

## TEXT OF NOTE FORWARDED TO GERMANY THURSDAY

### ASKS FOR ASSURANCE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS WILL BE RESPECTED

INSISTS THAT LUSITANIA INCIDENT WAS VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL RULES OF WAR.

### FRIENDLY BUT FIRM THROUGHOUT

Repeats That Lusitania Was Not Armed and Carried No Arms or Ammunition When Cleared By U. S. Customs Officials—Demands That Measures Be Taken to Insure Proper Respect and Protection For American Lives and Property—Note Signed by Lansing as Secretary of State ad Interim.

Washington, June 10.—The United States, in its latest note to Germany formally asks the Imperial government for assurances that measures will hereafter be adopted to safeguard American lives and American ships on the high seas. The alternative in case of refusal is not stated.

Robert Lansing, secretary of state ad interim, signed the note, which had the approval of the president and the entire cabinet. The friendly terms characterized the document, which renews the representations made in the American communication after the Lusitania was sunk.

#### TEXT OF THE NOTE

Washington, June 10.—The text of the American rejoinder to the German government's reply to the note following the sinking of the Lusitania follows:

"The secretary of state ad interim to the American ambassador at Berlin. Department of State, Washington, June 9, 1915. "American Ambassador, Berlin:

"You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister of foreign affairs:

"In compliance with your excellency's request, I did not fail to transmit to my government immediately upon their receipt your note of May 28, in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 4, setting forth the conclusion so far as reached by the Imperial German government concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulflight. I am now instructed by my government to communicate the following in reply:

"The Government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German government, in discussing the cases of the Cushing and the Gulflight, of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships and the frank willingness of the Imperial German government to acknowledge its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships which have not been guilty of any hostile act by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established, and the government of the United States will in due course lay before the Imperial German government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

#### THE FALABA INCIDENT.

"With regard to the sinking of the steamer Falaba, by which an American citizen lost his life, the government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantmen, although the vessel had ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances, they have been in the minds of the statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the government of the United States does not understand that they have ever held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flying when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit to the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The government of the United States, however, does not understand the Imperial German government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the corusc which he took.

#### SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA.

"Your excellency's note in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, adverts at some length certain information which the Imperial German government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel, and your excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the government of the United States. It is stated in the note that the Lusitania was undoubtedly

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### ARREST GERMAN WHO SWORE SHIP CARRIED GUNS

GUSTAV STAHL, GERMAN RESERVIST, INDICTED FOR PERJURY.

#### FIRST RESULT OF INVESTIGATION

Made Affidavit That He Saw Four Hidden Guns on Lusitania Day Before Departure.

New York, June 10.—The federal grand jury's investigation to determine whether there was a conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with affidavits submitted by the German embassy to the state department to prove that there were guns aboard the Lusitania, was begun today.

The first result of the investigation was the arrest of Gustave Stahl, the German reservist, who made the affidavit submitted by the embassy, on a charge of perjury. He was sent to the toms in default of bail. Stahl swore that he saw four guns on the day before she sailed, and said he saw four concealed guns. The government has a statement from collector of Port Malorie and others showing that the steamer was unarmed.

### G. LANG ANDERSON DIES IN GREENVILLE

President of Malpecroft Cotton Mills of Liberty Succumbs to Heart Trouble.

Greenville, June 10.—The news of the sudden death of Mr. G. Lang Anderson, president of Malpecroft Cotton mill of Liberty, will bring sadness to the wide circle of his friends here and elsewhere. The end came without warning other than he had suffered with heart trouble for a long time, and he passed quietly away at 3 o'clock this morning without waking from sleep.

Mr. Anderson was president and treasurer of the Malpecroft Cotton mill of Liberty, S. C., and well known in business circles as a man of ability and sterling integrity, and he is everywhere recognized as one of the finest and highest type of character. He was a man of intellectual culture and pure Christian life. A lifelong member of the Methodist church, he filled many official positions in it. Up to recently he was superintendent of the Sunday school of Buncombe Street church, of which congregation he was a faithful steward to the last.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock from the late residence, and interment will be held at Williamston at 6 o'clock.

#### CARRANZA GENERAL LOSES ARM IN FIGHT

Washington, June 10.—General Obregon, Carranza's commander, in fighting at Leon against Villa, lost his right arm and narrowly escaped death by a shell while directing operations of the firing line. Consul Stillman cabled from Vera Cruz several days ago it was reported that Obregon was wounded, and this was confirmed in an official dispatch to the Carranza agency here today.

#### ABBEVILLE MAN KILLED WHEN ENGINE TURNS TURTLE

Abbeville, June 10.—Fred G. Link, of Abbeville, and Brooks of Atlanta, engineers on the Seaboard Railway, were killed when the engine turned over last night on the Birmingham division.

### GERMANY TO STAND FIRM IN FRYE CASE

CLAIM SINKING OF VESSEL JUSTIFIED BY ANCIENT TREATY.

#### WILLING TO PAY FOR DESTRUCTION

But Insists That Prussian-American Treaty of 1828 Gives Right to Destroy.

Washington, June 10.—Germany, in her note on the case of the William F. Frye, the American ship sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, informed the United States that it interprets the Prussian-American treaty of 1828 to mean that American vessels carrying contraband can be destroyed. Payment is promised for the destruction of the Frye, but the right to destroy is asserted as a logical inference from the language of the treaty.

Washington, June 10.—Germany's reply to second American note regarding the sinking of American ships in ship Wm. F. Frye by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, reached the state department today.

Cable advices from Berlin have stated that Germany's reply reiterates the stand taken in its original note acknowledging liability in the Frye case and referring it to a prize court. The United States government urged that the matter be transferred from the prize court to the Imperial German embassy here in order expedite a settlement.

The German answer insists that stopping of supplies to enemy belligerents may be affected by the destruction of contraband and destruction of ships carrying contraband without violation of treaty obligations.

It contends that a prize court is necessary to fix the amount of compensation; that there is no occasion for direct diplomatic negotiations, unless the prize court should fail to award compensation.

Obligation of belligerents to pay compensation remains, regardless of the action of the prize court, the note insists, and should the prize court fail to award compensation Germany would undertake to arrange an equitable indemnity. As a precaution and preliminary procedure, Germany suggests American claimants enter their claims on record.

Reply is Far Reaching. Officials interpreted Germany's reply in the Frye case to make the far-reaching claim of the rights to destroy any American vessel carrying contraband, while agreeing to pay damages for the act.

Two points made by United States are rejected by Germany. One was the statement that the United States government in its note of April 28, that prize court proceedings meant unnecessary delay, and that all matters concerned being susceptible of prompt settlement through diplomatic channels. The other was that the destruction of the Frye was "unquestionably a violation of obligations imposed upon the Imperial government under existing treaty stipulations between the United States and Prussia."

### DR. WHITE TO VISIT ANDERSON IN JULY

Will Attend Saluda Association Which Meets at Starr July 27, 28, 29.

In a letter received in Anderson from Dr. John E. White, who will take charge of the First Baptist church about September 1, he states that he will be in Anderson one day during the Saluda association which will be held at Starr on July 27, 28, 29.

For a time it was thought that Dr. White would not be able to visit Anderson before he could take charge in September, but he has been arranged so that he will be here for one day in August. He will go from here to Philadelphia where he will conduct meetings until late in the summer.

### BRYAN MAKES APPEAL TO AMERICAN PEOPLE TO JUSTIFY ACTION

### GERMANS FORCED TO RETREAT BEFORE REINFORCED SLAVS

WITHDRAW FORCES WHICH THREATENED RUSSIANS IN ENCIRCLING MOVEMENT—ITALIANS REPORT CAPTURE OF MONFALCONE.

London, June 10.—Russian reinforcements have arrived in the Baltic provinces and Galicia, and it is now their turn to attack. A German official communication tonight says that part of the German force in the Baltic, which was threatened by the encircling movement have been obliged to withdraw. Elsewhere they claim progress despite the stubborn Russian resistance.

Heavy fighting continues along the Italian front. The Italians claim to have taken Monfalcone, an important town near the coast. German submarines have sunk two British torpedo boats, ten fishing vessels and one steamer.

London, June 10.—Analysis of various official announcements of the last twelve hours of operations on European battlefields led British observers today to believe the western Russians have been successful in gaining a breathing space along the eastern front.

That stubborn opposition has been encountered by the Austro-German near the center of the line in Galicia is evidenced by Petrograd's statement that 2,000 Austro-German prisoners have been taken in a series of counter attacks near Przemyel.

According to Russian reports Austro-German forces southeast of Galicia have not been able to cross the Dniester river at any point other than Zurawana, which is forty miles from

Lemberg, and which they reached last Saturday.

Berlin contradicts this with the statement that the right wing of the army under General Liasingen has advanced far miles further and occupied Stanlahan an important railroad center.

In the west, the French make their usual report of slow progress accompanied by a repulse of German counter attacks. Berlin admits that the French are in possession of the entire village of Neuville, St. Vast, while only a fraction of "the labyrinth" is left in German hands.

From other portions of the French front come reports of minor advances.

According to Vienna, efforts of the Italians to cross the Isonzo river near Gorizia have been repulsed after a second engagement. It would appear that the Italians have met first difficult problem of invasion of Austria in this endeavor to cross the Isonzo, although they claim to have a foothold in some places on both banks.

Italians Capture Monfalcone. Rome, June 10.—The Italian war office today announced the capture of the Austrian town of Monfalcone, which is said to have been occupied after stubborn fighting along the Isonzo river.

Monfalcone is three miles east of the river and sixteen miles north of the city of Trieste, against which Italian invasion is presumably directed.

### ANSWER TO NOTE WILL BE DELAYED

No Comment By Germany Until Meyer Gerhard Makes Report.

Washington, June 10.—The United States note to Germany, concerning the sinking of the Lusitania which precipitated a crisis in President Wilson's cabinet, is believed to have reached United States Ambassador Gerard in Berlin tonight. He is expected to present the note to the German foreign office tomorrow.

It is understood here Germany won't answer the note until Meyer Gerhard, the German ambassador's special envoy, has reached Berlin, and outlines to Germany the United States viewpoint. It is estimated this will require a week to ten days.

The note, although friendly in tone, firmly reiterates the demand for reparation for the loss of American lives in the Lusitania disaster, and states clearly and earnestly the United States viewpoint. It is estimated this will require a week to ten days.

### DISTRICT MANAGER VISITED ANDERSON

Mr. W. W. Collier of Greenville District Manager So. Bell Telephone Co.

Mr. W. W. Collier, district manager of the Southern Bell Telephone company, with headquarters in Greenville, spent yesterday in Anderson looking over the local exchange system which is to be installed in the Hotel Chiquola.

Mr. Collier is traveling in his automobile and is visiting all the exchanges in his district. Reports show that he is one of the widest awake district managers in the system and he does everything possible to make the service better.

### SLAYER LYNCHED BY ILLINOIS MOB

Several Injured When Friends Attempted Rescue—Militia to Maintain Order.

Johnston City, Ill., June 10.—John Strands, who was arrested in connection with the murder last night of Edward Chapman, a wealthy farmer was taken from jail here this afternoon by a mob and lynched. Several persons were injured when Strands' friends, members of the foreign colony tried to rescue him after he had been suspended several minutes. Militia is en route here tonight to prevent rioting between the townspeople and foreigners.

### BANKERS CONVENE ON NEXT MONDAY

Andersonians Will Leave For Isle of Palms on Monday.

Many of the bankers of this city will leave on next Monday afternoon for the Isle of Palms, where they will go to attend the South Carolina Bankers' association. The officers of this association for 1914-15 are C. J. Shannon, Jr., of Camden, president; John W. Simpson of Spartanburg, vice president, and Lee G. Holleman of this city, secretary-treasurer.

The association will be in session for two days, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 15 and 16, and on the night of the last day a banquet will be served by the Charleston bankers. During the two days many prominent speakers will address the association on important subjects of interest to bankers.

Another Victim of Submarine. London, June 10.—The British steamship Erna Bolt has been torpedoed and sunk off Harwick by a German submarine. Members of the crew was saved.

WILL ASK NO MERCY IF VERDICT DOESN'T FAVOR HIM.

### GOOD INTENTIONS NOT SUFFICIENT

Says Note Is Return of Ultimatum. By Action.

Washington, June 10.—William Jennings Bryan, in an appeal addressed to the American people tonight, asks them to bear him out before passing sentence on him by laying down the portfolio of secretary of state in the midst of international stress. Confidence in the public will credit him with honorable intentions, Bryan frankly says good intentions are not enough and if the public verdict is against him he asks no mercy. Interpreting the American action which he refused to sign as one forming to the old system of diplomatic standards, procedure of which are "written in characters of blood on almost every page of human history," characterizing himself as the champion of a new system—persuasion instead force—Bryan pleads for the United States to lead the world to peace. Tomorrow Bryan will issue another statement, an appeal, he says, to German-Americans.

Bryan says: "You now have before you the note to Germany which it would have been my official duty to sign had I remained secretary of state. I ask you to sit in judgment upon my decision to resign rather than share the responsibility for it. I am sure you will credit me with honorable motives but that is not enough."

Good intention could not atone a mistake at such a time, on such subject and under such circumstances. If your verdict is against me, I have no mercy; I desire none if I have acted unwisely. A man in public life must act according to his conscience but however conscientiously he acts he must be prepared to accept with his own errors may bring upon him the punishment from ostracism or execution. But hear me before you pass sentence.

"The president and I agree in principle; we desire a peaceful solution to a dispute which has arisen between the United States and Germany. We only desire it, but with equal fervor we pray for it, but we differ irreconcilably as to the means of securing it. If it were merely a personal difference it would be a matter of 5.00 moment, for all the presumptions are on his side—the presumption that go with power and authority. 2.75 is your president; I am a private citizen without office or title—but c of the hundred million of inhabitants. But the real issue is not between 2.75 persons; it is between systems, 2.75 I rely for vindication wholly upon the strength of the forces which Germany employ in dealing with other there are two which are 2.50 eminent and antagonistic—force 2.50 persuasion. Force speaks with firmness and acts through the ultimate persuasion employs argument, cool investigation and depends upon negotiations. Force represents the standards of the old system rather than to the rules of the new, and cheerfully admit that it is abundant supported by precedent—precedent written in characters of blood upon almost every page of human history. Austria furnishes the most recent precedent; it was Austria's firmness that dictated the ultimatum against Serbia, which set the world at the war in Europe is the ripe fruit of the old system."

"This is what firmness, supported force, has done in the old world; shall we invite it to cross the Atlantic? Already the fingers of our country have caught the cables of the dogs of war; shall the opposite (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)