

S. ROOSEVELT WITH GRAVE EXPECTANCY TO GERMANY

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Berlin, the ambassador urged that something be done immediately.

No appointment for another conference with Secretary Lansing was made by the ambassador and it is believed he will not call again until the German government had acted upon or at least replied to the American demands. The dispatch, however, clearly indicated he considered it hazardous to indulge in speculation. He was with the Secretary of State for a few minutes. He either left or received any communication.

Congress assembled to-day impressed with the deep significance of the President's action. The dissonant words in which Mr. Wilson yesterday told a joint session of the House and Senate of his purpose took fuller force on account of the publication of the note to Germany almost identical with the address in outline and phrase, revealed in what unmistakable terms the American Government had declared itself.

Count von Bernstorff, optimistic throughout the long negotiations that have approached a crisis, though less than a week ago, was hopeful that his government would find a way to prevent a break in relations. Last night he sent a long message to the President, in which he expressed his confidence that some such assurances as were given regarding submarine operations in the Mediterranean should now be thrown around all submarine operations.

Senate Silent

Senator Kern, majority leader in the Senate, said at the White House to-day he believed there was a gen-

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS AGAINST ACCEPTANCE OF ULTIMATUM

Press of United States Regrets that Wilson Did Not Take His Firm Stand at Beginning of War

German newspapers, according to cablegrams received to-day, are almost unanimous in advising Germany against an acceptance of the American ultimatum. Even in this country the press is beginning to feel the same. The situation begs Congress to intervene and save the nation from war. The Illinois Staats Zeitung sees nothing to be gained by the country's withdrawal from the present situation and says that America and America alone can lengthen the horrors of the war. On the other hand the Staats Zeitung, which is the voice of the war with Germany "we would, one and all, practice the loyalty which our country has the right to expect from its citizens. It is not by speaking thus for Americans of German birth or German descent.

Regret Late Stand

Many of the newspapers of the United States regret that the President did not take his firm stand as outlined yesterday at the beginning of the war and most of them express the belief that had he done so the present situation would have been saved. Almost in so many words they agree with Colonel Roosevelt's view that the ultimatum should have been issued at the beginning of hostilities. Says the Philadelphia Free Republican: "Congress should loyally cooperate with him and push the program of preparedness with quickened zeal and vigor. The President should forward a peaceful outcome of the present situation.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger, independent Republican says: "The decision rests with Germany, not with the United States. The consequences of persisting in savagery lie with her, not with us. That is made plain in the note addressed to Germany by the Foreign Office, which says substantially what was said in the address to Congress. It may be that the Government at Berlin will withdraw at this juncture. There will be no course if it has been pursuing. Whether it does or does not, there is no need to vindicate the President's position. The United States has no wish for war with any nation; there will be no war unless Germany is determined to provoke it. But it would be false to itself and to all the world if it longer endured war in the name of peace. It must be ready to fight whatever the future may bring without fear, without reproach, secure in its own integrity and unselfishness of motive. The American people have been running many months; the items reach a staggering total. It is now closed. Nothing is left but settlement in full."

New York Criticisms Mann

The New York Sun, criticizing adversely the speech of Congressman Mann, Republican, in the House yesterday accusing the President of "policy" and "partisanship," says: "Nobody here who knows the ways of narrow partisanship will assume that Mr. Mann represents patriotic Republican sentiment; Germany may believe it. It may be a speaker for great and powerful party. How refreshing in contrast with this ignoble demonstration in the language of our party is the address to Germany by the Staats Zeitung, which declared yesterday, in behalf of the real Americans of German nativity or descent, that if the stupendous misfortune of taking immediately afterwards a teaspoon of bisulphated magnesium in a little hot or cold water. This will neutralize any excess acid which may be present, or which may be formed, and instead of the usual feeling of uneasiness and fullness, you will find that your food agrees with you perfectly. Bisulphated magnesium is doubtless the best food corrective and antacid should it be necessary to take it on the stomach; but by neutralizing the acidity of the food contents, and thus removing the source of the acid irritation, which inflames the delicate stomach lining, it does more than could possibly be done by any drug or medicine. Do not dose an inflamed and irritated stomach with drugs but get rid of the acid—the cause of all the trouble. Get a little bisulphated magnesium from your druggist, eat what you want at your next meal, take some of the bisulphated magnesium as directed above, and note remarkable results.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS AGAINST ACCEPTANCE OF ULTIMATUM

recede. Their country is America." "If he will only stick to it—if he will only back him up to the last hour of his administration," is the cry of New York Press, put it, and somewhat in the same tone the New York Tribune concludes a lengthy discussion, in which it speaks none too flatteringly of the numerous notes of the Wilson administration, thus: "Our issue with Germany can be settled now—only by a display of determination backed by force. And it should have been settled that way without parley or faltering as soon as it became clear last August that Germany never intended to respond to Mr. Wilson's words with an adequate offer of reparation for the Lusitania massacre."

The New York Commercial sees that the President will be criticized for procrastination but thinks he was right in waiting until the German people would sympathize with us, saying:

"We cannot believe that Holland or Switzerland would have been what we have put up with, wrongs that we have met with no measures sterner than those of protest and remonstrance because of the heart's wish of the American people that we should be at peace with Germany. Let the German people know all that, let them understand our feeling, let them read the address to the President to Congress, read the note which we delivered in Berlin * * * the heart of the German nation would respond to the heart of the American people, and the assurance of peace and undisturbed friendship with the United States would compensate Germany a thousandfold for any sacrifice she might make in abandoning submarine warfare upon ships of commerce."

U. S. GRAVELY AGAITING REPLY

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on their rapid four hundred-mile drive from Columbus to Parral. A dispatch from Chihuahua to-day says that the train is quiet and that Villa has passed by Durango, many miles from the nearest American column now resting at a point near Parral.

Wagon Trains Start on Shorter Route to Chief Army Base in Mexico

Columbus, N. M., April 20. — A wagon train laden with supplies started into Mexico from here to-day over a new route to Colonia Dublan which will save approximately (deleted) miles. Military authorities said that the road through the Boca Grande and Espia, which has been used since the start of the expedition has become so rutted by heavy travel that it is no longer fit for a new road essential. This was taken as an indication that officials here have no confirmation of current rumors that the base of operations at Parral has moved to Colonia Dublan. Unofficial reports moving from the border to-day indicated that the pursuit of Villa was yet at a standstill and it is believed that the campaign move would be made as the campaign until after the return to Washington of General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, from his consultation at San Antonio with President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Attention among military men here temporarily was deflected from the Mexican situation to the German situation.

Mining Superintendent Strengthens Belief That Bandit Chief Is Dead

By Associated Press

El Paso, Texas, April 20. — The growing belief that Francisco Villa is dead, whether or not his body has been recovered, was strengthened to-day by messages received by American mining concerns here from their agents at Culhuahua and Parral, Santa Barbara and Guerrero.

All of these messages agreed that the report of Villa's death was common among the peons in Northern Chihuahua and was generally accepted as true. One very circumstantial story sent to the head of a mining concern operating in the Guerrero district by his Mexican superintendent, was positive that Villa had been buried in the neighborhood of San Francisco Borja, the hamlet where the grave of the bandit has been reported found. His story gave a number of details regarding Villa's death, but it was discounted by the fact that it related to the alleged murder of an American woman by the bandit just prior to his death. All the women who have been in Northern Chihuahua during the past year have been accounted for, little credence being given to this feature of the story.

What Dyspeptics Should Eat

"Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble are, nine times out of ten, due to acidity; therefore stomach sufferers should, whenever possible, avoid eating food that is acid in its nature or which by chemical action in the stomach develops acidity. Those sufferers who have been obliged to exclude from their diet all starch, and who are unable to find relief in this way, should take a little hot or cold water. This will neutralize any excess acid which may be present, or which may be formed, and instead of the usual feeling of uneasiness and fullness, you will find that your food agrees with you perfectly. Bisulphated magnesium is doubtless the best food corrective and antacid should it be necessary to take it on the stomach; but by neutralizing the acidity of the food contents, and thus removing the source of the acid irritation, which inflames the delicate stomach lining, it does more than could possibly be done by any drug or medicine. Do not dose an inflamed and irritated stomach with drugs but get rid of the acid—the cause of all the trouble. Get a little bisulphated magnesium from your druggist, eat what you want at your next meal, take some of the bisulphated magnesium as directed above, and note remarkable results.

FINAL WORD TO GERMANY DEMANDS NO-BOAT WAR CEASE OR RELATIONS WILL BE BROKEN

Washington, April 19.

Following is the full text of President Wilson's note to Germany:

INFORMATION now in the possession of the Government of the United States fully establishes the facts in the case of the Sussex, and the inferences which my Government has drawn from that information it regards as confirmed by the circumstances set forth in your Excellency's note of the 10th instant. On the 24th of March, 1916, at about 2.50 o'clock in the afternoon, the unarmed steamer Sussex, with 325 or more passengers on board, among whom were a number of American citizens, was torpedoed while crossing from Folkestone to Dieppe. The Sussex had never been armed; was a vessel known to be habitually used only for the conveyance of passengers across the English Channel, and was not following the route taken by troop ships or supply ships. About 80 of her passengers, noncombatants of all ages and sexes, including citizens of the United States, were killed or injured.

The Sussex Torpedoed by a German Submarine

A careful, detailed and scrupulously impartial investigation by naval and military officers of the United States has conclusively established the fact that the Sussex was torpedoed without warning or summons to surrender and that the torpedo by which she was struck was of German manufacture.

In the view of the Government of the United States, these facts from the first made the conclusion that the torpedo was fired by a German submarine unavoidable. It now considers that conclusion substantiated by the statements and reports of your Excellency's note. A full statement of the facts upon which the Government of the United States has based its conclusion is enclosed.

The Government of the United States, after having given careful consideration to the note of the Imperial Government of the 19th of April, regrets to state that the statements and proposals contained in that note is that the Imperial Government has failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation which has resulted, not alone from the attack on the Sussex, but from the whole method and character of submarine warfare as disclosed by the unrestrained practice of the command of German undersea craft during the last 12 months and more in the indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations.

If the sinking of the Sussex had been an isolated case, the Government of the United States might find it possible to hope that the officer who was responsible for that act had been criminally negligent in taking none of the precautions they prescribed and that the ends of justice might be satisfied by imposing upon him an adequate punishment, coupled with a formal disavowal of the act and payment of suitable indemnity by the Imperial Government. But, though the attack upon the Sussex was manifestly indefensible and caused a loss of life so tragical as to make it stand forth as one of the most terrible examples of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as the commanders of German vessels are conducting it, it unhappily does not stand alone.

Deliberate Spirit of Destruction

On the contrary, the Government of the United States is forced by recent events to conclude that it is only one instance, even though one of the most extreme and most distressing instances of the deliberate method and spirit of indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations, which have become more and more unmistakable as the activity of German undersea vessels of war has in recent months been quickened and extended.

The Imperial Government will recall that when, in February, 1915, it announced its intentions of treating the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war, and of destroying all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within that zone of war, and warned all vessels, neutral as well as belligerent, to keep out of the waters thus prescribed, or to enter them at their peril, the Government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without constant gross and palpable violations of the accepted laws of nations, particularly in submarine warfare, and that the law, founded on principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of noncombatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels.

It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks and that no right to close any part of the high seas could lawfully be asserted by the Imperial Government in the circumstances then existing. The law of nations in these matters, upon which the Government of the United States bases that protest, is based on its origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest principles of human-

Gen. Scott's Investigation Will Determine Whether Troops Will Be Recalled

Washington, D. C., April 20. — Major-General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the Army, was on his way to the border as the personal representative of Secretary of War Baker to report on the military problem confronting General Funston.

General Scott's report, on which the Washington government's final action on General Carranza's request that the American expeditionary forces in Mexico be recalled probably will depend to a great extent, is not expected until a week or ten days. Meanwhile no decision on the question is looked for unless further outbreaks against the American troops demand immediate action.

State Department officials, who for the past few days have devoted their attention almost wholly to the German situation, are expected to begin work to-day on some of the questions involved in the forthcoming reply to Carranza. These can be worked out before General Scott's report is received.

Carranza Officials Now Look With Less Skepticism on Report of Villa's Death

By Associated Press

Washington, D. C., April 20. — Officials were interested to-day in dispatches from Mexico City that indicated Carranza was now inclined to look with less skepticism on reports that Francisco Villa's body had been found. There were no official messages to that effect from Carranza, however, bearing on the subject.

A message to the Mexican embassy last night and press reports from Gen. Obregon, the Mexican minister, was inclined to place confidence in reports that a search party of two Mexican officials and an American officer had examined the grave of Carranza's particularly dubious reports of Villa's death and if he feels he must have been killed, he has been advised as to what has been happening in the vicinity of Parral since the attack upon the troops by Carranza for a State Department dispatch reporting that the Carranza military commander had made no objection to a change in the location of the advance post near Parral.

A message received some days ago that the expedition was showing the effects of the hard chase; that men and horses were laded and their shoes worn out. Secretary Baker said, "I am inclined to place confidence in reports that a search party of two Mexican officials and an American officer had examined the grave of Carranza's particularly dubious reports of Villa's death and if he feels he must have been killed, he has been advised as to what has been happening in the vicinity of Parral since the attack upon the troops by Carranza for a State Department dispatch reporting that the Carranza military commander had made no objection to a change in the location of the advance post near Parral."

Recent Deaths in Central Pennsylvania

Special to the Telegraph

Marietta—Cyrus Smith, aged 80, died yesterday at the General Hospital in Lancaster. He was a coachmaker.

West Lampeter. — John Crist, aged 81, died Tuesday night from the injuries of a fall. He was among the pioneer residents.

The approach of the torpedo was witnessed by several other persons on the vessel. (Affidavits of Samuel P. Bemis, Henry S. Beer, Gertrude W. Warren.) One of these, an American citizen named Henry S. Beer, was leaning on the port rail, about 10 feet behind the bridge, and gazing seaward when he saw the approaching torpedo about 100 yards away, and exclaimed to his wife and companion, "A torpedo is coming! It is following his exclamation the missile struck the ves-

T. R. SOFFS AT WILSON'S NOTE

Declares Nation Is Not Able to Back Words Because of Unpreparedness

New York, April 20.—Theodore Roosevelt did not hesitate to express himself last night about the President's demand upon Germany to abandon her illegal submarine war methods. Apparently Mr. Roosevelt was not greatly impressed by President Wilson's latest note to Germany. He gave the impression that he did not place implicit faith in its finality, but rather looked upon it as another phase of a sort of continuous Patti farewell performance and not to be taken too seriously.

He dictated the following statement: "Fourteen months ago the President's strict accountability note to Germany, if it meant anything, meant at least what the present note means. Unfortunately, the President's action in Mexico and as regards other matters had been such that Germany did not believe the note meant anything and acted accordingly. An dth President's repeated notes since then interspersed as they were with speeches and statements, such as that about being 'tough' did not remove the impression, and during these fourteen months ship after ship have been sunk and many thousands of lives of noncombatants, including many hundreds of lives of women and children, have been lost.

"If Germany now does as the President demands, it will be positive proof that it has chosen to take the proper position at the time of strict accountability—the lives of all those women and children and other noncombatants would have been saved and the cause of friction with Germany would have been removed.

"If, on the other hand, Germany does not do as requested, it is well to remember that such a note as the 'strict accountability' note 14 months ago is unpardonable unless it is backed by the deeds to make the words good.

"If it was meant seriously and to produce results it should have been accompanied by immediate and thoroughgoing preparation whereas as a matter of fact we are not now stronger by a man or rifle or a boat or a gun and if the same results of any condition we have manufactured a part was furnished to the Villistas who used it against our troops and some have since been furnished to the Carranzistas who likewise have used it against our troops.

"Every one of these matters I discussed at the time. I can only repeat I then said, that whereas 'courtesy' combined with force should have been upon one's rights tends to produce peace, a policy of weak submission to wrong produces a long succession of inquiries which must be submitted to every time a question of any condition far more dangerous to peace than if there had been at the outset courageous insistence upon one's rights."

Among Mr. Roosevelt's supporters for the nomination and Presidency the President's note to Germany was discussed at length and the belief was expressed that no action by Mr. Wilson at this time could be taken. The chances of Mr. Roosevelt to be elected President of the United States. They said that they believed in backing up Mr. Wilson in his dealings with foreign nations. They said that they believed that they did not believe that the American people would go so far to back him for another four-year term, no matter what the result of his ultimatum to Germany might be.

Language of Note Comes as Surprise to England; Newspapers Comment

London, April 20. — Although recent dispatches from America had led the British public to expect a sharp note from the United States to Germany in regard to the submarine warfare, the language of the note which President Wilson in his address to Congress came as something of a surprise. The evening newspapers generally are of the opinion that although no date for a reply has been fixed, Germany is expected to send its answer by the end of the week.

An opinion is divided as to what attitude Germany will adopt. Some of the newspapers take the view that public opinion will compel the Berlin government to refuse to comply with the demands of the United States. Others are equally certain Germany will abandon indiscriminate submarine warfare rather than sever relations with the greatest of the neutral powers.

The note had little effect on the stock market, which was steady at the opening. Little stock was offered, this being the last day before the Easter holidays. Many members of the Exchange already have left town and business is extremely limited.

So far as American stocks are concerned, there is now little business in them, owing to the restrictions imposed by the government. It is noted that the treasury has hardly any changes in the buying prices.

Admits of No Retreat

The Westminster Gazette says: "President Wilson's message to Congress is a serious and important document which betrays the occasion."

Referring to the President's warning, this newspaper adds: "Language of this kind between President Wilson and Germany leaves open a wide choice of courses of action. Germany is given the alternative of abandoning its submarine warfare or ceasing to permit the freedom of the seas. The tone of the message foreshadows in the latter case more than the mechanical wrath of diplomatic relations.

In concluding the article, the Westminster Gazette says: "President Wilson has mapped out for himself a line of action which admits of no retreat."

France Feels "Moral Joy" in Chance of U. S. Breaking With "Nation of Pirates"

By Associated Press

Paris, April 20. — The text of President Wilson's note to Germany arrived too late for publication in the morning papers, which comment briefly on the gravity of the situation. The Matin says:

"The action of Washington will have far-reaching consequences for the future of the United States. France awaits calmly the eventual rupture of an alliance which has given us greater sympathy than she already has given, but we will feel moral joy to see that noble nation break relations with a nation of pirates which precipitated the present world tragedy."

The Journal in reviewing American events, says that a rupture between the United States and Germany is imminent.

ELECTED TO COUNCIL

Special to the Telegraph

Hummelstown, Pa., April 20.—At a special meeting of the borough council called by President William Shoemaker, Russell Stoner was unanimously elected to fill the unexpired term of Councilman Henry Swope, who recently moved out of town.