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Germany's Note Fails To Give Final Answer

No Decision as to Demands Made by United States Until Government at Washington Has Replied in Turn to Communication From von Jagow—No Intention to Submit Neutral Ships in War Zone to Attacks by Submarines or Aeroplanes.

Berlin, May 30.—Germany withholds its final decision on the demands advanced by the United States government in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania until the receipt of an answer from the United States to the note which Herr von Jagow, the foreign minister, has delivered to Ambassador Gerard, in reply to the American note received by the German government on May 15. In its reply the German government declares that it is not its intention to submit neutral ships in the war zone, which are guilty of no hostile acts, to attacks by submarine or aeroplane; that it is investigating the circumstances in connection with the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulflight and that in all cases where neutral vessels, through no fault of their own, have been damaged Germany will pay indemnification.

The reply urges that in the case of the Lusitania, which Germany alleges, was armed and carried large stores of war munitions, "it was acting in justified self-defense in seeking with all the means of warfare at its disposition to protect the lives of the soldiers by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy."

Pass Back to British.

The German government recalls the proposals submitted by the United States government to Berlin and London, designed to end the submarine warfare and the shutting out of food supplies from Germany which, it declares, failed of their purpose because of the refusal of the British government to agree to them.

The following is the text of the German note made public today:

"The undersigned has the honor to submit to Ambassador Gerard the following answer to the communication of May 15 regarding the injury to American interests through German submarine warfare.

"The imperial government has submitted the communication of the American government to a thorough investigation. It entertains also a keen wish to co-operate in a frank and friendly way in clearing up a possible misunderstanding which may have arisen in the relations between the two governments through the events mentioned by the American government.

"Regarding, firstly, the cases of the American steamers Cushing and Gulflight. The American embassy has already been informed that the German government has no intention of submitting neutral ships in the war zone, which are guilty of no hostile acts, to attack by submarines or aviators. On the contrary, the German forces have repeatedly been instructed most specifically to avoid attacks on such ships.

"If neutral ships in recent months have suffered through the German submarine warfare, owing to mistakes in identification, it is a question only of quite isolated and exceptional cases, which can be attributed to the British government's abuse of flags, together with the suspicion or culpable behavior of the masters of the ships.

The German government in all cases in which it has been shown by its investigations that a neutral ship, not itself at fault, was damaged by

German submarines or aviators, has expressed regret over the unfortunate accident and, if justified by conditions, has offered indemnification.

Cushing and Gulflight.

"The cases of the Cushing and the Gulflight will be treated on the same principles. An investigation of both cases is in progress the result of which will presently be communicated to the embassy. The investigation can, if necessary, be supplanted by an international call on the international commission of inquiry as provided by article 3 of the Hague agreement of October 18, 1907.

"When sinking the British steamer Falaba the commander of the German submarine had the intention of allowing the passengers and crew a full opportunity for a safe escape. Only when the master did not obey the order to heave to, but fled and summoned help by rocket signals, did the German commander order the crew and passengers by signals and megaphone to leave the ship within ten minutes. He actually allowed them 23 minutes' time and fired the torpedo only when suspicious craft were hastening to the assistance of the Falaba.

"Regarding the loss of life by the sinking of the British passenger steamer Lusitania, the German government has already expressed to the neutral governments concerned its keen regret that citizens of their states lost their lives.

"On this occasion the imperial government, however, can not escape the impression that certain important facts having a direct bearing on the sinking of the Lusitania may have escaped the attention of the American government.

"In the interest of a clear and complete understanding, which is the aim of both governments, the imperial German government considers it first necessary to convince itself that the information accessible to both governments about the facts of the case is complete and in accord. The government of the United States proceeds on the assumption that the Lusitania could be regarded as an ordinary unarmed merchantman. The imperial government allows itself in this connection to point out that the Lusitania was one of the largest British merchant ships, built with government funds as an auxiliary cruiser and carried expressly as such in the navy list issued by the British admiralty.

"It is further known to the imperial government from trustworthy reports from its agents and neutral passengers, that for a considerable time practically all the more valuable British merchantmen have been equipped with cannon and ammunition and other weapons and manned with persons who have been specially trained in serving guns. The Lusitania, too, according to information received here, had cannon aboard, which were mounted and concealed below decks.

"The imperial government, further, has the honor to direct the particular attention of the American government to the fact that the British admiralty in confidential instruction issued in February, 1915, recommended its mercantile shipping not only to seek protection under neutral flags, but also, while disguised to attack

islands that he didn't read the president's Lusitania note.

Received For School Assistance.

The amount of \$25 was on Monday received by Superintendent of Education Geo. D. Brown for use as indicated:

To enlarge the library in St. Luke's school district No. 13, \$5.

To purchasing supplementary reading books for St. Luke's school, in St. Luke's school district, No. 13, \$5.

To enlarge library in Rutherford school, in district No. 23, \$5.

To enlarge library in Chippells school, in district No. 39, \$5.

To enlarge library in Pressley school, in district No. 39, \$5.

German submarines by ramming. As a special incitation to merchantmen to destroy submarines the British government also offered high prizes and has already paid such rewards.

Not as "Undeclared."

"The imperial government, in view of these facts, indubitably known to it, is unable to regard British merchantmen in the zone of naval operations specified by the admiralty staff of the German navy as 'undeclared.' German commanders consequently are no longer able to observe the customary regulations of the prize law, which they before always followed.

"Finally the imperial government must point out particularly that the Lusitania on its last trip, as on earlier occasions, carried Canadian troops and war material, including no less than 5,400 cases of ammunition intended for the destruction of the brave German soldiers who are fulfilling their duty with self-sacrifice and devotion in the fatherland's service.

"The German government believes it was acting in justified self-defense in seeking with all the means of warfare at its disposition to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy.

"The British shipping company must have been aware of the danger to which the passengers aboard the Lusitania were exposed under these conditions. The company in embarking them, notwithstanding this, attempted deliberately to use the lives of American citizens as protection for the ammunition aboard and acted against the clear provisions of the American law which expressly prohibits the forwarding of passengers on ships carrying ammunition and provides a penalty therefor. The company, therefore, is wantonly guilty of the death of so many passengers.

Explosion of Ammunition.

"There can be no doubt, according to the definite report of the submarine's commanders, which is further confirmed by all information, that the quick sinking of the Lusitania was primarily attributable to the explosion of the ammunition shipment caused by a torpedo. The Lusitania passengers would otherwise, in all probability, have been saved.

"The imperial government considers the above mentioned facts independent to the attentive examination of the American government.

"The imperial government, while withholding its final decision on the demands advanced in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania until receipt of an answer from the American government, feels impelled in conclusion to recall here and now that it took cognizance with satisfaction of the mediatory proposals submitted by the United States government to Berlin and London as a basis for a modus vivendi for conducting the maritime warfare between Germany and Great Britain. The imperial government, by its readiness to enter upon a discussion of these proposals, then demonstrated its good intentions in ample fashion. The realization of these proposals was defeated, as it well known, by the declinatory attitude of the British government.

"The undersigned takes occasion, etc.

(Signed) "Jagow."

The Phrenakosmians.

The following officers have been elected by the Phrenakosmian society for the first term of the 1915-16 session: P. Monroe, president; R. L. Ballentine, vice president; C. E. Ridenhour, recording secretary; R. W. Sease, assistant recording secretary; S. M. Derrick, treasurer; E. J. Dickert, prosecuting critic; C. O. Bull, sergeant-at-arms; W. L. Epting, chaplain; N. Langford, monthly orator; J. W. Swindler and J. H. Williams, query committee; T. Senn and O. W. Bundrick, executive committee; C. D. Hipp, G. B. Derrick and B. F. Kaiser, first, second and third reporting critics, respectively; V. E. Wessinger and A. R. Boring, excuse and appeal committee.

THE NEWS OF PROSPERITY.

The Commencement in High School Now on—Music Recital. Personals.

Special to The Herald and News.

Prosperity, May 31.—Mr. J. A. Counts has returned from Orangeburg, where he attended the K. of P. convention.

Dr. G. Y. Hunter, president of the Live Stock association, made an able address to the association in Columbia on Friday evening.

Mrs. John Barre has returned to Bamberg, after a visit to her cousin, Mr. J. D. Quattlebaum.

Miss Ethel Counts is attending Winthrop college commencement.

Miss Annie Mae Gibson is visiting in Greenwood.

Mr. Vernon Wheeler, who has been teaching in Ridgeway, is home for the summer.

Miss Lilla Kebler has gone to Newberry to visit her sister, Mrs. Wm. Johnson.

Mr and Mrs P. L. Langford have gone to Rock Hill to attend commencement and be present at the graduation of their daughter, Miss Annie Lee.

Miss Nannie Wheeler is home from Summerland college.

The following Winthrop girls are home: Misses Marguerite Wise, Mary DeWalt Hunter, Katie Moe Nance and Ruby Wheeler.

Mrs. Julia Quattlebaum has gone to Bamberg, after spending several weeks with her son, Mr. J. D. Quattlebaum.

Miss Susie Langford is attending Columbia college commencement, at which institution her sister, Miss Mary, graduates this week.

Mr. L. M. Wise is home from Ellenton, where he taught the past session.

Miss Nannie Simpson, after spending several weeks with Miss Victoria Crosson, has gone to Columbia to spend the summer.

Mrs. J. D. Quattlebaum has returned from a visit to Columbia.

Miss Rosa Ridgell, of Batesburg, visited her aunt, Mrs. J. L. Wise, last week.

Mrs. J. C. Schumpert, of Columbia, and Miss Eugenia Adams, of Baltimore, are the guests of Miss Annie Moseley.

Mr. A. H. Kohn, of Columbia, was a business visitor here Saturday.

Mr. G. D. Brown has returned from a week's stay in Savannah.

Mrs. C. G. Barrier, of Little Mountain, is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. S. J. Kohn.

Misses Lila and Doris Kinard, of Little Mountain, are here attending commencement.

Miss Ellie Cousins, of Newberry, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Merchant.

Mr. Ray Gibson, of Columbia, is home for a few days.

Prof. J. S. Wheeler spent Monday at Summerland college.

Mrs. Alma Nance and Miss Cairo Wyche have returned from several days' stay in Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Cromer, of Pomaria, spent the week-end with Mr. N. E. Oxner.

Miss Alda Rae Wheeler has as her guest Miss Helen Nichols, of Silverstreet.

Miss Maud Livingston, of Abbeville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. E. Schumpert.

Mr. J. M. Black, who has been teaching in Orangeburg, is home for the summer.

The R. F. D. boys attended the county R. F. D. convention in Newberry Monday.

The commencement exercises of the Prosperity High school began last Sunday in Grace church, when Rev. J. W. Carson, of the A. R. P. church at Newberry, delivered the school sermon. Mr. Carson took for his subject, "To What Purpose is This Waste?" The question was asked by Judas when he beheld Mary anointing the feet of Christ. "The world," Mr. Carson said, "has ever contrasted the noble unselfishness of Mary with the great selfishness of Judas. This has been told of Mary the world around as a memorial to her; this sweet expression of her love. Now in the face of this question: 'What is waste?' If this anointment had been used to anoint Mary's own head we might have called it waste, a costly bunch of flowers to adorn our parlor may be useless extravagance, but the same flowers sent to an aged mother, a sorrowing soul, or as a message of love would be of the brightest usefulness. That which is used in a selfish and a personal way

therefore we may speak of in the highest sense as waste. But that which is prompted by a noble unselfishness and is actuated by the spirit of Christ is not waste." The speaker said, "One of the great natural sins of America has been extravagance," and warned the young girls and boys to cultivate the habit and spirit of economy and to make a proper use of the many blessings God has bestowed upon them.

The school exercises will be continued this week as follows: Monday night, boys' declamation contest; Tuesday night, girls' elocution contest; Wednesday night, exercises by the graduating class.

The music pupils of Mrs. J. F. Browne will give their annual piano recital in the city hall Friday evening, beginning at 8:30. Public cordially invited.

Miss Josephine May, a member of the graduating class of the Prosperity High school, entertained Monday afternoon in honor of her class. The home was beautifully decorated in flowers of the season. The game of the afternoon was progressive rook, after which a delightful two course luncheon was served by Misses Elizabeth May and Ruth Howard.

"CHICORA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN"

To Be Name of Consolidated College. Institution to Be Located in Columbia.

The State, 29th.

Trustees of Chicora college, comprising now both the Chicora plant in Greenville and the College for Women property in Columbia, issued a statement yesterday, as the outcome of a final conference in Columbia, in which they said that their former recommendation to the presbyteries, that Chicora be removed to Columbia ("or the suburbs" and that the name be changed to "Chicora College for Women," had been "reaffirmed" and that the board "hopes and believes" the presbyteries will adopt this recommendation and give the college in its new location "their enthusiastic and constant support." The statement refers also to "a tentative effort looking to an issue of bonds with which to finance the college in its new location" and says the trustees heartily appreciate the "encouragement already given them" in that effort.

Following is the statement, which was made public by order of the board, through the clerk, the Rev. S. C. Byrd, D. D., of Greenville:

"It will be a matter of interest to the citizens of Columbia and to the readers of the papers generally to learn that after mature deliberation and frank conference with the trustees of the College for Women, the trustees of Chicora college have reaffirmed the following recommendations, viz.:

"Second, That the board hereby recommends to the presbyteries having rightful possession and control of Chicora college.

"1. That Chicora college be removed from Greenville, S. C., to Columbia, S. C., or the suburbs.

"2. That the name of the college be changed from Chicora college to Chicora College for Women."

"It is the purpose of the board to urge upon the presbyteries the importance of adopting these recommendations, and giving their college in its new location their enthusiastic and constant support. This the board hopes and believes the presbyteries will do."

"Should the foregoing expectation be justified, the trustees of Chicora college cordially invite the citizens of Columbia and the presbyteries of the entire State to unite with them in an effort to realize in Chicora College for Women all that is best and worthiest in the aspirations that the friends and alumni of Chicora college and the College for Women have cherished in connection with the future of these respective institutions.

"The trustees can not close this announcement without acknowledging and expressing their hearty appreciation of the encouragement already given them in a tentative effort looking to an issue of bonds with which to finance the college in its new location."

To Be Married.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Higgins announce the engagement of their daughter, Annie, to John E. Mildrow, of Bishopville, the marriage to take place the latter part of June.—The State.

ONLY DISAPPOINTMENT AT GERMANY'S NOTE

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY WILL BE PROMPT.

Disatisfaction at Failure to Answer Demands Reflected in Government Circles at Washington.

Washington, May 30.—Germany's reply to the American note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania with a loss of more than 100 American lives produced a feeling of profound disappointment here. Dissatisfaction at the failure of Germany to answer the demands of the United States was reflected in government circles generally.

President Wilson had retired before the text arrived, but from a reading of the summary published today and Ambassador Gerard's forecast, he had an accurate impression of what it contained.

Secretary Bryan would make no comment. Other cabinet officers were reticent, but there was little concealment anywhere that the answer from Berlin had produced a grave situation in the relations between the United States and Germany. Just what course of action the United States will pursue is undetermined.

Press dispatches giving the text of the reply came during the evening and were sent to the white house. The official text from Ambassador Gerard arrived just before midnight and will be placed before the president early tomorrow. There will be a cabinet meeting Tuesday.

From a previous knowledge of President Wilson's position, it was generally predicted tonight that a prompt answer would be sent to Berlin, perhaps within 24 or 48 hours. This is expected to give the American government's understanding of the facts—that the Lusitania was unarmed and carried no concealed guns, that she sailed from the United States a peaceful merchantman, and that under all rules of international law and humanity, the vessel should have been visited and searched and her passengers transferred to a place of safety, whether she carried ammunition or not. American law does not prohibit ammunition from being carried on passenger ships, it will be asserted, but only self-exploding material, and liners in the past have been permitted to carry arms and ammunition by special ruling of the state department on the meaning of the federal statutes.

Germany's failure even to discuss the reparation demand by the American note and evasion of the request that guarantees be given that American vessels and lives be not endangered in the future are the main points, however, to which the United States government, it was generally believed tonight, would advert in the second note. The expression of regret and offers of reparation for unintentional attacks on neutral ships are expected to have little weight in determining the nature of the response of the United States. When the note of May 13 was sent it was pointed out that such promises did not remove the risks to which American vessels and lives were subjected—and to support this contention, the United States will add, it is said, that the American steamer Nebraskan was torpedoed without warning within the last few days.

While it is generally thought the United States will answer Germany's request for facts with a restatement of the circumstances as recited in the American note of May 13, the promptness with which the reply will be dispatched is counted upon to serve as an indication that the American government wishes an early answer and does not desire to engage in a protracted diplomatic discussion.

Persons close to President Wilson have learned that he is determined to obtain reparation for the Lusitania victims and assurance of respect for American rights in future, and that failing this, he would hesitate to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

In German quarters here tonight it was again reiterated that the Lusitania was armed.

To controvert this, the United States has proof gathered before the American note was sent, that there were no guns aboard. Furthermore the British government entered into an informal agreement with the United States early in the war to see that no British vessels left American ports armed.