GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE ON THE LUSITANIA ISSUE

Refuses to Guarantee Protection to American Passengers on Belligerent Ships— Situation Now at Crisis.

ality be not endangered.

Another Issue Raised.

The apparent restrictions placed by Germany on the use of American clared the North Sea a war area and U. S. Citizens Cannot Protect Ships passenger ships, which are to be given by planting poorly anchored mines and complete immunity from interference by the stoppage and capture of vesonly if they do not carry contraband, sels made passage extremely dangerous was regarded in many quarters as and difficult for neutral shipping, by adding another to the many issues that actually blockading neutral coasts which have arisen over submarine and ports contrary to all international warfare. Assumption of liability for law. Long before the beginning of the loss of Americans in the Lusitania submarine warfare England practicaltragedy was considered to have been ly completely intercepted legitimate wholly evaded by Germany, and the neutral navigation to Germany also. chief principle for which the United Thus Germany was driven to a sub-States announced that it would omit marine war on trade. "no word or act" to see observed was | "On November 14, 1914, the English viewed as having been lightly passed Premier declared in the House of Com-

To Hold Germany Responsible.

States will be is problematical. Many many via neutral ports. Since March of those in official quarters who have 1 England has been taking from neubeen familiar with Germany's pro- tral ships without further formality posals as outlined by Ambassador all merchandise proceeding to Ger-Gerard in the last few days are in many, as well as all merchandise comfavor of an emphatic assertion by the ing from Germany, even when neutral American Government that it intends property. Just as it was also with to exercise the rights which it holds the Boers, the German people is now under international law, placing upon to be given the choice of perishing Germany the responsibility for any from starvation, with its women and future violation that may cause a children, or of relinguishing independbreach in friendly relations.

Many persons conversant with negotiation had been considerably sertion of rights.

Berlin.-The text of the German of international law. note follows:

"Berlin, July 8. 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.

"Always" Humane.

"The Imperial Government wel-tional existence. comed with gratitude when the American Government in the note of May 15 itself recalled that Germany has always 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. the protection of peaceable trade. In of war. the international proceedings which Sparing Lusitania Would Have Ensince 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.

Would Change International Law.

measures of war.

"The Imperial Government cherishes robbed of bread winners. the definite hope that some way will; be found when peace is concluded, or with the German nation has been imperhaps earlier, to regulate the law of bued toward the Union and its inmaritime war in a manner guaran- habitants since the earliest days of teeing the freedom of the seas, and its existence, the Imperial Governwill welcome it with gratitude and ment will always be ready to do all satisfaction if it can work hand-in- it can during the present war also to \$20,000,000 Needed To Cover Cost Of hand with the American Government prevent the jeopardizing of lives of on that occasion.

have been traversed more and more, not be hindered in the prosecution of sue a new loan of \$20,000,000 to cover the longer its duration, the German legitimate shipping and the lives of the cost of mobilization. The loan will known to the American Government shall not be placed in jeopardy.

Washington .- Arrival of the press how Germany's adversaries, by comtranslation of the German note con- pletely paralyzing peaceable traffic befirmed impressions which have been tween Germany and neutral countries, current in official quarters for several have aimed from the very beginning days that Germany would refuse to and with increasing lack of consideragive the assurances asked for by the tion at the destruction, not so much United States in her last note that the of the armed forces as the life of the tives of Americans traveling the high German nation, repudiating in doing seas on unarmed ships of any nation so all the rules of international law and disregarding all rights of neutrals.

> North Sea War Area. "On November 3, 1914, England de-

mons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the What the course of the United German population from reaching Ger-

War "For Sake Of Peace."

fare adopted by them in contravention ers.

"With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from The undersigned has the honor to damage as much as possible, the Germake the following reply to his Excelman Government recognized unreserv. deserving of thanks, to communicate ed. These claims, which have been fer from the submarine warfare. However, the American Government will the fight for existence which has been offices of the President and hopes that | Dr. Kalbius, seem to be general all duty of the Imperial Government to do all with its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects. If the Imperial Government were derelict in these, its duties, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every na-

Blames Adversaries.

"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 1785, between Prussia and the Re. arm themselves and to ram submarines, public of the West, German and and the promise of rewards therefor. American statesmen have, in fact, al. and neutrals who use merchantmen as ways stood together in the struggle travelers thereby have been exposed in Minnehaha probably while she lay at for the freedom of the seas and for an increasing degree to all the dangers

dangered U-Boat.

"If the commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and passengers to take to the boats before firing a torpedo this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel. After the experiences in sinking much "Even at the beginning of the press smaller and less seaworthy vessels, it ent war the German Government im- was to be expected that a mighty ship mediately declared its willingness, in like the Lusitania would remain above response to proposals of the Ameri- water long enough even after the torcan Government, to ratify the Declara- pedoing to permit passengers to enter tion of London and thereby subject the ship's boats. Circumstances of a itself in the use of its naval forces to very peculiar kind, especially the presall the restrictions provided therein ence on board of large quantities of in favor of neutrals. Germany like- highly explosive materials (word omitwise has been always teacious of the ted, possibly "dissipated") this exprinciple that war should be conduct pectation. In addition, it may be ed against the armed and organized pointed out that if the Lusliania had fact that the weapon of destruction forces of an enemy country, but that been spared thousands of cases of amthe enemy civilian population must munition would have been sent to Gerbe spared as far as possible from the many's enemies and thereby thousands of German mothers and children

"In the spirit of friendship where-American citizens. The Imperial "If in the present war the principles Government, therefore, repeats the which should be the ideal of the future assurances that American ships will Wants Distinguishing Marks.

"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 that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangement for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon 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.

Of Belligerents.

"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. In particular 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 sea 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

"If however, it should not be possible for the American Government to acquire an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the Imperial Government is prepared to interpose no obdiplomatic precedents in the framing "While our enemies thus loudly and jections to the placing under the Amerof notes believed that the next step openly proclaim war without mercy un- ican flag by the American Government of necessity would be an advance in til our utter destruction, we were con- of four enemy passenger steamers for the position of the United States, for, ducting a war in self-defense for our passenger traffic between North Amerhaving asked for assurances and failed national existence and for the sake of ica and England. Assurances of free to receive them, the field for further peace of an assured permanency. We and safe' passage for American pashave been obliged to adopt a submarine senger steamers would extend to apply narrowed and now requires some as warfare to meet the declared intention under the identical pro-conditions to of our enemies and the method of war- these formerly hostile passenger steam-

Asks Good Offices Of Wilson. also understand and appreciate that in always be glad to make use of the good | particular locality, but, according to forced upon Germany by its adversaries his efforts in the present case, as well over the State. Claims for payment and announced by them, it is the sacred as in the direction of the lofty ideal of of bounties under the Act of 1915 now understanding.

knowledge of the American Govern- deed. ment and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to his Excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

"Von Jagow."

When Steamer Arrived At Halifax, After Delay Due To Storm, Flames Had Reached Into Second Hold, But Danger Is Past.

her pier in New York caused the explosion and fire at sea, in the opinion | under way. of the officers of the steamer which put in here for examination.

The explosion occurred in No. 3 hold and was of terrific force, shaking the vessel from stem to stern. Those of the crew who were forward at the time were fairly stunned by the shock and two sailors were hurled into the air. Flames followed quickly and for trout in the autumn and applications two days and two nights the crew bat- are commencing to come in, many of

tled heroically to save the ship. the officers that Erich Muenter, alias and reports on how they stand the Frank Holt, or confederates, were responsible for the explosion, which occurred at 4.15 o'clock on the afternoon of July 7, the date upon which Muenter predicted that some vessel. of the name of which he appeared un-

certain, would be destroyed. was placed with miscellaneous freight has the purchase of normal schools, forward and so was separated by stout bulkheads from an enormous cargo of ammunition, which, with other inflammable munitions of war intended for the Allies, filled the after

SWITZERLAND TO ISSUE LOAN.

Mobilization.

Berne, Switzerland, via London .--The Swiss Government decided to is-Government has no guilt therein. It is American citizens in neutral vessels bear 41/2 per cent. interest and will be issued at 96%.

CAPITAL CHAT

an officer and the action sent to the proper office for prosecution in the

Militia Staff Head Names New Officers The following orders have been issued by Adjutant General Stewart.

Edward Martin, Waynesburg, reappointed major, Tenth Infantry. Joseph K. Fornance, Philadelphia,

to Company D. Third Infantry.

Troop F. Owen H. Garrison, captain Company G. Fourteenth Infantry, placed on supernumerary list pending retire-

Harry C. Cathbertson, New Brighton, major, Tenth Infantry, retired as

Jesse R. Pifer, Philadelphia, captain, Second Infantry, retired as

State Rejects Bounty Claims.

Harrisburg .- Dr. John Kalbfus, secretary of the State Game Commission, estimates that from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. of the claims made by counties upon the State for relm-"The President of the United States | bursement for bounties paid for noxihas declared his readiness, in a way ous animals and birds will be rejectthe freedom of the seas, will lead to an are being made at the rate of fortyfive a day, and are accompanied by "The undersigned requests the Am- heads and pelts which make the work bassador to bring the above to the of the commission force very real in-

State Agents Sample Vinegar.

Agents of the State Dairy and Food Commissioners have started work on a sampling of every brand of vinegar sold in Pennsylvania to make sure that the pure vinegar law, recently upheld by the Supreme Court, is being observed. Scores of samples have been taken in Philadelphia and in central counties. Under the law, it is fllegal to add anything to the apple juice before sale. The vinegar must be sold as nature makes it. The sampling of milk and cream has eased up Halifax, N. S .- A bomb placed in several counties, but it is the inaboard the Atlantic Transport liner | tention to carry it on in connection with the vinegar sampling and inspection of breakfast foods which is now

Many Ask For Trout Apportionments. Numerous' requisitions are being made upon the State Department of Fisheries for supplies of young trout for planting this fall. The State will set out thousands of young bass and them accompanied by promise of close There is no doubt in the minds of attention to the handling of the fish winter.

State Education Board To Meet.

The State Board of Education will have its summer meeting here this week when matters pertaining to the work provided for by recent legislation will be acted upon The board the education of blind children and several other projects to look after, as well as the problems attending the organization of the continuation schools.

Inspection Of Southern County Roads.

Highway Commissioner Cunningham, accompanied by officers of his department, will begin an inspection of State roads in southern counties and of the National Road preparatory to improvements. The Commissioner will go through Delaware, Lancaster, York and Adams counties, covering the only new route authorized this year, and then go into Maryland, entering this State again with the National Board. Several stretches of the old road will be improved.

State Field Men Will Co-Operate.

The State's Forestry, Fisheries and Game Commissions have reached an agreement, whereby the wardens, rangers and other men of the field forces of the three branches of the State Government will co-operate in enforcement of the laws relative to those services and there will be no conflict of authority. Under the act recently placed on the statute books, the men of the three services were directed to co-operate in enforcement of the various laws, but a question arose as to whether game wardens, who are paid out of the hunters' license revenue, which is specifically appropriated, could be assigned by other departments. At a conference held by Walter L. Kun, Deputy Attorney General, arrangements were made whereby the field men will perform services incidentally for other branches. In this way, the field force practically is tripled and arrests for violation of any law can be made by

chief of staff of the National Guard:

appointed first lieutenant and assigned

to Company E. Second Infantry. Jacob T. Schless, Philadelphia, appointed first lieutenant and assigned to Company L, Second Infantry. John F. Allison, Philadelphia, ap-

pointed first lieutenant and assigned Joseph R. Chambers, New Castle, commissioned second lieutenant,

lieutenant colonel.

Two Years. lency Ambassador Gerard to the note edly in its memorandum of February 4 and suggest proposals to the Government recognized unreserve and suggest to the Government recognized unreserve and suggest to the Government r that the interests of neutrals might suf. ment of Great Britain with particular being passed upon, and many of them her father, Robert, lying on the floor, reference to the alteration of maritime | are turned down because of frauds. | & suicide. Melancholia, induced by his war. The Imperial Government will The frauds are not confined to any wife's death, it is believed, prompted

a mile away.

was granted. Washington Township taxpayers

have begun proceedings in equity to restrain the school directors from erecting a new building at Wayne Heights, doing away with the present high schools at Rouzerville.

War veteran, was held at Marietta being largely attended. Taps were blown to fulfill a pact made on the battlefield fifty-two years ago between duties this month. He will have an Thuma and Adam Wisman.

As a result of the dissatisfaction of nearly 100 machinists over the question of wages at the Bethlehem Steel Works, there has been a general raising of wages among the men in several departments.

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STATE NEWS

IF YOU WEED TIRES

Latest Doings in Various Parts · of the State.

PREPAREDFORQUICKREADING

Girl Finds Father Suicide In Garret. Boy Drowns In Backyard Creek. To Wed After Forty.

Going into the attic to note the progress of fruit she was drying since she became the little mother of the family a fortnight ago when her mother died in a hospital, fifteen-year-old Mabel him to fire a revolver bullet into his

Mayor Ward presided at a preliminary meeting for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage of Pennsylvania. State Organizer Arthur M. Dewees, delivered an address, while Jacob M. Zook, organizer for the State League, was another speaker.

Louis, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Dolan, of Girardville, while playing in the rear of their home was swept down the Shenandoah Creek by the breaking of the fence. The body was carried to Homesville,

The Allentown School Board adopted a resolution that all bidders on the new schoolhouse would have to employ union labor and sign the scale. Bidders declined to comply, and the matter has been referred to the Solicitor for an opinion.

When Mrs. Harman Cromes, of Beaver Valley, represented to the Court that her son-in-law, George Schlicher, proprietor of the Beaver Valley Hotel, sold liquor openly on Sunday, a rule to revoke the license

The funeral of John Thuma, Civil

The centennial exercises were marred at Kutztown when Howard Hetherington, thirty years old, of Allentown, a Reading Railway brakeman, was run down and killed by his own train while shifting in the local yards.

John A. Snyder, a Harrisburg, letter carrier, left for Los Angeles, to wed Mary C. Stemler, to whom he was engaged forty-two years ago. He is sixty years old.

Waynesboro section have been harv- men will endeavor to break up thievested and the yield averages thirty ing in a half dozen towns in the bushels to the acre.

Contractors started with the conrete work for the foundation of the ways at the new shipyard which will be established on the site of the old Roach shipyard, Chester.

William S. Roth, chief detective for the Lehigh Valley Transit Company, while wrestling with a friend in camp at the Poconos, made a misstep and

In suing for a divorce from John S. Keim, of Perry Township, Sallie M. Keim avers that he caused her to work as a day laborer on neighboring farms."

Francis Delowry, 21 years old, a prominent athlete, had his head pinned under falling mine cars at Kohinoor Colliery, Shenandoah. His skull was fractured.

Julius Kramsky, forty-six years old, was caught behind a heavy fall of coal at William Penn Colliery, Shenandoah, and was entombed seven hours

Martin Girvin, eighty-four years old, of Quarryville, is in a serious condition from the bite by a large copperhead snake. He was putting some hay into the trough for the horses, when a snake, hidden in the hay, sprang at him, biting him on the left hand.

Falling from the wharf of the Consumers' Ice Company, Charles Stratton, aged twenty-five years, of Chester, struck his head against the rail of the towboat Helen Bechtel and sustained concussions of the brain and probable fracture of the skull.

Thomas Gibson and Isabel Springer, both of Media, were married by a Norristown Magistrate. The bride confessed to twenty-nine years, and the groom, who was only eighteen, had to obtain his father's consent.

Colonel James L. Taylor, of New York, inspector of the bureau of explosives of the American Railways Association, lectured in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Allentown, on "The Safe Transportation of Explosives and Inflammable Materials."

Thomas Ritzo, aged fifty, was found

at the foot of a stairway in the rear of his boarding house in Pittston, with his skull fractured. Whether he fell down the steps or whether he was struck over the head and killed is a

The factory of the Nitrate Products Company at Mt. Carbon, where explosives in a raw state are manufactured for the French army, is to be doubled in size immediately.

Gilday Soon To Assume Duties.

Patrick Gilday, the new Chief of the State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, is expected to assume his office here and act in cases to which Commissioner John Price Jackson has been giving personal attention.

Short Auto Licenses In Demand.

Payments of cash for half yearly automobile licenses have run almost to \$30,000 since the first of the month. although there have been but three business days thus far.

Roderick To Visit West Countles. State Chief of Mines James E. Rod-

erick is working out plans for extension of State mine inspection service and will probably take a trip to the Western part of the State, which is to get two new mine inspectors.

New Constabulary Station.

A sub-station of the State Police Practically all wheat fields in the was established at Penbrook. Three vicinity.