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PRESIDENT WILSON CALLS A HALT ON GERMAN METHODS

Demands That Submarine Warfare Which Results In Killing Americans Stop-Declares It Subversive of Principles of War.

United States Are "Without Measure," President Calls For Guarantee Against Their Recurrence.

Washington, - President Wilson's note to Germany on the sinking of the Lasitania was sent to Ambassador Gerard Thursday for presentation to the German Government.

Germany must abandon her sub This is the demand of the United United States will take such action as of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

It is for the future that Germany from her a disovowal of responsibility for what has occurred, this Government, the note insists, must have absolute assurances that the offenses which have been committed will not be repeated. And to that end the demand is made that Germany shall abandon her submarine attacks on merchant ships. For, says the note:

"Manifestly submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity."

The communication expresses the confident expectation of the United States "that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of States, therefore, desires to call the which the Government of the United , attention of the Imperial German States complains, that they will make Government with the utmost earnest reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without their present method of attack against measure, and that they will take im- the trade of their enemies lies in the mediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything to obviously subversive of the principles of warfare merce without disregarding those for which the Imperial German Gov- rules of fairness, reason, justice and ernment in the past so wisely and so bumanity which all modern opinion refirmly contended."

public by the State Department follows:

"Department of State.

Washington, May 13, 1915. "The Secretary of State of the Ameri- her, they cannot sink her without leav-

can Ambassador at Berlin: "Please call on the Minister of to the mercy of the sea in her small Foreign Affairs and, after reading to boats. These facts, it is understood,

Declaring Injuries Done Citizens Of adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclakeep away.

"This Government has already taken so firmly contended. man Government that it cannot admit any infringement f those rights, in- Kingdom of Prussia. tentional or incidental. It does not

rightfully be put in jeopardy by the risks. capture or destruction of an unarmed "The Imperial German Government ing contraband of war under a neutral exercise and enjoyment. fiag

Rules Of Humanity Violated.

"The Government of the United ness to the fact that the objection to Revoking Disclaimer Of Responsibility practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of com gards as imperative. It is practically, Time Has Come For Understanding. impossible for the officers of a sub-The full text of the note as made marine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo.

It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her; and if they cannot put a prize crew on board of ing her crew and all on board of her

indisputable rights in taking their

ships and in traveling wherever their

Act.

man Government, a formal warning,

Attacks "Acts Of Lawlessness."

"There was recently published in

even of submarines were expected to do nothing that could involve the lives of non-cambatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or de struction. It confidently expects. therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains, that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take im mediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously submation of a war zone from which versive of the principles of warfare they have warned neutral ships to for which the Imperial German Gov ernment have in the past so wheely and

occasion to inform the Imperial Ger- Prompt Action By Germany Wanted. "The Government and people of the the adoption of such measures or such | United States look to the Imperial a warning of danger to operate as in German Government for just, prompt any degree an abbreviation of the and enlightened action in this vital marine attacks on merchant vessels. rights of American shipmasters or of matter with the greater confidence be-American citizens bound on lawful er- cause the United States and Germany States, clear-cut and unequivocal. If rands as passengers on merchant ships are bound together not only by special she refuses, the Government of the of belligerent nationality; and that it ties of friendship, but also by the exmust hold the Imperial German Gov. plicit stipulations of the treaty of 1828 may be necessary in the "performance | ernment to a strict accountability for | between the United States and the

"Expressions of regret and offers of understand the Imperial German Gov- reparation in case of the destruction ernment to question those rights. It of neutral ships sunk by mistake assumes, on the contrary, that the Im- while they may satisfy international must give bond. Willing to accept perial Government accept, as of obligations, if no loss of life results, course, the rule that the lives of non- cannot justify or excuse a practice the combatants, whether they be of neu- natural and necessary effect of which tral citizenship or citizens of one of is to subject neutral nations and neuthe nations at war, cannot lawfully or tral persons to new and immeasurable

> merchantman, and recognize also, as will not expect the Government of the all other nations do, the obligation to United States to omit any word or take the usual precaution of visit and any act necessary to the performance search to ascertain whether a sus- of its sacred duty of maintaining the pected merchaniman is in fact of bel- rights of the United States and its ligerent nationality, or is in fact carry- citizens and of safeguarding their free

"BRYAN."

GERMANY MODIFIES THREAT

For Injury To Vessels Entering Naval War Zone, Berlin Offers To Pay For Damage Done.

Washington. -- Germany, through Ambassador Gerard, notified the United States that submarine commanders had been specifically in structed not to harm neutral vessels not engaged in hostile acts, and that Germany would pay for damages to such ships in the war zone.

Neutral ships carrying contraband will be dealt with, the announcement says, according to the rules of naval warfare. If neutral ships are accidentally damaged in the way zone, Germany will express its regret and pay him this communication, leave with the Imperial German Government mage without prize court proceed frankly admit. We are informed that ing. The German Government justifies its submarine warfare on the grounds that England threatened to starve the civilian population of Germany by prohibiting neutral commerce in foodstuffs and other necessities.



ment was issued by the British War Office "The First Army has made a suc cessful attack between Richebourg 'Avoue and Festubert, breaking the enemy's line over the greater part of a two-mile front.

"The attack commenced at midnight to the south of Richebourg l'Avoue, where we carried two successive lines of German breastworks on a front of 800 yards. A mile farther to the south another attack at dawn carried 1,200 yards of German front-line trenches and was pushed rapidly on, extending its success 600 yards farther south bombing along the German by trenches. Here we crossed the Festubert-Quinque road and advanced nearly a mile into the German lines."

French Repulse Attacks.

Paris .-- The following official communication was issued by the War Office:

"We repulsed, with complete success, a fourth German counter-attack at Steenstraete. We have conserved all the positions won and consolidated our gain, the importance of which was emphasized by the violent effort of the enemy.

"Farther to the south the British troops inflicted on the Germans a serious check and carried to the southwest of Richebourg l'Avoue a kilometer (two-thirds of a mile) of trenches. At the same time to the northwest of Festubert they took possession of 500 meters of trenches.

"This second attack was later pushed in the direction of Quinque street and on a front of 600 meters resulted in a gain of 1,500 meters (about a mile) in which the number of German losses was very high. The advance of the British troops continues."

Germans Fighting On.

Berlin, via London .--- The following





Harrisburg .- The Senate bill to establish a State employes retirement system was passed finally in the House and goes to the Governor. The bill will affect seventeen men in State service. It provides that employes of twenty years' service may be retired on half pay excepting those whose retirement has been otherwise arranged

by law. The vote was 111 to 35. The House dropped the Senate bill giving banks a lien on deposits of any depositor who may become insolvent. The Walton third class city bill to amend the commission government Act of 1913 was passed finally in the House and sent to the Senate. The bill was drafted by a committee of solicitors of third class cities and makes numerous changes, although it was stated that it does not alter the non-partisan feature. The Senate a few days ago defeated the Senate bill changing the third class city law. The House passed the Senate bill providing for witness fees in contests before registration commissioners in first and second class cities, and recommitted to the Elections Committee. the bill prohibiting nominations by

1915 SPECIAL

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"In view of recent acts of the Ger- in the instances of which we have man authorities in violation of Ameri- spoken time enough for even that poor can rights on the high seas, which cul- measure of safety was not given, and minated in the torpedoing and sinking in at least two of the cases cited not of the British steamship Lusitania on so much as a warning was received. May 7, 1915, by which over 100 Ameri- Manifestly, submarines cannot be used can citizens lost their lives, it is clear- against merchantmen, as the last few ly wise and desirable that the Govern- weeks have shown, without an inment of the United States and the Im- evitable violation of many sacred periol German Government should principles of justice and humanity. come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

"The sinking of the British pas- legitimate business calls them upon senger steamer Falaba by a German the high seas, and exercise those submarine on March 28, through which rights in what should be the well-Leon C. Thrasher, an American citt- justified confidence that their lives will zen, was drowned; the attack on April not be endangered by acts done in 28 on the American vessel Cushing by clear violation of universally acknowla German aeroplane; the torpedoing edged international obligations, and on May 1 of the American vessel Gul- certainly in the confidence that their flight by a German submarine, as a own Government will sustain them in result of which two or more Ameri- the exercise of their rights. can citizens met their death; and. Warning No Palliation Of Unlawful finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the Govern-

ment of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress I regret to inform the Imperial Gerand amazement.

Calls For Disavowal Of - Acts. "Recalling the humane and enlight- dressed to the people of the United | are-dealt with by submarines solely ened attitude hitherto assumed by the States, and stating, in effect, that any according to the rule of international Imperial Gérman Government in mat- citizen of the United States who exerters of international right, and par- cised his right of free travel upon the ticularly with regard to the freedom seas would do so at his peril if his of the seas; having learned to rec- journey should take him within the submarines or aircraft on account of ognize the German views and the Ger- zone of waters within which the Im. an unfortunate (word apparently missman influence in the field of internaperial German Navy was using subtional obligation as always engaged marines against the commerce of upon the side of justice and humanity; Great Britain and France, notwith man Government will unreservedly and having understood the instruc- standing the respectful but very earntions of the Imperial German Govern- est protest of this Government, the In such a case it will express its rement to its naval commanders to be Government of the United States. I grets and afford damages without first upon the same plane of humane action do not refer to this for the purpose of instituting a prize court action. prescribed by the naval codes of other calling the attention of the Imperial nations, the Government of the United German Government at this time to Government, as soon as the sinking of States was loth to believe-it cannot the surprising irregularity of a com- a neutral ship in the above-mentioned now bring itself to believe-that these munication from the Imperial German zone of naval warfare is ascribed to acts, so absolutely contrary to the Embassy at Washington, addressed to German war vessels to institute an imrules, the practices and the spirit of the people of the United States mediate investigation into the cause. modern warfare, could have the cound through the newspapers, but only for If grounds appear thereby to be given tenance or sanction of that great gov. the purpose of pointing out that no for association of such a hypothesis, ernment. It, feels it to be its duty. warning that an unlawful and inhu. the German Navy places itself in comtherefore, to address the Imperial Ger- mane act will be committed can posman Government concerning them sibly be accepted as an excuse or palwith the utmost frankness and in the liation for that act or as an abateearnest hope that it is not mistaken in ment of the responsibility for its comexpecting action on the part of the mission. Imperial German Government which will correct the unfortunate imprespions which have been created and vindicate once more the position of that government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

Germany Cannot Abbreviate Americans' Rights.

"The Government of the United that the commanders of the vessels ment has also already on several oc-States has been apprised that the Im- which committed these acst of law- casions declared itself ready to allow perial German Government considered lessness did so except under a mis- the question to be decided by an interthemselves to be obliged by the ex- apprehension of the orders issued by national investigation commission, actraordinary circumstances of the pres- the, Imperial German naval authori-) cording to Chapter 3 of The Hague ent war and the measures adopted by ties. It takes it for granted that, at Convention of October 18, 1907, for their adversaries in seeking to cut least, within the practical possibilities the peaceful solution of international Germany off from all commerce, to of every such case, the commanders disputes.

In previous communications Germany has disclaimed responsibility for any harm that might befall neutral vessels venturing into the war zone. "American citizens act within their

Hands Off Neutrals.

The text of the announcement cabled by Ambassador Gerard. which was issued by the Berlin Foreign Office in the form of a circular, follows

"1. The Imperial German Government naturally has no intention of causing to be attacked by submarines or aircraft such neutral ships of commerce in the zone of naval warfare. definitely described in the notice of the German Admiralty staff of February 4 last, as have been guilty of no hostile act. On the contrary, the most the newspapers of the United States, definite instructions repeatedly have been issued to German war vessels to avoid attacks on such ships under all purporting to come from the Imperial circumstances. Even when such ships German Embassy at Washington, adhave contraband of war on board, they law applying to prize warfare.

> "2. Should a neutral ship nevertheless come to harm through German ing from dispatch) in the above-mentioned zone of naval warfare, the Gerrecognize its responsibility therefore.

> "3. It is the custom of the German munication with the interested neutral government so that the latter may also institute an investigation.

Promises Prompt Pay.

"If the German Government is thereby convinced that the ship has been "Long acquainted as this Govern- destroyed by German vessels, it will ment has been with the character of not delay in carrying out the prothe Imperial German Government and visions of paragraph 2 above. In case with the high principles of equity by the German Government, contrary to which they have in the past been the viewpoint of the neutral governactuated and guided, the Government ment, is not convinced by the result of of the United States cannot believe the investigation, the German Governrecital of events at the western front

was given out at the war office: "Strong enemy troops have been at tacking, north of Ypres, our positions east of the canal at Steenstracte and Het Sas, without regard for their own losses. All attacks were repulsed. The battle at Steensfraete continues.

"South of Lille the British made infantry attacks, after strong artillery preparations, which already have been repulsed in most places; but fighting continues at one or two points.

"Further south, on both sides of the ridge of Lorette Hills, and at Souchez, and at Neuville, north of Arras, renewed French attacks broke down under our fire. The French suffered especially heavy losses in the Lorette Hills."

DR. DERNBURG TO GO.

'Unofficial Spokesman" Of Kalser Will Quit United States.

Washington .- Dr. Bernard Dernburg, often referred to as the unofficial pokesman of Emperor William in the United States, has made plans to leave the country of his own initiative within a short time.

It became known in official quarters here that in view of the intimations that President Wilson and the Cabinet were displeased with Dr. Dernburg's speeches, justifying the sinking of the Lusitania and some of his other public utterances, which they believed might be calculated to array sentiment of Germans in the United States against the Washington Government. friends of Dr. Dernburg here have persuaded him to leave the United States.

TURKISH LOSSES HEAVY.

Allies' Fleet Reported Blowing Up Trenches With Soldiers.

Paris .-- According to a Havas dispatch from Athens, advices have been received from Mytilene to the effect that furious fighting continues in the Dardanelles and that the Turkish losses have been extremely heavy. Shells from the allied fleet are blowing up whole trenches filled with Turkish soldiers. Prisoners admit that the Turks lack munitions of various kinds.

GIRL TO ENTER VARSITY AT 10. Helen Braddford, Of Iowa, Already

Through High School.

Iowa City.-Helen Braddford, of Ottumwa, 10 years old, has made arrangements to enter the University of Iowa in September. She was gradu ated from high school and is heralded as one of the best mathematicians among grade students of the State. She will be the youngest girl to attend Iowa in more than 10 years.

papers after the primary. The stamp tax bill, one of the revenue raisers, was postponed, and the Ramsey bill for boiler inspection in third class cities defeated. All Senate appropriation bills were passed on first reading. The Senate bill regulating widths of sidewalks along public highways was passed.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

Giving park commissioners in first class cities right to acquire land needed for park extension.

Validating annexations to boroughs. Providing that boroughs shall pay Prohibiting the gift or sale of rifles damages for laying out or widening of any kind to minors under eighteen streets and the county not be held liable.

erence information in the legislative phia. reference bureau.

The House amended and passed the bill to permit County Commissioners to make Memorial Day appropriations to Spanish war veterans, which had been recalled from the Governor.

The Sproul Senate bill carrying funds for roads was reported to the House, carrying \$9,500,000; an increase of \$1.000,000 as compared with the

way it passed the Senate. House bill increasing the salaries of County Commissioners in counties having a population up to 150,000. House bill repeating about 300 obsolete, expired and superceded laws. Requiring the free education in the public schools of children who are inmates of orphan asylums.

Limiting the time within which to begin actions in trespass for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment to one year, and conspiracy in three years after the injury complained of. House bill prohibiting the hunting for wild birds and wild game by unnaturalized foreign - born residents,

and further prohibiting them from owning dogs.

Regulating the assessment of damages for the appointment of private property for public park or parkways purposes and to exempt property so appointed from taxation in certain circumstances

House bill designating the State Insurance Commissioner as the person recalled the third class city civil servupon whom service of all legal pro- ice bill from the Governor for amendcesses shall be made in the case of in. | ments.

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SWEEPER COMPANY 6501 to State treet Chicago; III

surance companies organized outside of Pennsylvania.

House bill reorganizing the employes of the State Treasury and increasing salaries in certain cases.

Creating a commission to consider and revise the building and loan association laws.

years of age.

Appropriating \$4,000 to St. Vincent's Creating a system of municipal ref- Orphan Asylum, Tacony, Philadel-

House bill increasing the salaries of county auditors.

House bill providing that the operation of clay quarries containing bituminous coal shall come under the jurisdiction of the eDpartment of Mines.

Two Berks county bills relating to the incarceration of persons convicted of penitentiary offenses.

Providing for the employment of convicts in the penitentiaries, Huntingdon Reformatory and other correctional institutions at the work of producing supplies and building material for the institutions of which they are inmates.

BILLS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.

Fixing salaries of court criers, interpreters and tipstayes in counties containing between 250,000 and 1,000,-000 population.

Revising Act of May 22, 1878, relating to banking companies so that they may bring suit for recovery of property?

Amending Act of May 14, 1874, by extending jurisdiction to persons having an undivided interest in land or coal or timber thereon and giving right to compel partition.

Civil Service Bill-Recalled.

Harrisburg .-- The House and Senate