

GERMAN NOTE CREATES UNFAVORABLE IMPRESSION; SUBMARINES MUST GIVE WARNING AND SAVE LIVES

DEMANDS THAT UNITED STATES SEE THAT GREAT BRITAIN ABANDON HER ILLEGAL BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

NOTE, DEFIANT IN TONE, ACCUSES WASHINGTON OF DISCRIMINATING IN FAVOR OF THE ENTENTE ALLIES

Berlin, May 5.—The German government's reply to the American note regarding submarine warfare, close to 3,500 words in length, handed to Ambassador Gerard by Gottlieb von Jagow, foreign secretary, plays Great Britain against the United States in a long review and argument, concerning submarine warfare and interference with neutral shipping; plays up Great Britain's attempt to starve many millions of German women and children; asks why the United States does not show as much concern about these defenseless women and children as it does about the rights of neutrals on high seas; asserts that Great Britain has refused to obey the regulations of international law; refers to the supplying of allies with munitions from America, and asserts, therefore, that the appeal of the United States to sentiments of humanity and principles of international law cannot meet the same hearty response from the German people which such an appeal otherwise always is certain to find here. It then concludes in part, as follows: "The German government notifies the United States that German naval forces have received the following order: "In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the determination of the United States to recognize a naval war, we shall not be sunk without warning and without leaving a chance of escape, unless the ship attempts to stop or offer resistance."

Berlin, May 5. (By wireless via Havilla).—Following is the text of the note of the German government in reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare, delivered on Tuesday 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 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 evidence concerning the Sussex as communicated by the government of the United States. Judging by results that the investigation has hitherto yielded to the German government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 20 as having been torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the Sussex.

The German government begs to receive 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 commandant was wrong in assuming the vessel to be a merchant-war, the German government will not fail to draw 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 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 most emphatically repudiates the assertion. The German government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into details in the present stage of affairs, but particularly as the government of the United States omitted to substantiate the assertion of reference to concrete facts.

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

The German submarine forces have had in fact orders to conduct submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the determination of international law, the only exception being the conduct of warfare against enemy trade carried on enemy ports and coasting trade. It is not possible to see how Great Britain, with regard to these, no circumstances have ever been given to the government of the United States, in the declaration of February 8, 1915.

The German government cannot admit any doubt that these orders were given or are executed in good faith. It is in no kind of warfare against an enemy resorting to all kinds of ruses, whether permissible or not, that the possibility of some neutral persons and goods being carried on board a vessel is to be considered. The neutral status is not a permanent one, and goods and passengers may be carried on board a vessel at any time.

LLOYD GEORGE IS FOR COMPULSION

Must Meet Demands of the Military Authorities, He Declares.

London, May 5.—Speaking on a motion to reject the military service bill, David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions, said in the House of Commons that he would rather be driven out of the Liberal party, even out of political life altogether, than have upon his conscience the responsibility of refusing the demands of the military authorities for men, which might make all the difference between defeat and victory.

Those who asserted that if the war lasted until 1917 the nation could not "stay the course," were both inaccurate and injudicious. He had consulted the leading financiers of the country, and they had not the least hesitation in affirming that however long the war lasted, it could outlast anything Germany could do, but it was, as it were, wise to apply to the "stay the course" principle.

AMERICAN INDIAN DAY DESIGNATED

Albany, N. Y., May 5.—A proclamation issued by the national Whitman yesterday designated May 15 as American Indian day "for observance by the descendants of the first American Indians, and in honor of their forefathers." The governor invited the attention of the citizens of the state to the history, the social institutions of these people, and especially to the present and reserve needs of the 5,000 reservation Indians now resident in this state.

The date designated by Indians throughout the country, but as far as known, New York is the first state officially to recognize the proposed observance, which will be held in Indian schools and reservations, and preparations have been made in numerous white schools and communities for considering the mutual interests, friendship and destiny of the two races.

The idea of celebrating Indian day was adopted by the national conference of Indians in Denver in 1914. The date for the celebration—the second Saturday in May—was not fixed, however, until the Lawrence, Kan., conference last October.

THE WEATHER.

North Dakota: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; continued mild temperature.

UNIVERSITY READINGS.

Barometer, 30.09; thermometer, 50; wind southeast, 10 miles; maximum, 65; minimum, 46.

GERMAN EMBASSY THINKS NOTE IS SATISFACTORY

Contains all that the United States Asks—Bernstorff Leaves New York.

New York, May 5.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, left for Washington on the clock train, after having received a wireless telegraph copy of the text of the German note. He denied himself to interviewers.

It is known, however, that the German embassy's view is that the note contains all for which the United States asks, and that it signifies a return to what has been termed "cruiser warfare"—that is, the operation of submarines as cruisers, intercepting commerce with visit and search. The embassy view is that inasmuch as no mention is made in the note of the question of armament it is not a complicating feature.

New York, May 5.—Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador, received a note by telegraph from the Sayville wireless station in his suite at the Ritz Carlton hotel. His only companion was his secretary, Dr. Fritz Edler. The ambassador refused to discuss the note.

CABINET OF HAITI QUILTS

Difficulties of Parliamentary Situation Grow more Grave.

Port Au Prince, Haiti, May 5.—The Haitian cabinet has resigned. Parliament has entered a protest with the American government and congress against what it declares to be a violation of the rights of the legislative branch of the government.

President Darteiguenave of Haiti and his cabinet have been in controversy with the Haitian parliament over the course to be taken with regard to the framing of a new constitution to conform with the treaty between Haiti and the United States. The president and the cabinet, according to a dispatch from Port Au Prince, threatened to resign if the deputies and senators refused to abide by the presidential decree dissolving the senate and persisted in continuing to assume legislative powers instead of merely as a body designated to frame the new constitution.

Rear Admiral Caperton commanding the American coast guard cutter, a definite stand in support of President Darteiguenave when the legislature refused to accept the dissolution of the senate. The admiral held to be valid, a later dispatch declared.

FISHING VESSEL SUNK.

London, May 5.—The sinking of a French fishing vessel 50 miles from land by a submarine is reported in an official communication issued yesterday. The communication says: "The French fishing steamer Bernadette was sunk in the Atlantic by an enemy submarine May 1, when 150 miles from the nearest land. The crew of 34 escaped in a lifeboat. Eight of the crew were picked up. Twenty-six are still adrift."

STEAMER IS TOWED.

London, May 5.—The Dutch steamer Maasveen, which struck a mine in the southern portion of North Dakota, according to H. D. Howe, proprietor of the Parisian, who returned this morning from a business trip through South Dakota and to the twin cities.

Drier weather has been experienced further south during the spring, and considerable less snow fell in that part of the country than here, he declares. Fine weather has predominated there for the past three weeks, making it possible to get in the crop earlier than further north.

In the central states, however, it may be even later than in the Red river valley. Rainy and disagreeable weather has been encountered in Iowa, Illinois and other sections during the spring.

Conditions in Minnesota and in the twin cities are much the same as in this section of the country, and a large part of the farmers are already in the field. Everyone seems optimistic, however, despite the lateness of the season, he says.

Mr. Howe will bring his family to Grand Forks from Boone, Iowa, his former home, to make his permanent home here. He recently purchased the Parisian from Louis Feinstein.

SIX INDICTMENTS AGAINST BIDDINGER

Chicago, May 5.—Six indictments were returned yesterday against Guy Biddinger, former Chicago detective, but now a resident of New York city. Four of the indictments charge accepting bribes and two operating a confidence game. In three of the indictments the chief witness against Biddinger was Clarence Green, a former prisoner and alleged confederate man. Green is alleged to have testified that he paid Biddinger sums ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 for assistance in securing the subject to be taken up at this time.

OFFICIALS HOLD THAT SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS DEPENDS UPON WHETHER OR NOT THE GUARANTEES ARE REAL

FOUR IRISH REBELS ARE SHOT TODAY

Fifteen Others Have Sentences Commuted to Penal Servitude.

TWO SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS

Official Communication is Published This Afternoon.

Dublin, May 5.—Four more rebel prisoners were sentenced to death by court martial, and shot this morning. This was officially announced.

The men were: Joseph Funnelt, Edward Daly, Michael O'Hanrahan and William Pearse.

Fifteen other rebels were sentenced to death, the official statement adds, but later their sentences were commuted to penal servitude. The rebels were sentenced to ten years in prison. Following is the official communication issued this afternoon: "Four prisoners, Joseph Funnelt, Edward Daly, Michael O'Hanrahan and William Pearse, were sentenced to death and shot this morning after the sentence had been confirmed by the general commander in chief. Fifteen others sentenced to death were commuted to ten years penal servitude. They were: Thomas Devan, Thomas Walsh, Finian Lynch, Michael Mervyn, Dennis O'Callaghan, P. L. Sweeney, Patrick McNeary, Peter Clancy, William Tobin, George Irvin, John Doherty, J. J. Walsh, J. J. Reid and John Williams. Another prisoner, John McGarry, was commuted from death to eight years. Two others, Francis Fahy and Richard Davys, were sentenced to ten years."

WHEAT SEEDING IS NEAR DONE

H. D. Howe Returns From Trip Through South Dakota and to Twin Cities.

Wheat seeding is almost completed in some sections of South Dakota, and in the southern portion of North Dakota, according to H. D. Howe, proprietor of the Parisian, who returned this morning from a business trip through South Dakota and to the twin cities.

Drier weather has been experienced further south during the spring, and considerable less snow fell in that part of the country than here, he declares. Fine weather has predominated there for the past three weeks, making it possible to get in the crop earlier than further north.

In the central states, however, it may be even later than in the Red river valley. Rainy and disagreeable weather has been encountered in Iowa, Illinois and other sections during the spring.

Conditions in Minnesota and in the twin cities are much the same as in this section of the country, and a large part of the farmers are already in the field. Everyone seems optimistic, however, despite the lateness of the season, he says.

Mr. Howe will bring his family to Grand Forks from Boone, Iowa, his former home, to make his permanent home here. He recently purchased the Parisian from Louis Feinstein.

WALL STREET HAS EXCITING SESSION TODAY

Grave View of German note Reflected in Demoralized Tone of Market.

New York, May 5.—Wall street's grave view of the German note was reflected in the demoralized tone of the stock market at the opening active issues, particularly those comprising the war group, breaking three to six points with a reaction to the 100-point level. There was a very large attendance of members on the floor of the exchange, and a number of orders were carried with some of the customers. Profits and losses were being reckoned. Commission houses received thousands of telephone questions from operators and investors. The market was generally active for some time after the opening, but the volume of business was not so large as on previous days.

OTHERS BELIEVE THAT PROPOSALS WILL BE ACCEPTED; SOME SAY ONLY COURSE OPEN IS TO BREAK TIES

Washington, May 5.—The unofficial copy of the note was laid before the cabinet. The one chief point for consideration seemed to be Germany's reference to immunity of "merchant vessels recognized by international law."

This is regarded as having the possibilities of relating to a dispute over the questions of armament and the alleged instructions of the British admiralty to merchant captains to attack submarines. The first impression in official circles was that the full text did not much relieve the unfavorable impression created by the opening portions, although it is admitted that the new instructions to submarine commanders would have to be weighed and considered very carefully before their acceptability by this government could be determined. When the cabinet session ended, Secretary Lansing met all inquiries with this reply: "I cannot discuss the note at all at this time."

SOME INDICATE AN ACCEPTANCE. All other cabinet members made a similar statement. It was made plain that President Wilson would decide after studying the official text, and while final decision on the attitude of the American government waits on the official text, some cabinet members this afternoon indicated that the German assurances probably would be accepted, and that diplomatic relations would not be broken unless the order to submarine commanders is violated and American lives were endangered.

The cabinet was in session two hours and one-half, the longest meeting held for several months. It is generally believed that the new order to submarine commanders was the decisive point in the United States, and that the interpretation is placed upon them to lead an attack on merchant vessels armed for defensive purposes.

GENERAL TONE UNSATISFACTORY. The general tone of the German note, it is considered, unsatisfactory. There is some disposition among the president's advisors to believe that no drastic steps will be taken unless new orders to submarine commanders are violated or modified.

As the cabinet members left the white house several indicated their view that the United States would have to wait to see whether the new orders to submarine commanders were carried out.

NO DECISION TILL NEXT WEEK. Washington, May 5.—At the state department after the cabinet meeting, it was stated that no "hasty" action would be taken on the German note and that in view of its length and the necessity of digesting it carefully, it "was improbable" that any decision would be reached before next week.

SOME PAPERS DECLARE GERMANY SAID "NO." New York, May 5.—Press comment on the German note generally seemed to consider the German reply as unsatisfactory, some papers taking the position that the German emperor had said "no" to the American demands.

Washington, May 5.—President Wilson and his cabinet went carefully over the German note as transmitted in news dispatches from Berlin this morning. First feeling that it was unsatisfactory was somewhat lessened by the text of the new orders to submarine commanders, although it is foreseen that reference to immunity of merchant ships as recognized by international law might admit of some dispute of interpretation. So much depends upon the words and their shades of meaning involved in translation from German to English that no decision can be attempted until the official text is in the president's hands. Ambassador Gerard cabled that he had started on the cables last night. It ought to be in Washington tonight or early tomorrow.

Two views are current in official circles. One is that Germany has declared her intentions of abandoning her present methods of submarine warfare as demanded by its treaty, and that the American government might have to wait to see whether the abandonment will be effected.

The other view is that the United States, having already attempted to have Great Britain give up its interference with neutral commerce, and having told Germany that it cannot discuss the matter in negotiations with Great Britain, has no course but to break diplomatic relations with Germany.

While the general tone of the German note created an unfavorable impression, officials took the position that the language is immaterial if the guarantees are real.

Germany's declaration that she has issued new orders to submarine commanders not to attack without warning merchant vessels recognized by international law is considered the chief point.

The German view of merchant vessels, as defined in its declaration of February 8, of its purpose to sink armed ships without warning and the American view as defined in the armed memorandum, are public recently, differ in several points. Some officials believed that for this reason the controversy had now come to the point where Germany's action would determine the course of the United States. Refusal of the German government to openly admit the attack on the Sussex is considered only incidental to the main issue.

Until President Wilson himself decides whether the German note is acceptable there will be no announcement of the attitude of the government.

PERSHING HAS LOCATED VILLA, SAYS DISPATCH

Message Received From the Front This Afternoon—No Details Given.

El Paso, May 5.—At General Funston's temporary headquarters here it was said this afternoon that a message had been received from General Pershing which he stated that he thought he had located Villa.

Has United States Renewed Long-Standing Negotiations For the Purchase of Danish West Indies?

Washington, May 5.—Several visits of Constantin Brun, the Danish minister, to the state department for extended conferences with Secretary Lansing, the latest being yesterday afternoon, have given color to a report in circulation for some time past that the American government has renewed the negotiations which have been conducted at various times and at long intervals during the past 35 years looking to the cession of the Danish West Indies, St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, to the United States.

Both Secretary Lansing and Minister Brun refuse to discuss the subject, but it is recognized that such an attitude would of necessity be observed in initial stages of any negotiations of this kind. Intimations have come to Washington recently that the Danish government itself, embarrassed by serious labor troubles which have occurred in the West Indies, considers in contemplation of revenue and making necessary appropriations by the home government, would not be adverse to reopening the subject.

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