1914, England declared the North Sea a war area, and by planting poorly anchored mines and by the stoppage and capture of vessels made passage extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping, thereby actually blockading neutral coasts and ports contrary to all international law. Long before the beginning of submarine war England practically completely intercepted legitimate neutral navigation to Germany also. Thus Germany was driven to a submarine war on trade.

"On November 14, 1914, the English premier declared in the House of Commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports. Since March 1 England has been taking from neutral ships without further formality all merchandise proceeding to Germany, as well as merchandise coming from Germany, even when neutral property. Just as it was also with the Boers, the German people is now to be given the choice of perishing from starvation with its women and children, or of relinquishing its independence.

"While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaimed without mercy our utter destruction, we were conducting a war in self-defense for our national existence and for the sake of peace of an assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the methods of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law.

"With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from damage as much as possible, the German government recognized unreservedly in its memorandum of February 4 that the interests of neutrals might suffer from the submarine warfare.

However, the American government will also understand and appreciate that in the fight for existence which has been forced upon Germany by its adversaries and announced by them it is the sacred duty of the imperial government to do all within its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects. If the imperial government were derelict in these things, its duties, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of these principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

"The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads. In the most direct contradiction of international law, all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines, and the promise of regards therefore, and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war.

"If the commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and passengers to take boats before firing a torpedo this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel. After the experiences in sinking much smaller

and less seaworthy vessels, it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above water long enough even after the torpedoing to permit passengers to enter the ship's boats. Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials (word omitted, possibly 'disputed') this expectation. In addition it may be pointed out that if the Lusitania had been spared thousands of cases of munitions would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of bread winners.

"In the spirit of friendship which with the German nation has been imbued toward the Union and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence, the imperial government will always be ready to do all it can during the present war also to prevent the jeopardizing of lives of American citizens. The imperial government, therefore, repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping and the lives of American citizens on neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

"In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers, made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries, German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance. The imperial government, however, confidently hopes that the American government will assume to guarantee on board, details of arrangement for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed on by the naval authorities of both sides.

"In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon under the same condition as the above mentioned American steamers.

"The imperial government believes it can assume that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic Ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would, therefore, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag.

"The imperial government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.

"Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high seas an area of war. Consequently, accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land when they betake themselves into dangerous localities in spite of previous warnings.

"If, however, it should not be possible for the American government to require an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the imperial government is prepared to interpose no objections to the placing under the American flag by the American government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England. Assurance of 'free and safe' passage for American passenger steamers would extend to apply under the identical conditions to these formerly hostile passenger steamers.

"The president of the United States has declared his readiness in a way deserving of thanks to communicate and suggest proposals to the government of Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war. The imperial government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the president and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding.

"The undersigned requests the ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American government and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to his excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) VON JAGOW."

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

Paris.—"The official German note regarding the Lusitania incident, contains nothing in the nature of concessions which the delay in its preparation had seemed to indicate," says the Temps, and adds:

"President Wilson from the beginning has placed the question on the broad principle of international law and humanity, and the firmness of his attitude gives assurance that he will not abandon that principle or lend himself to anything that will encroach upon the sovereignty of his country."

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

Berlin.—Commenting on the new German note to the United States, the Morgenpost says:

"The answer in every way is worthy of Germany. It shows the calm of a good conscience, a willingness to lessen the fearfulness of war as far as possible, and an upright wish to live in peace with America. But it also expresses a firm will not to abate one jot or tittle of Germany's rights. The warfare rests on Great Britain."

LONDON PAPERS COMMENT.

London.—The text of the German reply to the United States has been received in London. The papers publish it in full under such headlines as "Germany's Hypocritical Reply," and "An Amazing Offer."

The Evening Standard says: "The pirate's excuses are ridiculously transparent. The unctuous Germans whine 'We always respect the lives of civilians as much as possible,' but what of Belgium?"

SHREWD OLD DADDY

Age Had in No Way Dimmed His Keeness for Bargains.

Son's Really Neat Little Scheme Frustrated, and It Is Not Likely He Will Have a Chance to Work It Again.

Father was very rich and very parsimonious, to use a long word that sounds better than the short one which means the same thing, and the son at times was chagrined because father did not look as well as a man in his station might be considered to have the right to look. Father had retired from business some years before and folks said that under the boy's management it would speedily go to the dogs. They declared:

"The boy's a tiptop fellow, and we all like him, but he hasn't got the nose for profits and deals that made the business for the old man. He doesn't really care whether he makes money or not. That is not the way to get ahead. When we were youngsters without a dollar—and a lot more to the same effect.

The old man with his nose for profits had accumulated a lot of habits that did not desert him when he retired from business. He was sure, of course, while he had an income that might have made a Wall street broker happy, that it was necessary to care for the nickels, and he spent as little on raiment as decency and the climate would permit. Chaff, advice and sarcasm did not move him a particle.

Now, the most cherished article in his wardrobe was a certain old overcoat, which, like the bag that Henry Ward Beecher carried with him when he went on his lecture tours, "must at some time have been new." The coat now, however, was faded and worn and far from handsome. Every new man at the club was called into a corner and told yarns about the coat and its wearer. Father, for that matter, knew all about this, but he cared nothing for laughs and jibes.

The son tried and tried again to induce the old man to buy a coat. At length he resorted to strategy. One day when the father was confined to the house the son took the coat to a tailor.

"Look here, Mr. Green," he said, "the governor's got to have a new coat, and there's got to be found a way to make him buy it; think that if he saw a coat for sale that looked like a bargain he would take it, for the sake of the bargain, if not for the sake of the coat. Now you measure this one up, and make a new one to measure, put the new one in the window at a bargain price, get him into the shop and sell it to him. Get what you can out of him for it, and I'll pay the difference."

In a week or so there hung in the window of Green's place a smart new coat. It was marked:

"Bargain—\$25."

Father saw it. It fitted. The price obviously made it a bargain. He took it. At the club he was given a regular ovation. Everybody congratulated him. The telephone was kept busy summoning members to "come over and see the new garment." They came and saw and went away laughing and declaring that "they

wouldn't have believed it if they had not seen it," as Rip Van Winkle used to say when his wife forgot to avoid. The son was delighted, and cheerfully paid the difference in price, a matter of \$25.

But the tale had a sequel. On the way home the old man met an ancient friend, a dandified fellow of about seventy. He saw the overcoat also and fell in love with it. Said the old man, his nose for a bargain instantly asserting itself:

"Well, friend, if you like it so well, better try it on. The truth is the cloth is a little too heavy to suit me. As an old friend I'll let you have it at a bargain.

It was tried on up a side street off the thronged thoroughfare. It fitted. "It's yours for \$50," said father. "That's not what I paid for it, but you know, of course, that it's always been a hobby of mine to make people happy by such sacrifices."

The money was paid over. The next day the son had an interview with Mr. Green. With a bit of anger he said: "See here, when I said a good overcoat, I didn't mean one that any old dandy would covet. Now I'll never be able to put it over the old man again."

ANYWAY, SHE HAD THE KISSES

Avowal of Dancer's Nationality Came Altogether Too Late to Affect Ardent Frenchman.

It happened in a big cafe in the Paris boulevards, close to the opera, and the time was the evening of the day on which Italy declared war against Austria, says the New York Evening Post. Into the cafe came Mile.—well, we will call her simply Mile. Ravissante—but she has a South-of-Europe sort of name and is a famous dancer. In she floated lavishing smiles right and left. Somebody leaped up and cried Viva l'Italie, and as the young woman passed by his table seized her and gave her a hearty kiss. At once joy was unconfined. The dancer was toasted, cheered, kissed again and again. When she managed at last to disengage herself from the patriotic embrace of the company, she asked timidly:

"But why?" "Mademoiselle," said one of the most ardent, "it is that we salute in you the Latin sister who has come back to us, faithful to the ties of blood and ancient sympathy. Once more, Vive l'Italie!"

"It's lovely of you," replied Mile. Ravissante, "perfectly lovely of you—and I adore all brave men—" smiles were shed about her like sunshine—"only I suppose I really ought to tell you that I'm not an Italian, but a Spaniard!"

When He Was Unconscious.

Fred—There are times when I care nothing for riches—when I would not so much as put forth a hand to receive millions.

Kittie—Indeed! That must be when you are tired of the world and its struggles and vanities—when your soul yearns for nobler things. Is it not so?"

"N—no; you are wrong." "Then when is it?" "When I'm sleeping."

The Result. "Sirs, the allies' aviators have dared to bombard us."

"Ha! Then they shall Karlsruhe it."

RICHES FROM NEVADA MINE

From Single Ore Shovel the National Has Yielded Four Million Dollars in Four Years.

Four million dollars in four years is the record which a single ore shovel at National, Nev., has made. The district, prior to 1908, was little known. It lies on the western slope of Santa Rosa range in Humboldt county. The mineral deposits of this range, says the bulletins of the United States geological survey, may be divided into two principal classes, younger gold-and-silver-bearing veins that occur in or near the tertiary volcanic rocks, and much older gold-and-silver-bearing veins that occur in sedimentary and associated granite rocks. In this area the older deposits are but poorly represented and have yielded only a small output, but one of the younger or tertiary veins has been wonderfully rich, yielding much ore averaging \$38 a pound. During the early period of activity a few thousand tons of low-grade ore, assaying about \$100 a ton, were thrown on the dump of the National mine, but the ore shipped averaged about \$30,000 a ton in gold having a value of \$10.00 an ounce, the remainder being silver. Clinchbar was found in one of the veins.

Native gold is found principally in the rich shoot of the National vein, the isolated position of which, in a district of quartz-stibnite veins poor in gold and silver, is remarkable. The several veins appear to belong to the same epoch of mineralization, the gold shoot being a local development upon one of the normal stibnite veins. The gold shoot was encountered 40 feet below the surface and has been followed on the dip of the vein for 800 feet, the slope length reaching 350 feet. The ore, which ran \$50 to \$300 to the pound, occurred mostly in an irregular seam from a few inches to a foot wide.

Force of Habit.

A veteran car conductor in Boston recently lost his job and was obliged to take the next best thing he could find, the position of sexton in a church.

He presented the collection box to a pillar of the church one Sunday and, in fishing out some change from his vest pocket, the man brought to light two cigars.

The ex-conductor leaned over him and in the most solemn of tones said: "Smokin' in the three rear seats only."

No Question About It.

Smith—Be sure and show the collar and the eyeglass, and don't forget to give the cane the correct pose.

Photographer—Certainly not. Now—hold steady. All right; it's done, sir.

Smith—Done, is it? And are you quite sure you have taken the best side of my head?

Photographer—I'm quite sure, sir I took the outside.

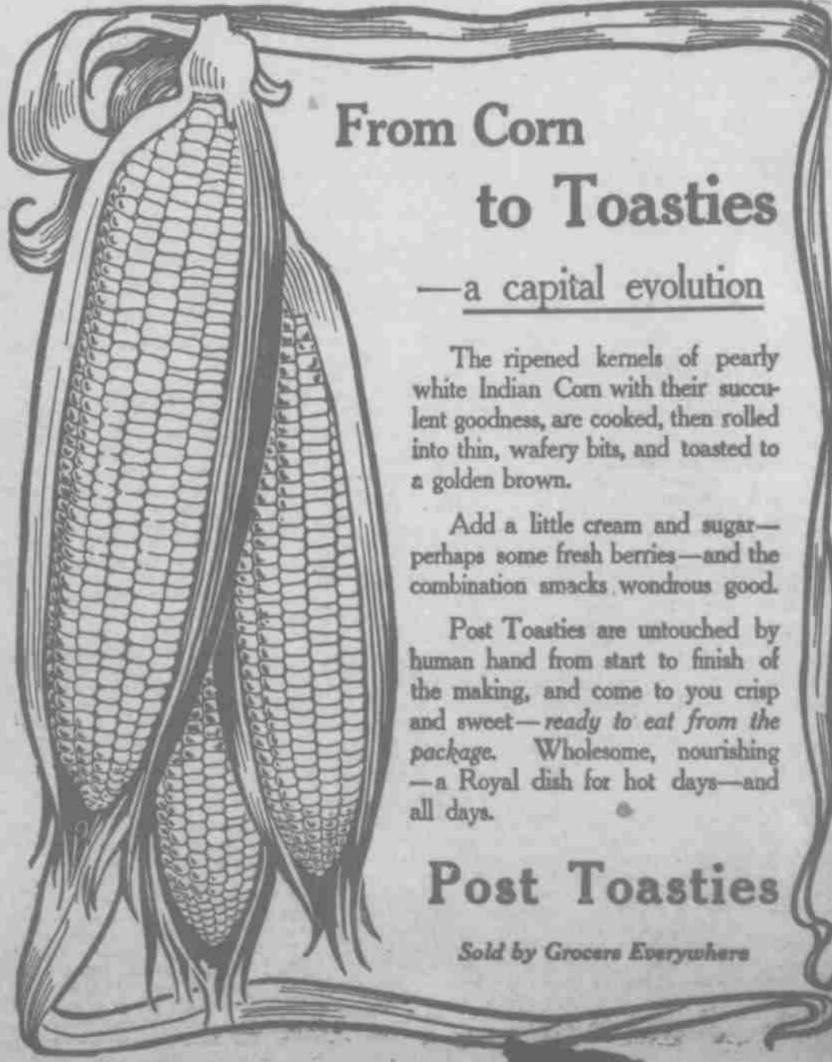
A Druggist's Life.

"Can you not wait on me immediately?" demanded the richly-dressed woman. "I'm in a great hurry."

"Yes. Let me have your prescription," said the busy druggist.

"I have no prescription. I want you to look up a number for me in the telephone book."—Exchange.

When a young man or a clock gets too fast a setback is necessary.



From Corn to Toasties
—a capital evolution

The ripened kernels of pearly white Indian Corn with their succulent goodness, are cooked, then rolled into thin, wafery bits, and toasted to a golden brown.

Add a little cream and sugar—perhaps some fresh berries—and the combination smacks wondrous good.

Post Toasties are untouched by human hand from start to finish of the making, and come to you crisp and sweet—ready to eat from the package. Wholesome, nourishing—a Royal dish for hot days—and all days.

Post Toasties
Sold by Grocers Everywhere

Submarines in White Sea?

New York.—Officers and passengers on the Russian steamship Cesar that arrived July 10 from Archangel, said they had sighted in White Sea on June 27, when within a day's run of Archangel, a wrecked steamship floating bottom up and surrounded by a mass of wreckage and cargo. The Cesar searched for survivors, but found none. The identity of the ship was not determined. Her boats were smashed in, evidently by a mine or torpedo.