

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.

Declaring Injuries Done Citizens of United States Are "Without Measure," President Calls For Guarantee Against Their Recurrence.

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

Germany must abandon her submarine attacks on merchant vessels. This is the demand of the United States, clear-cut and unequivocal.

It is for the future that Germany must give bond. Willing to accept from her a disavowal of responsibility for what has occurred, this Government, the note insists, must have absolute assurance that the offenses which have been committed will not be repeated.

The communication expresses the confident expectation of the United States "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 immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything to obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government in the past so wisely and so firmly contended."

The full text of the note as made public by the State Department follows:

Department of State, Washington, May 13, 1915. The Secretary of State of the American Embassy at Berlin:

Please call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs and, after reading to him this communication, leave with him a copy.

In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamer Lusitania on May 7, 1915, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 23 on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel Gulflight by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamer Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the Government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amazement.

Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German Government in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation, as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German Government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the Government of the United States was loth to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great government. It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial German Government concerning them with the utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German Government which will correct the unfortunate impressions 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 States has been apprised that the Imperial German Government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to

adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away.

This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality; and that it must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial Government accept, as of course, the rule that the lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality, or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

Rules of Humanity Violated. The Government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the Imperial German Government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine 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 her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts, it is understood, the Imperial German Government frankly admit. We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. 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.

American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

Warning No Palliation Of Unlawful Act. There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German Government, a formal warning, purporting to come from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States, and stating, in effect, that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right of free travel upon the seas would do so at his peril if his journey should take him within the zone of waters within which the Imperial German Navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of this Government, the Government of the United States. I do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Imperial German Government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning that an unlawful and inhuman act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

Attacks "Acts Of Lawlessness." Long acquainted as this Government has been with the character of the Imperial German Government and with the high principles of equity by which they have in the past been actuated and guided, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German naval authorities. It takes it for granted that, at least, within the practical possibilities of every such case, the commanders

even of submarines were expected to do nothing that could involve the lives of non-combatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or destruction. 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 immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

Prompt Action By Germany Wanted. The Government and people of the United States look to the Imperial German Government for just, prompt and enlightened action in this vital matter with the greater confidence because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special ties of friendship, but also by the explicit stipulations of the treaty of 1823 between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia.

Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

ITALY WILL SOON CAST HER LINE

Decisive Action Expected Within the Present Week.

French, Repulse Counter-Attacks At Steenstraete, Hold Positions Taken From Germans and Consolidate Their Gains.

London.—The following official statement was issued by the British War Office:

"The First Army has made a successful attack between Richebourg l'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 by bombing along the German 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 recapitulation of the western front was given out at the war office:

"Strong enemy troops have been attacking, north of Ypres, our positions of the canal at Steenstraete and Het Sas, without regard for their own losses. All attacks were repulsed. The battle at Steenstraete 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 Kaiser Will Quit United States.

Washington.—Dr. Bernard Dernburg, often referred to as the unofficial spokesman 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 Bradford, Of Iowa, Already Through High School.

Iowa City.—Helen Bradford, of Ottumwa, 10 years old, has made arrangements to enter the University of Iowa in September. She was graduated 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 for more than 10 years.

NOTABLE GAINS ALLIES CLAIM

Declare the German Counter Attack Failed.

Manifestations In Favor Of Intervention Joined In By Troops. Allies Pleased With Outlook.

Rome, via Paris.—Official announcement was made here that King Victor Emmanuel had declined to accept the resignation of Premier Salandra. The Salandra Cabinet is to be retained without change.

Although it was made known unofficially Saturday that Signor Salandra would remain at the head of the government, this announcement was received Sunday with great demonstrations of rejoicing and manifestations in favor of war. The delay in making the official announcement is said to have been due to efforts to bring about closer co-operation among the various Parliamentary sections.

During the interval the King received a number of prominent statesmen. Among them was Deputy Admiral Bettiolo, former Minister of Marine.

May Enlarge Cabinet. The Tribuna says there is a possibility that Premier Salandra will enlarge his Cabinet by including Signor Bettolo and Signor Pantano, former Minister of Agriculture; the latter as the representative of the radicals.

It is asserted that former Premier Giolitti will make a public statement to the effect that he had believed it possible to obtain from Austria concessions sufficient to avert war, but that once war is inevitable he will support the Cabinet.

TO BE BURIED AT HOME. Cunard Company Announces It Will Bring Lusitania Dead To New York.

New York.—The Lusitania's American dead, so far as identified, now lying at Queenstown and other towns in Ireland, will be brought to New York, according to a cablegram received here by the Cunard Line from Liverpool. The message said the company would transport the bodies across the sea, but when and by what vessel they would be brought was not stated.

A second cablegram confirmed the announcement, made in London, of the cancellation of the Mauretania's sailing from Liverpool, originally set for May 29. This, the lines' officials said, would necessitate arranging a new summer schedule of sailings.

The memorial services to be held in Liverpool for the victims of the Lusitania will be observed by the Cunard Line here with the closing of its offices between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. and the suspension during that hour of all work upon its docks.

MAURETANIA NOT TO SAIL. Cunard Line Cancels Departure Of Steamer From Liverpool.

London.—The sailing of the Cunard Line steamer Mauretania, sister ship of the Lusitania, advertised for May 29, has been canceled. The Mauretania recently had been doing duty as an auxiliary cruiser in the British Navy and it also has been reported that she had been used as a transport for troops. It had been the intention of the Cunard Line to have the vessel resume her regular passenger service between New York and Liverpool at the end of the present month, when she was to begin a fortnightly service across the Atlantic, alternating with the Lusitania.

SNOWSTORM AT POCONO LAKE. Sleet Falls Part Of Day and Half-Inch Ice Forms.

Allentown, Pa.—Automobile parties returning from Pocono Lake, Monroe county, report a heavy snowstorm there, which continued for more than an hour. The ground was covered when the snow turned to sleet, which fell the greater part of the day. Ice a half inch in thickness formed. Natives say that it was the first snowstorm that visited that section so late in May in many years.

PERU VOTES FOR PRESIDENT. Indications Seem To Favor Jose Pardo, Former Executive.

Lima, Peru.—General elections were held throughout Peru Sunday, but the balloting will not be concluded until Monday. The indications seem to favor the return of the former President, Jose Pardo, to the Presidency.

DANISH STEAMERS SUNK. Submarine Hits the Martha Off Aberdeen, Scotland; Crew Saved.

London.—The Danish steamer Martha was torpedoed and sunk off Aberdeen by a German submarine. Her crew of 18 were saved.

SUFFOLK MAYOR FINES SELF. Pleads Guilty To Speeding Auto and Pays \$11.75.

Suffolk, Va.—Mayor J. E. B. Holladay, of Suffolk, imposed a fine of \$11.75 on himself for exceeding the speed laws. The Mayor had a number of offenders before him accused of running their automobiles too fast and fined all found guilty of the charge. "J. E. B. Holladay is accused of the same offense," he said. "He pleads guilty and is fined \$10 and costs."

HEIR TO THRONE MAY DIE. Archduke Francis Joseph, Reported Fatally Wounded.

Paris.—A dispatch from Warsaw states that it is learned there from a well-informed source that Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, heir to the Austrian throne, was fatally wounded in the recent battle in Galicia. Splinters from an exploding bomb entered the Archduke's right leg, causing wounds that made it necessary to rush the Archduke to the military hospital at Konopitch at once.

CHANCES BRIGHT FOR WORLD COURT

Note of Optimism as Peace Congress Ends.

John H. Hammond Declares Their Support Is Certain Once Carnage In Europe Has Ended Plan To Be Outlined By Commission.

Cleveland, O.—The World Court Congress held its concluding session here with its delegates expressing the opinion that the latest movement toward world peace, as expressed in the congress' idea of an international court of justice, has been launched toward a conclusion that is bound to be successful.

"There are many who are inclined to believe the movement visionary," said John Hays Hammond, chairman. "These do not comprehend the information at the disposal of the men fostering the idea of a world court which will have a 'punch' because it will make arbitration obligatory and not optional."

"Assurances have come from all sides, including representative men of the nations now at war, that support of the plan for a world court is sure to ensue once the carnage in Europe has ended. These assurances are authoritative."

"While the congress has been in session we have received pledges of intended support to our plan from individuals and organizations all over the country. It is certain that public opinion in the United States will crystallize speedily into a determination to make this country a leading signatory to a league of nations."

The future plans of the congress were outlined in an address by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks. They include:

The winning over of public opinion in this country and abroad through the press and through the holding of conventions and conferences.

The formation of a committee to secure action pledging this country to the plan for a world court of justice.

The outlining of a formal plan for a world's court by a commission selected from the committee of one hundred of the congress.

A resolution, the only one presented to the congress, was adopted, continuing the committee of one hundred, which launched the present congress, with power to act in all future matters.

"It is the desire of this congress that persistent effort shall be made to realize the project of a world court," said the resolution, "for it is clear to the world that existing institutions for the prevention of war need strengthening and enlarging."

"The committee of one hundred will at once start work to secure action by our government in the matter," said Mr. Hammond at the conclusion of the congress.

"We hope to enlist the government to the extent that it will make the first advance looking forward to an agreement among nations."

The time and place of the next session will be determined by the committee of one hundred. The present organization is to be permanent.

WILL NOT CARRY CONTRABAND. Officials Of American Line Make Announcement.

New York.—Steamships of the American Line running between New York and Liverpool will not accept contraband of war as freight, it was announced here by the International Mercantile Marine Company, which operates the line. Vessels of the line fly the American flag. It was said that the line's decision was not the result of the German submarine activity nor the result of an order from Washington. As a matter of fact, line officials stated, no contraband had been carried since the outbreak of the war.

GERMANS RUSH TO NATURALIZE. Gain Of 300 Per Cent. Since Lusitania Disaster.

New York.—Since the sinking of the Lusitania, the number of Germans applying for naturalization in this city has increased nearly 300 per cent, it was stated by Naturalization Commissioner Weiser, in the Federal Building. Mr. Weiser added that the greatest number of applications for citizenship had come from Russians, and that the Germans were at the foot of the list until recently. Now they are side by side with the Russians, he declared.

DR. ALDERMAN NAMED. Head Of U. of V. Member Of Treaty Commission.

Washington.—Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, has been chosen for the second American member of the commission provided for in the peace treaty with Russia. The first, Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, already has been announced. W. S. Jennings, of Jacksonville, former governor of Florida, has been appointed member of a similar commission under the treaty with Paraguay.

MARINES RUSHED TO SUBDUE YAQUI

Will Land in Mexico, if Necessary, to Save Americans.

Refugees From the Colony At Esanzza To Be Given Haven Aboard United States Warships At Guaymas.

Los Angeles.—The Navy Department, according to a message received here, has instructed Admiral Howland to send a warship to Tobarit Bay, Mexico, to succor the American colony of Yaquis, which has been attacked by Yaqui Indians.

The Yaquis are retreating, according to a message received here which confirms the death of four Americans. The settlers are pursuing them.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels ordered the cruiser New Orleans, from Manzanillo to Guaymas, Mexico, to join the cruiser Raleigh in rendering any relief possible in the colony of Yaqui Valley, 15 or 20 miles inland.

Unofficial advices from Mexico stated that Governor Maytorena, of Villa Comandante in Sonora, already had dispatched a considerable body of troops to the scene, and it is hoped that their arrival will have relieved the colonists before the New Orleans reaches Guaymas.

Secretary Daniels said he had instructed Admiral Howland, commanding the Pacific Fleet, to make an investigation and report on the conditions of the Yaqui Valley on the basis of the press reports that several Americans had been killed there.

Under general naval rules the commanders of the Raleigh and the New Orleans would not hesitate to land bluejackets and marines at any point for the protection of Americans or other foreigners in an emergency. The secretary said, however, that no order for sending an armed party inland would be given by the department until Admiral Howland had reported the necessity of such action.

At present the warships are sent to Guaymas in the expectation that Americans in the interior who may be in danger will find their way to the coast, where they may be taken aboard ship.

Preliminary reports from American Consul Simplic, at Nogales, makes mention of the killing of William Stocker, in the American colony, under attack by Yaqui Indians south of Guaymas, but report the deaths of John Wilson and W. A. Fay and place another American, J. J. Donovan, among the missing.

ONE TORPEDO HIT LUSITANIA. German Report Tells Of Explosion In Side Ship.

Berlin, via Amsterdam to London.—From the report received from the submarine which sank the Cunard Line steamer Lusitania last Friday, the following official version of the incident is published by the admiralty staff, under the signature of Admiral Bencke:

"The submarine sighted the steamer, which showed no flag, May 7 at 2 1/2 o'clock P. M., central European time, on the southeast coast of Ireland in fine, clear weather.

"At 3:10 o'clock one torpedo was fired at the Lusitania which hit her starboard side below the captain's bridge. The detonation of the torpedo was followed immediately by a further explosion of extremely strong effect. The ship quickly listed to starboard and began to sink.

"The second explosion must be traced back to the ignition of quantities of ammunition inside the ship."

SUPREME COURT RUSHED. Postpones Argument On Pending Cases Till October 12.

Washington.—The Supreme Court postponed until October 12 next argument on all pending cases not yet heard. It will meet Monday, however, to render decisions, and will then announce the date of other decision days for the rest of the term. The court will probably adjourn for the summer about June 21.

WALL FALLS ON FIREMEN. Six Crushed In \$300,000 Blaze In Newark.

Newark, N. J.—Six firemen were crushed under a falling brick wall while fighting a \$300,000 fire which burned three four-story buildings of the leather manufacturing plant of George Stengel, Inc., here. Some of the firemen were so severely injured that they may not recover.

AMERICANS KILLED, REPORT

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CRUISER ASAMA FLOATED.

Japanese Warship Went Ashore On Mexican Coast.

Tokio.—The Japanese armored cruiser Asama, which ran ashore on the coast of Lower California on February 4, has been refloated, according to official announcement made here Monday. The Asama probably will be docked and repaired at San Francisco.

TACK CAUSES \$4,000 FIRE.

Farmer Steps Upon It and Drops Lighted Lamp.

Wilmington, Del.—Descending the stairs at his home, John Veale, a farmer near Harvey, Del., stepped upon a tack and dropped the lamp. This set fire to the house, a three-story stone structure, and it was destroyed, entailing a loss of more than \$4,000. He aroused his wife and two farm laborers and they escaped from the burning building in safety.

FROHMAN MET END COOLLY.

Why Fear Death? He Asked As Lusitania Went Down.

Queenstown, Ireland.—Rita Jolivet, the actress, states that she was with Frohman when the explosion occurred. They decided not to go in the boats. Frohman's last words were: "Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure in life." Then a wave swept over them.

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Archduke Francis Joseph, Reported Fatally Wounded.

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Helen Bradford, Of Iowa, Already Through High School.

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London.—The Danish steamer Martha was torpedoed and sunk off Aberdeen by a German submarine. Her crew of 18 were saved.

Venice this year imported 6,000 tons of American coal and ordered 25,000 tons for next year.

Germany's last year's potato crop amounted to 50,200,000 metric tons.