

Rejects Two Points Made in Note from the United States

Two points made by the United States are rejected by Germany. One was the statement of the American government in its note of April 28 that prize court proceedings meant unnecessary delay, all matters concerned being susceptible of prompt settlement through diplomatic channels.

The text of the German reply follows: "Foreign Office, Berlin, June 7, 1915.—The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to the note of his excellency, James W. Gerard, ambassador of the United States of America, dated April 30th, 1915, Foreign office number 3291, on the subject of the sinking of the American sailing vessel, William P. Frye, by the German auxiliary cruiser, Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

"The German government cannot admit that, as the American government assumes, the destruction of the sailing vessel mentioned constitutes a violation of the treaties concluded between Prussia and the United States at an earlier date and now applicable to the relations between the German Empire and the United States, or of the American rights derived therefrom.

"On the contrary, Article 13 of the Prussian-American treaty, of July 11, 1799, expressly reserves to the party at war the right to stop the carrying of contraband and to detain the contraband. It follows, then, that if it cannot be accomplished in any other manner, the party at war is entitled to stop the carrying of contraband by force whatever be the manner of stopping the supply.

Subject to Prize Court

"According to general principles of international law, any exercise of the right of control over the trade in contraband is subject to the decision of the prize courts, even though such right may be restricted by special treaties.

"At the beginning of the present war, Germany, pursuant to these principles, established by law prize jurisdiction for cases of this kind under consideration. The case of the William P. Frye is likewise subject to the German prize jurisdiction, for the Prussian-American treaties mentioned contain no stipulations as to how the amount of the compensation provided by Article 13, of the treaties cited, is to be fixed.

"The German government, therefore, complies with its treaty obligations to a full extent when the prize courts instituted by it in accordance with international law proceed in pursuance to the treaty stipulation and thus award the American interested an equitable indemnity. There would, therefore, be no foundation for a claim of the American government unless the prize court should not grant indemnity in accordance with the treaty; in such event, however, the German government would not hesitate to arrange for equitable indemnity notwithstanding.

"For the rest, prize proceedings of the case of the Frye are indispensable, apart from the American claims, for the reason that other claims of the neutral and enemy interested parties are to be considered in the matter.

"As was stated in the note of April 4 last, the prize court should have to decide the question whether the destruction of the ship and cargo was legal, whether and under what conditions the property sunk was liable to confiscation and to whom and in what amount indemnity is to be paid provided application therefor is received.

"Since the decision of the prize court must first be awaited before any further position is taken by the German government the simplest way for the American interested parties to settle their claims would be to enter them in the competent records in accordance with the provision of the German code of prize proceedings.

"The undersigned begs to suggest that the ambassador bring the above to the knowledge of his government and avail himself, etc.

(Signed): "Von Jagow, Minister of Foreign Affairs."

Six Members of the Crew Captured, British Steamer Sunk by Sub.

English steamer, the British steamer, was sunk by a German submarine. Six members of the crew were captured.

Mr. Balfour also announced that German submarine prisoners hereafter shall be accorded treatment identical with all other German prisoners in England.

Mr. Balfour failed to state when or where the German submarine was sunk. In announcing the revision of the policy regarding German prisoners, he said:

"While this does not change British opinion as to the character of the acts in which these persons are concerned, it must be remembered that submarine attacks on defenseless vessels are not only violations of the law, of humanity of which the Germans are guilty, and the government is therefore of the opinion that the submarine problem cannot now be isolated, and that the general question of responsibility should be reserved until the end of the war."

(The question of Great Britain's treatment of German officers and sailors captured on submarines caused a degree of ill feeling in Germany which resulted in retaliatory measures. Soon after the beginning of the German submarine blockade British authorities began holding crews of submarines who fell into her hands in confinement apart from other German prisoners, and it was intimated they would be dealt with particular severity after the war.

Germany alleged they were being maltreated and certain British prisoners in Germany were selected for treatment of equal harshness. Representatives of the American embassies in Berlin and London visited the prisoners in each country, and made reports on the treatment accorded the men.)

British Steamer Sunk by Submarine

London, June 9.—The British steamer Lady Salisbury was torpedoed by a German submarine this morning and went to the bottom. The Lady Salisbury, 889 tons, was 235 feet long.

The Lady Salisbury, a collier, is said to have been torpedoed without warning near the Harwich lightship. She sank in five minutes. Of the crew of 18, 15 were rescued. The chief officer was killed and two men are missing.

Cholera Reported in Vienna

Geneva, Switzerland, June 10.—News has reached Geneva by way of Innsbruck and Bads, Switzerland, tending to confirm previous reports that cholera has broken out in Vienna. One report refers to 26 cases.

Orders have been dispatched to the front for rigorous examination of every wounded soldier before he is transported to the rear. Vienna newspapers have been forbidden to mention the outbreak of cholera.

Saves Himself; Loses Car

Abbeville, June 9.—The automobile of J. E. Cheatham, county farm demonstrator, was completely destroyed by fire yesterday when the steering gear broke and the car ran into a bank. Mr. Cheatham left Cathoun Falls at an early hour, headed for Abbeville. When only a few miles from Cathoun Falls and while running at a fair rate of speed, the steering gear broke. The brakes were jammed on, but the car began to describe a circle and Mr. Cheatham, the only occupant, jumped out, falling on his hip and receiving a painful but not serious bruise.

The car ran into a bank which caused the gasoline tank to explode, the flames shooting about 30 feet in the air. The car was a complete wreck. It was insured.

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Stanislaw Falls to Russian

The town of Stanislaw has been captured by the Teutonic forces in their eastward sweep.

A dispatch from Austrian headquarters to Cologne says the Russian army in Bukovina, the Austro-crown land to the east of Galicia, has been cut off from the Russian forces in middle Galicia and is being pushed eastward. Stanislaw lies on the line between Lemberg, the Galician capital still held by the Russians, and Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina.

A communication from the Belgrade war office indicates that the German army which invaded the Baltic provinces has won further successes. Having brought in reinforcements, the Germans made a new attack and compelled the Russian forces to fall back from the town of Dvinsk in the province of Kovno.

While some sections of the English press maintain that the Teutonic rush has lost its impetus, the general feeling is that unless the Russians succeeded in developing a counter offensive on a colossal scale the entire Galician situation would remain unfavorable to Russian interests and more than likely involve the abandonment of Lemberg, capital of the crown land of Galicia.

In the western theater, the Teutonic but steady French gains predominate in the situation.

An Italian Dirigible Lost

Rome, June 9.—An Italian dirigible, which attacked the Austrian port of Fiume yesterday, caught fire and was lost. The crew is believed to have been saved and captured by the Austrians.

Allies Lose Transport

London, June 9.—The loss of another ship by the allies at the Dardanelles is announced in an official report from Constantinople. It is said a transport was struck by a shell and set on fire, and that later it sank. The report does not state whether it was a British or French transport, and whether there was loss of life.

The landing of new troops on Gallipoli Peninsula by the allies is reported from Athens.

Two Torpedo Boats Sunk

London, June 10.—Two British torpedo boats were torpedoed this morning off the east coast of England by a German submarine.

The boats are the No. 10 and No. 12. The survivors, 41 in number, have been brought ashore. The attack took place at a very early hour. This information was given out by the admiralty to-day.

The British torpedo boats, No. 10 and No. 12, each had a complement of 35 men. No. 10 had a displacement of 244 tons, a speed of 24 knots, and a range of 1,000 miles.

The Grimby steam trawler Nottingham was sunk in the North Sea Monday by the shell fire of a German submarine. The crew was saved.

A dispatch from Maas Luyk says the crews of the British trawlers Qu Vive and Edward, which have been sunk by German submarine, were rescued by a Dutch steamer and brought into Maas Luyk.

Two Trawlers Sunk

Grimby, England, June 10.—The trawlers Tunisian and Castor have been sunk by a German submarine. The Tunisian's crew, who were allowed five minutes in which to leave the boat, arrived here to-day. The vessel was sunk with bombs.

The Castor's crew was picked up at sea. In this case also bombs were used by the Germans.

Crew in Boats 52 Hour

Hartlepool, England, June 10.—The crew of the trawler Velocity, which has been sunk by a German submarine, were landed here this morning after being 52 hours at sea in a small boat without food or water.

The men were in a terrible state of exhaustion when picked up by the vessel which brought them to port. The submarine fired five shells at the Velocity to send her to the bottom.

German Retreat Announced

Berlin, June 10.—The German official announcement to-day stated that the German forces which invaded the Baltic provinces of Russia have retreated. The German wing south-east of Shavli has withdrawn to the south, towards the Belsagola line. The statement follows: "Western theater: Battles between Hebuterne and Neuville continue. North-west of Souchez French attacks to

Day by Day

An attack was frustrated in the night. West of Souchez a number of the enemy were killed. French attacks were repulsed.

An attack against our positions north of Neuville broke down. Advances attempted by the enemy east of Hebuterne failed. In the course of the latest battle there 200 Frenchmen were made prisoners.

In the region of Souain and north of Harlus we took possession of several enemy trenches.

North of Les Mesnil a French position was taken by storm and maintained, notwithstanding an enemy night attack. A number of machine guns and four mine throwers fell into our hands.

In the western part of the forest of La Pretre a section of our outer trenches remained in the hands of the enemy.

Eastern theater: Southeast of Shavli the Russians offered strong resistance yesterday to our advance. Minor progress was made. The booty taken by us in the last two days in this district amounts to 2,250 prisoners and two machine guns.

The enemy brought forward reinforcements from a northeasterly direction in opposition to our encircling movement on the east of the Dnieper. On account of this menace our wing was withdrawn towards the line of Bogdola-Zoginio without being interrupted by the enemy.

South of the Niemen we took 4,000 Russian prisoners while in pursuit of the enemy since June 6. We also captured two flags, twelve machine guns and many field kitchens and carts.

Southeastern theater: The situation east of Przemysl remains unchanged.

Fresh Russian forces advanced from the region of Mikolaiov and Rebatyn, south and the southeast of Lemberg respectively. Their attack was repulsed by parts of the army under Gen. Linsingen on the line of Lutyna, northeast of Drohobac and Zoravna in the Dniester section.

Italians Repulsed

Vienna, June 10.—The war office communication made public to-night says: "The fighting on the Upper Dniester in the district of the Dniester and the Pruth is proceeding. Our army is pushing further ground in the northern direction. Continually fighting, it has approached Obertyn and the heights of Hododenka.

In the Italian theater of war, repeated attempts of the Italians to cross the Isonzo river, near Plava, Gradisca and Sagrado, have been repulsed.

Early yesterday morning one of our air squadrons successfully bombarded the arsenal at Krzemowice (Slovakia), and destroyed the buildings.

Victories Over Turks

Terraced June 10, Constantinople. The Turkish army in the Caucasus, the general staff says:

"By the 6th of June we had captured the vast region of Van and part of the Sanjak of Moush. We had annihilated Khalil Bey's original corps and we had cleared Turkish troops the whole region between Van and Ourza.

"On the right wing we occupied Turkish territory between the old frontier and the line of the rivers Ghorokh and Tortun and the mountain range of Tehakhir Baba. An offensive the Turks undertook in the province of Azerbaijan ended in a debacle."

Pressing Germans in West

Paris, June 10.—To-night's war office communication said: "The artillery combat has continued in the sector to the north of Arras; it has been retarded, however, by a thick fog.

"Supplementary reports on the capture of Neuville St. Vaast establish the fact that the northeast section of the village and the small fort which the enemy had organized there were defended with extreme obstinacy. It was by a struggle foot by foot, from house to house, that our infantry took possession of the entire position.

"The Germans did not retire until the last extremity. They left in our hands a quantity of munitions, including a '77' gun and several machine guns. We found in the houses, the passageways and cellars, upward of 1,000 dead Germans.

WANSING SECRETARY OF STATE

President, Mr. Lansing for thirty days to act as Secretary of State for the ad interim by President Wilson to succeed William Jennings Bryan.

The change in cabinet took effect with the dispatch of the new note to Germany on the Lusitania, which states in unmistakable and determined terms the demands of the United States.

Differing not in object sought—prevention of war—but in method of approaching the problem, Secretary Bryan resigned rather than sing his name to the note.

The text of President Wilson's designation of Mr. Lansing as Secretary for the time being says he is "to perform the duties of the office of Secretary of State for a period not exceeding 30 days, until a Secretary shall have been appointed and have qualified."

Germany's "Frye" Reply

Berlin, June 9.—Germany has sent a note in reply to the representations of the American government regarding the American sailing ship William P. Frye, which was sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich last January.

The note reiterates the original view taken by Germany, which was that the case should be sent to a prize court.

The American government asked that compensation should be paid for the destruction of the vessel without waiting for a decision by the prize court, but Germany, although ready to indemnify the owners for their loss in any case, under the provisions of the Germany-American treaty, holds as a general principle that owing to the possibility that others than Americans have interests at stake the prize court should first pass on all cases.

17,098 Years in the Future

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 10.—The Wyoming Supreme Court has allowed a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court in the case of Oscar W. White, under sentence to be hanged June 4 for the murder of Anderson Coffee. White's appeal is based on the contention that his conviction of a crime alleged on official information to have been committed August 12, 19013, 17,098 years in the future, is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The mistake in the date, which should have been August 12, 1913, was due to a clerical error in neglecting to correct the printed date on an old indictment book.

6,000 Pounds Dynamite Explodes

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

Mr. Link left Abbeville Tuesday afternoon on a tour of inspection. He was supervising engineer for the Seaboard from Birmingham to Monroe.

Mr. Link was killed instantly and Brooks died a short time after the accident. Mr. Link was a Canadian, but had lived in Abbeville several years. He is survived by two sisters.

An added element of tragedy to his death is the fact that he was to have been married to an Abbeville girl the last of this month.

Will Die Game at End

(Anderson Tribune.) While at Walthalla a few days ago we remarked to the hotel proprietor on the great number of very old people, native of that section, we had seen and met during the day.

"They speak well for the healthfulness of your town and climate," said the writer.

"Yes, doesn't it?" said the hotel man. "It's so healthy here that most of the natives say that they will have to be shot when judgment day comes."

TWO CHILDREN BURIED ALIVE

The little ones were smothered by an earth slide.

Johnston City, Ill., June 10.—John Strando, arrested in connection with the murder last night of Edward Chapman, a wealthy farmer, was taken from jail here by a mob late to-day and hanged to a rafter of a nearby ice house.

Several persons were injured in a fight that resulted when Strando's countrymen, members of Johnston City's foreign colony, tried to rescue him after he had been suspended several minutes.

Three companies of militia are en route here to-night to prevent rioting between the townspeople and the foreigners.

Italian Lynched by Illinois Mob

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Acquitted of Murdering Child

Spartanburg, June 10.—William Johnson, the Reidville farmer, who killed his infant daughter some weeks ago, when a whip handle slipped from his hand and penetrated the child's brain, was acquitted here yesterday. Judge M. L. Bonham directed a verdict of not guilty. Johnson was administering a whipping to his ten-year-old son when the handle of the whip he was using slipped from his hand and struck his little daughter in the arms of her mother.

New "Ragless" Dance

San Francisco, June 11.—"Balboa" is its name. It is the creation of a young man who has been voluntarily committed to the insane asylum. The dance is a combination of the tango and the rag. The masters will urge to take the place of the bunny hug, tango and all rag-time dances.

The masters declare that it eradicates the "rag" in dancing and obviates the vulgar.

No Market for Mills

A dispatch from Spartanburg says: The receiver's sale of the property of the Enoree Manufacturing Company, which was authorized under a recent order of court, was not completed to-day. There were no bidders for the property when offered at public auction by the receiver. It is probable that the property will be offered for sale again at the July sale-day.

Two Killed in Auto Accident

Macon, Ga., June 9.—Miss Alice Wrigley was instantly killed and Miss Mary Pearson was injured, dying later, near Macon this afternoon, when a Central of Georgia passenger train struck the automobile in which they were riding. Both were prominent socially.

Strangled to Death by Cord

Eugenia Smith, 22 months old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Smith, of the Saluda section, was strangled to death Monday. The child was playing on the piazza and had tied a cord about her neck. She jumped to the ground and the trailing end of the cord caught on a nail.

Gullflight Sails

Selly, England, June 9.—The American tank steamer Gullflight, torpedoed by a German submarine May 1, and for whose damage Germany has offered to pay an indemnity, sailed from St. Mary's for Rouen to-day under her own steam.

Cures Old Sores, Other Remedies Won't Cure

The worst cases, no matter how long standing, are cured by the wonderful, old reliable Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil. It relieves aches and pains at the same time. 15c, 50c, \$1.00