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Germany's Note Fails to 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 Gulfight 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 subjected the communication of the American government to a thorough investigation. It entertains also a keen wish to cooperate 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 Gulfight. 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 attacks 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 suspicious 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 Gulfight.

"The cases of the Cushing and the Gulfight 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 regrets 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 instructions issued in February 1915, recommended its mercantile shipping not only to seek protection under neutral flags, but also, while disguised to attack 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 "Undefended."

"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 'undefended.' 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

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U. S. WILL RELIEVE STARVING MEXICANS

WARRING CLANS MUST REACH AGREEMENT

President Wilson Makes Statement Public on Tuesday, but it is Understood That Demand Will Be Made by United States to Cease Fighting.

Washington, May 30.—There were plain indications tonight that from now on the administration will vigorously seek to end the chaos in Mexico. Until President Wilson makes public on Tuesday a statement he has prepared, details of his plans will not be known, but it was understood tonight the various Mexican leaders will be informed that the time has come for them to stop fighting between themselves and agree on a government which the United States can recognize.

It is expected that the statement will recite famine conditions in the Southern republic as Duval West and other government agents have portrayed them. The president will point out how patiently the American government has waited for the Mexican factions to adjust the problem themselves, and how helpless the Mexican people generally have become in the hands of the military elements.

The statement, which is to be sent to all factional leaders, will not announce the course the United States expects to follow in case an agreement does not result, but will point out that conditions have become intolerable and must be remedied by outside influences if there are no elements in the country with sufficient capacity to wrest the republic from its state of anarchy. The advisability of placing an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition to Mexico has been urged as one means of putting a stop to fighting there.

Conditions in Mexico.

A Red Cross statement issued tonight pictured conditions among the Mexican civilian population as deplorable with famine spreading from city to city and through the outlying districts.

"Conditions are growing steadily worse," said the statement. "At Monterey several thousands are fed daily. Farmers from the surrounding country are coming to the city to buy corn, but can not obtain it. Multitudes are on the verge of starvation.

"At Durango the government's efforts to keep down the price of food supplies failed. Food supplies are becoming so scarce and the cost so high that the poorer classes are unable to buy.

"At Tampico all food is about exhausted. Conditions in outlying districts are worse, and tales of the starvation of the poor people are constantly coming into the city.

"At Vera Cruz and in the surrounding country famine conditions prevail. At Jalapa the general conditions of the town is appalling. Money was raised by the chamber of commerce to relieve the distress and corn was imported, but the funds were soon exhausted. Most distressing scenes took place at the municipal hall when these rations were distributed. Some 2,500 women were collected at 7 o'clock in the morning to get in line for the distribution, which began at 11 o'clock. Many after waiting for hours went home crying, for the supply ran out, and, summing up the case, it means the practical starvation of the town.

Fatal Rush for Corn.

"On the west coast the inhabitants are reported as starving. When a boat load of corn was brought into Acapulco the rush of the people was so great that several children were trampled to death and a number of women injured.

"In Mexico City the situation is grave. As early as March 100,000 persons were reported suffering from hunger. Conditions have grown worse and many are starving. For the food

AMERICAN SURGEONS FOR WAR HOSPITAL

Three Universities to Send 32 Surgeons and 75 Nurses at Britain's Request.

New York Times.

England has called on American surgeons to man her newest and largest field hospital. The medical schools of Columbia, Johns Hopkins and Harvard universities, as the three foremost centres of medical learning in this country, offered to supply the men and nurses, and a cablegram has been received from the director general of the English Army Medical Corps accepting the offer.

Thirty-two surgeons and physicians and 75 nurses will be sent by the three American universities to man the hospital. The first detachment will sail about the middle of June.

Sir William Osler, former professor of medicine in Oxford university, conceived the idea of having the new field hospital manned by American surgeons, picked by men with whom he was professionally associated in this country. The idea met the approval of Lord Kitchener. Sir William cabled to the three universities that England thought very highly of the work done by volunteer American surgeons, but that he was anxious to add to the laurels won by medical men from the United States by having a unit in charge of men sponsored by the three American medical schools most highly thought of in Europe.

As the result of a conference of the heads of the three schools, Dr. Wilton Martin of Columbia, Dr. Edward H. Nichols of Harvard, and Dr. J. M. T. Finney of Johns Hopkins were named to plan the work. The leading medical men of the three institutions, including such men as Dr. Harvey Cushing of Harvard, Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, dean of the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Drs. William H. Welch and W. S. Baer of Johns Hopkins have lent their advice and counsel.

Pythians Propose Fight On Plague.

(Columbia Record.)

The proposal of the establishment of a tuberculosis sanitarium by the Knights of Pythias order in this State was yesterday referred to a special committee of which Rev. Louis J. Bristow, of Abbeville, is chairman, by the grand lodge, in annual session at Orangeburg. This committee was requested to report their findings relative to the practicability of the effort at a subsequent session of this meeting.

Mr. Bristow is chairman of the board of trustees of the State Baptist Hospital, at Columbia, and is regarded as being well informed of matters relative to the operation of such institutions as this the Knights of Pythias proposed establishing.

Home From School.

Miss Charlotte Brown, who has spent the past year at Chicora, and Misses Rebecca Jones, Nellie Hardin, Marion Cason, and Marion Mabry, who are all Winthrop girls, are at home much to the delight and pleasure of their friends.

supplies that remain, fabulous prices have been reached, so only the rich can buy. Epidemics prevail and medicine is prohibitory in price. The city has 600,000 inhabitants in danger of perishing from hunger, misery and epidemic. Six food riots have occurred."

While the Red Cross was giving this statement the Carranza agency was making public a telegram from Vera Cruz, declaring there was no possibility of a famine and that the shortage of food was serious only in Mexico City, where the Villa-Zapata government controls.

LATEST WAR NEWS

Russians Claim Success on San Petrograd, May 31, (via London)—The battle of the San in the vicinity of Przemysl is developing in favor of the Russians according to an official announcement given out today. The Russians between May 12 and May 24 captured nearly 19,000 of their antagonists.

The text of the communication follows: "In the Shavli region, in Kovno province, the Germans continue to resist our offensive with violent fire, but the fighting in this district continues to our advantage.

"On the front between the river Pilica and the upper Vistula, we captured between May 12 and May 24, 209 officers and 18,617 of the rank and file.

"In Galicia the battle on the San river also is developing in our favor. Our troops have successfully sustained the offensive and last night they crossed the River Luacezowka and occupied the village of Monasterz, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

"The offensive of the enemy along the front from Jaroslau to Radymno in an easterly direction, has been stopped by our fire.

"On other sectors of our front there were no important changes during Saturday."

Teutonic Attack Appears Checked.

London, May 31.—The great battle on the San, to which the Russians fell back after retreating over half of Galicia, still rages, but the Russians assert that they have assumed the offensive. London takes this statement to mean that another mighty German effort has expended itself.

Though the fate of Przemysl is still uncertain, allied circles contend that the Austro-Germans have failed to crush the Russians in Galicia and that their rush forward, costing thousands of lives, has fallen short, just as did the repeated thrusts at Waysaw and Calais.

The official Austrian statement tonight claims no noteworthy advances in the East, dismissing the Przemysl region with the brief declaration that "the fighting continues" and asserting that there have been no serious engagements elsewhere on the Eastern front.

The Russians claim victories virtually all along the entire front, especially beyond the Dneister where they say they have taken 7,000 prisoners.

In the West neither side has done much of late, although the French continue gnawing around Arras, and there has been hard fighting along the Yser.

Italy has retaliated for the Austrian air and naval raids along her east coast by bombarding Pola, the Austrian naval base, from a dirigible, while Italian destroyers have made a dash on Monfalcone, doing considerable damage to Austrian shipping and getting away unscratched.

German submarines have been active, the news tonight adding one more neutral vessel to the growing list of victims. This was the Danish steamer Soborg, sunk 40 miles northeast of the Tyne. All hands were rescued.

The English press is following the German and American exchanges in the Lusitania tragedy with the keenest interest and there is much speculation as to the probable American action.

Press Invasion From the South.

Italian Frontier (via Paris), May 31.—The Italian invasion of the province of Trent is progressing from the south along the Adige and Chinese rivers, from the west across the Tonale pass and from the east by way of Lavarone plateau. The attack of the Italians is continuing all along the zigzag frontier up to the highest part north of where they have occupied the Ampezzo valley, together with the town of Cortina.

Cortina is the junction of several railroads, the most important being that from Pieve di Cadore, which leads to Toblach along the Drava valley.

OMAR TEMPLE ISSUES CALL

Band, Drum Corps and Patrol Ask Attention.

Columbia, May 31.—If plans of Omar Temple now forming and the efforts of the potentate and nobles of the Shrine succeed, South Carolina will claim a large place in the sun at the meeting of the Imperial Shrine in Seattle, Wash., in July. It had been expected that the temple would be able to bear the expense of the band and patrol to the Washington metropolis, but at the ceremonial session it was found that the state of the treasury would not permit. The men of the two organizations were not dismayed and at once set about seeking other ways of bringing the mountain to Mahomet when Mahomet could not go to the mountain.

A meeting was held in Charleston, at which Potentate R. A. Cooper and Recorder Henry A. Strohecker met Capt. Pierre Mazyk of the band, Capt. G. J. McDowell of the patrol, Lieut. Frank Ehrlich, Lieut. Parrott, Lieut. Freyschmidt and Noble Boineau, chief musician of the band.

It was decided at the meeting to request the potentate to issue a call on members of Omar temple for a contribution of \$10 each to defray the expenses of the two organizations to Seattle and return. The individual members of the organizations will raise \$2,000. The expense of the trip will be about \$8,000, leaving about \$6,000 to be raised by the members of the temple. With the potentate as chairman, a committee has been appointed to look after the matter. This committee is composed of Pierre Mazyk, G. J. McDowell, Frank Ehrlich, Junius Parrott, Charles E. Boineau and W. F. Gray.

The potentate has addressed a letter to every Shriner in South Carolina urging him to come to the support of the band and patrol.

Frank E. Ehrlich of Columbia has been named as treasurer of the fund and remittances will be made to him. The funds must be in the hands of Mr. Ehrlich not later than June 10 and the Shriners of the State will have to work with a will to raise the necessary amount.

Mr. Ehrlich has communicated with prominent members of the temple in various cities of the State urging their cooperation and it is believed that the amount will be readily subscribed.

The members of the patrol reside at Charleston and Sumter, while the band and drum corps members live at Columbia. The progress of the organizations in the two years of their existence has been remarkable and their performances have featured all ceremonial sessions since their organization.

It is believed that the South Carolina representatives will take high rank with the several hundred bands and patrols to attend the meeting of the Imperial Shrine at Seattle.

WOMEN ARRESTED IN BERLIN

An American Woman and Her Daughter are Charged With Insulting German Officer.

Berlin, May 27.—Charged with insulting a German officer, Mrs. Harriet Boyce and daughter, of San Francisco, have been sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment in the Bavarian town of Lindau.

Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has sent a memorial to the German foreign office in their behalf. Pending action mother and daughter are out on bail.

Especially interesting is the occupation by the Italians of the heights in southern Trentino, where the Chiese valley joins the Ampolla valley. It was at this point that the Italian volunteers in the war of 1848 penetrated and also where Garibaldi in 1866 established his headquarters, radiating his action thence in the Giudicaria region.