# FRENCH SHIP SUNK

#### SUBMARINES START WORK OF RHINING ALLIED TRADE

# ZEPPELINS WATCH SHIPS

Huge Dirigibles Suddenly Become Active in North Sea Where They Are Reported to be Patrolling Ocean

Lines of Travel-Russians Leave Dieppe, France, reports a German submarine torpedoed Friday morning without warning the French steamer Dinorah from Havre for Dunkirk, at

paoint 16 miles off Dieppe. The vessel did not sink, but was towed into the harbor of Dieppe. No mention is made of the loss of any of the A plate on the port side of the

steamer below the water line was stove in by the torpedo. Hard pumping kept the ship afloat. Word of the occurrence was taken into Dieppe by fishing boats and assistance was sent

Liverpool reports: "The Norwegian tank steamshing Belridge, which off Dover. The vessel was only slightto the Dutch port.

All travel between England and the continent of Europe has been ended by the British admiralty until further notice, according to advices received Friday at the state department in Washington.

Some state department officials interpreted the suspension of "tavel" as referring to passengers and as a measure adopted until there could be some rearrangement of ship schedules with protection of convoys; but other officials thought it might temporarily include all commercial intercourse across the English channel.

The suspension probably will affect trans-Atlantic traffic considerably. though lack of definite information as to England's retaliatory measures against the German submarine campaign rendered it difficult for officials to forecast what the exact results of the order would be.

London reports at noon Friday Although no reports reached London of German submarine activity during the first 24 hours after the war zone decree became effective, there are increasing signs that Germany is bending every effort to make good her

threats against British shipping. Zeppelin airships suddenly have be come active in the North Sea. Two of these air vessels have been lost. but a fleet of them is reported to be continuing to patrol. Emperor Wilgone to Wilhelmshaven, where it is said they hope to give impetus to the machinery designed to clear waters surrounding the United Kingdom of all merchant shipping.

The Zeppelin airships presumably are watching for food?laden craft moving toward England. The halting of the Dutch steamer Helena by a Zeppelin gives a new role to dirigi ble aircraft.

The Austrians at last have flung the Russians entirely out of Bukowina, but the invadero claim they re tired in good o-der. Cocupation of Bukowina by the amans severa! weeks ago and presence of the Aus trians near the Roumanian frontier was halted as a situation which should justify Roumania's entry into the war on the side of the Allies; and to-day, with Bukowina once more in Austrian hands, the situation again grows interesting. Newspaper correspondends have ceased predicting when Roumania will take up arms. but sympathizers with the Allies have not given up the expectation that she ultimately will take that step.

The situation in the northern extremity of the eastern battle line is not so clear as it was a few days ago Territory on both sides of the East Prussian frontier has been desolated and areas both in Russia and in East Prussia have been converted into a sort of present-day Belgium. Petro grad speaks of the fight of the Russian population before the German advance, while Emperor William eulogizing the victory of Field Marshal von Hindenberg, laments the depredations of the retreating Rus-

Apparently no great battle has been fought since the Russians began their retreat toward the Niemen Petrograd insists that engagements since have been outpost affairs, which would seem to indicate that the Ger mnas have not advanced across the 50 mile strip of territory lying be tween the Niemen line and the Eas Prussian frontier.

On the other hand the German are celebrating a notable victory over the Russians in East Prussia, includ ing the taking of 64,000 prisoners. The German note to the United States still is occupying the atten tion of British, Dutch and Scandina vian newspapers, while German news papers contine to assert that in the face of starvation Germany must enforce a sea blockade regardless of the consequences.

For several days the fighting in the west would seem to have been in favor of the Allies. The German have been counter-attacking violent ly, but they appear to have had heav losses. The pressure of the Allies has no doubt been timed to keep the Germans busy during developments in the east and to prevent the withdrawal of forces for the relief of the eastern line as was done in Decem-

Body Found in Swamp. The unidentified body of a white man was found Saturday in a swamt near Honkins. Coroner Scott was notified and went to the scene but could find nothing to identify the body. It is thought that the body was washed down in the recent.

#### British Boat Torpedoed. The British collier Dulwich was

torpedoed and sunk on Wednesday by a German submarine.

Norwegian Ship Hits Mine. The Norwegian steamed Nordcap struck a mine in the Baltic and foun-

dered Thursday. British Ship Blown Up. The British freighter Dulwich,

## NOTES DO NOT AGREE

JAPANESE MEMORANDA CONTRA DICTS CHINESE NEWS.

Observers Do Not Believe Nippon Demands Will Conflict With United States Policies.

China has instructed her ministers in the United States, Great Britain France and Russia to deliver to those powers a memorandum of the demands originally made by Japan for concessions and privileges in return for the restoration of the territory or

Kiao-Chow, in China. Kai Fu Shah, the Chinese minister at Washington, has just presented the memorandum to the state depart-ment. This contains seven or eight more demands than those in the memorandum the Japanese foreign office, on February 9 gave to foreign diplomatic representatives.

The belief prevailed in official quarters that inasmuch as the Chinese memorandum antedated considerably the statement given the powers by Japan, the latter document probably constituted the present basis of negotiations and signified either that the original demands were only tentative or that they had been aban-

doned by Japan. The Japanese version confined Japan's requests to privileges and concessions in Southern Manchuria, sailed from New Orleans January 28 Inner Mongolia and Shantung, comand Newport News February 5 for petent American observers believe, Amesterdam, struck a mine Friday does not conflict with the two policies to which the United States has been ly damaged by the explosion and the committed—the principle of mainshe probably will finish her voyage taining the integrity of China and the "open door" for commercial op-

portunity. As for the original version, it is Japan before choosing political, finan- manifested. cial or military advisers or the floatand not to the republic of China.

According to the Japanese version, as given in Japan's memorandum to the powers, her demands are stricted to the territory within her "sphere of influence" in China.

They are summarized as follows: alienate or lease to another power part of the Chantung coast or islands; also Japan is to build a spur of railway from the main line back to Piao-Chow up to Chefoo.

In Manchuria and Mongolia-Lease of the railways acquired from Russia is to be extended; also four requests as to Japanese advisors, investment of capital, foreign conces-

sions, etc., in these regions.

In Fukien—As this is the province on the mainland of China, lying opposite to the Japanese islands of Formosa, China is not to cede or to lease any port or bay in this locality.

## SHOULD TRUST WILSON.

#### Mann Says President Wilson Must Handle Japanese Situation.

esolutions pending which refer to the Japaneso demands on China. Republican Leader Mann and Chairman Flood, of the foreign affairs committee, both urged that a menace more than submarine war-President Wilson should be left with fare. free hand in dealing with the situ-

"At this time," said Representative country place their reliance in the president of the United States. "It would be a serious thing for

the congress, without all of the ineign relations of the country. "Woodrow Wilson is president. He

was elected president by the people. We must trust him in these matters and we must not endeavor to annoy. hamper or interfere with him. I be lieve he is anxious to preserve the rights of this country and to preserve peace. The only thing we can do under the circumstances is to have faith in the administration."

## DISCUSSES PLANS.

#### Wilson and Advisers Consider Campaign for 1916 Election.

President Wilson discussed his plans for political speeches during the spring and summer at a White House conference Saturday night with members of the executive campaign committee of the National Democratic committee which outlined during the day its preparations for

the 1916 campaign.

The question of Mr. Wilson's own candidacy, it was said Saturday night. was not discussed, although it was agreed that much of the material for the campaign would be based on his record. It was made clear that the committee would not work for any particular candidate but for the success of whoever is nominated. A statement given out by the com-

mittee said the party was in a flourishing condition and that "the nation is entering upon the most prosperous period in all its history." It was stated a decision had been reached to night, but did not resort to the use continue work of the permanent headquarters of the party in Washington.

# G.E GALLON LIMIT.

#### Senate Votes on Measure Limiting "Personal Use."

The Warren-Boyd bill limiting the amount of whiskey ordered for personal use to one gallon per month to each person in South Carolina passed the Senate Thursday morning by the overwhelming vote of 35 to 5, and was returned to the House with minor amendments. The provision requiring a permit to be obtained from the clerk of court before whis- States will say in response. key could be ordered was stricken

from the bill. Those voting against the bill were Gross, Hughes, Sharpe, Walker and Hawaiian line, is at Charleston load-Gerard for an incident in a Berlin the decision departed the last hope of ing a cargo of 10,000 bales for theatre, when a man taking him for some of the most earnest champions "If it is a formal right of neutrals ators voted for the bill on its final Bremen.

#### Frank James Dies. Frank, the last of the James boys. celsior Springs. Mo.

Clemson Loan Bill Passed. The bill providing for a temporary 3.289 tons, was blown up Monday. by the House Tuesday.

# INCREASES ANXIETY

#### WASHINGTON VIEWS WITH CON-CERN GERMAN REPLY

# ENGLAND IS INTERESTED

American Authorities Refuse to Indicate What Line of Conduct the United States is Going to Pursue-Germany's Stand Up to Her Previous Warning Increases Feeling.

vessels or lives in the new sea war session. zones increased rather than diminishfor the protection of neutrals might yet be obtained.

Officials are apprehensive over the Germany disclaimed all responsibility for what might happen to neutral vessels venturing in the danger areas The additional warning, too, that mines would be laid in British waters was regarded not only as menacing to ships carrying legitimate cargoes but as likely to add further to interruptions which American commerce has suffered since the war's outbreak.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan read the Associated Press copy reported in some quarters that the of the German note, the official text, Japanese also had asked for privibeing delayed in transmission. While leges in certain localities, as the no comment was made at either the provinces of Fukian and Kiangsi. White House or the state department, Obligations requiring the consent of the feeling of grave concern was

That other neutral nations, especconsulted the United States became known Thursday.

Thursday what steps the United trant Democrats and Progressive Re States would take if American ves-publicans. sels or lives were lost and details of closed.

forthcoming answer from England to some official quarters.

It was pointed out that if categorical assurances were given by Great Britain and her allies that none of their vessels would be permitted to fly the American or other neutral flags, German submarines would be obliged to visit and search neutral vessels for contraband before destroying them as prizes.

The suggestion in the German note that American warships should convoy merchantmen was looked upon by officials as impracticable, because Far eastern affairs were brought if mines were laid, as Germany anup again in the House late Thursday nounces her intention of doing, conby Representative Hobson, who has voys as well as merchantmen, in the opinion of American officials, would be endangered. In fact, the disposition was to regard the sowing of mines in large sea areas as creating

When mines were laid in the North sea, the American government took the position that it could not deter-Mann, "it is absolutely necessary that mine which of the belligerents was the House and the people of the responsible for the action and did not profest, especially since pilots were furnished by Great Britain. With the tion to lay mines, it was intimated formation which is available to the that a protest might be forthcoming president, to interfere with the for- unless pilots were given to neutral vessels carrying legitimate cargoes.

In German official quarters in Washington complications with neutrals over the war zone decree were not regarded as likely to occur, because it was pointed out that Germany's campaign was aimed at steamers carrying cargoes of contrahand and not vessels devoted entirely

to passenger traffic. It was said that not only was it probable that German submarines would carefully avoid interference with any American ships, but that they would also refrain from attacking any of the big trans-Atlantic iners even if they were under the

French or Pritish flags. though it has been in force for nearly ernment thus far announced its prom-

ised retaliatory measures. Precautions, however, are being been somewhat curtailed and altered. pons. Otherwise the sea borne trad : of the country is proceeding much as usual.

The White Star steamship Adriatic, from New York February 10, crossed the Irish Sea during the of a neutral flag to evade German submarines. Other ocean lines' freight steamers are maintaining reg-

ular schedules. A fleet of freight steamers left Denmark for England with provisions aboard, and it was to keep track of respondent of the Associated Press. these, it is believed, that German airships, one of which was destroyed by fire, and another of which was reported wrecked on the Danish coast, have been so active.

In England Germany's reply to the American note of protest against interference with neutral ships is creating more interest than the threatened blockade, and there is a great deal contraband character of such grain the Senate. of curiosity as to what the United

To Carry 10.000 Bales Cotton. The Nebraskan of the American-Commerce Raider Active.

Four merchantmen have been sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser has passed away at his home at Ex- Kronprinz Wilhelm operating in South American waters. Five Miners Killed.

Five miners were killed at Rich Atlas coal mile on Thursday

## SHIP BILL SLUMBERS

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS AGREE TO A TRUCE.

Bill Will be Taken Up Again on February 27-Republicans Will Renew

Blocked in their efforts to get a vote on the House ship purchase bill Democratic senators Thursday agreed to take up appropriation bills and sent the shipping measure to conference until February 27 when it must take its chances of being filibustered to its death on March 4.

Republican senators entered into a 'gentleman's agreement" with Democratic leaders to let the bill go to Germany's reply to the American conference on condition that appropriation measures be passed within warning against attacks on American the next ten days, to avoid an extra

The Democrats, it was reported, ed the concern of officials of the Unit- agreed to a reasonable cut in the ed States government over possible rivers and harbors bill, and the Recomplications, though its friendly publicans in turn gave assurances tone made a favorable impression that they would not filibuster against and gave hope that an understanding any appropriation measures. Democrats further agreed that when the ship purchase bill comes out of conference, the Republicans will be given formal statement in the note that an opportunity to renew their fight against it.
The compact which broke the long

struggle was reached late in the day. Administration leaders maintained that it was the best they could hope for and Republican senators insisted that the action meant the bill was dead. All seemed to gree there would be no extra session.

When the time came to put the agreement into operation revolting Democrats and other senators opposed letting the bill go to conference until votes could be had on their amendments. There was a flood of oratory and many roll calls, and all amendments were voted down. Senator Bankhead started the

trouble with an amendment to provide that government ships be admitted to coastwise shipping. This was ing of loans were thought, too, to ially Holland and the Scandinavian defeated, 54 to 43, the alignment have referred only to these provisions countroies, also are apprehensive which has prevailed for many weeks concerning the situation and have breaking up. Twenty-two Republican senators voted with the adminis tration Democrats and some regular Secretary Bryan refused to reveal Democrats joined with the recalci

Senator Hitchcock then renewe In Shantung-China is not to the policy being formulated by the his amendment to prevent the expor-American government were not dis- tation of munitions of war to bellig erents. This was tabled, 51 to 36; That the United States is looking an amendment by Senator O'Gorman for the removal of some of the causes to prohibit purchase of belligeren of the present complication in the ships was tabled, 45 to 43; one by William Alden Smith to create a comthe American note concerning the mission to study the problem of misuse of flags was intimated in ocean transportation was tabled, 52 to 31, and one by Senator Poindexter to prevent government ships plying between the United States and bellig

erent ports met a like fate. Another Poindexter amendment to authorize the president to expend in American ship yards and to oper-ate them outside of the war zone also now that it is Gov. Manning's inten-obeyed these rules, even when they may occur. Germany disclaims all to send the bill to conference then tion of those influences. prevailed without a dissenting vote

## SINKS FRENCH SHIP.

#### German Submarine Allows Crew Time to Make Escape.

On official communication issued by the French ministry of marine tells of the sinkin' Tuesday by the 16 of the German submarin. wille off the French steamer Ville Barfleur lighthouse, a snort distance east of Cherbourg, after the submarine had ordered the crew to leave

the steamer. The statement follows: "The Ville de Lille endeavored to escape, but was outspeeded by the admission by Germany of her inten-submarine, men from which boarded her and gave the crew ten minutes to leave in the ship's boats. They then sank the Ville de Lille by bombs placed in her interior.

"The U-16 headed for a Norwegian steamer, but sank out of sight when a division of French torpedo boats from Cherbourg appeared on the horizon.' The Ville de Lille was a steamer

of 997 tons.

## Secretary Garrison Recommends Im-

WANT BIGGER GUNS.

#### portant Coast Ordnance. Guns of greater range and power

than any that could be arrayed against them were asked for American coast defences in an army board London reports: No incidents, so report submitted by Secretary Garrifar as is known, have yet marked the son, and made public Thursday by opening of Germany's submarine the House appropriations committee. blockade of the British Isles, al-12-inch guns and mortars "are no 24 hours. Nor has the British gov- equal in range and power to major calibre guns affoct."

Mr. Garrison recommended the immediate improvement of some of the taken on this side of the North Sea, coast defences so that the range of and although the German govern- the old 12-inch guns could be increasment has warned the German people ed to 20,000 yards, and the board not to expect any sensational devel- suggested that wherever it was nec opments for some days, the regular essary to construct new works the cross channel passenger services have larger guns should be 16-inch wea-

## WILL EE SAFE.

#### American Grain Can be Managed by Americans, Says Germans.

Positive assurances that grain im norted from America will not be used for the army or the government were given by Vice-Chancellor Clemens Delbruech in a statement to the cor The vice-chancellor declared the reg ulations under which imported grain was subject to sale only to municipalities or the grain monopoly organization had been revoked.

He announced the government' tion of the war. The absolutely nonshipments then would be established, he said. Kaiser to Apologize.

# Emperor William of Germany will

Americans. Falling Tree Gets Boy. and making shingles. Sidney Sturges

in other plac s.

# WRITES TO GOVERNOR

MAYOR GRACE TELLS OF BIG AND ITS PROBLEMS.

Realizes the Law is Not Fully Respected-Announces Some New Regulations.

Mayor John P. Grace of Charleson Tuesday made known his program of mnunicipal law enforcement in response to a communication from Gov. Manning, in which the chief executive of South Carolina calls the attention of the mayor to alleged conditions existing in Charleston in violation of the law. Accompanying the program offered by Mayor Grace is a statement to the effect that he beieves to be a reasonable program, alhough not strictly in accord with the vishes of the governor.

"Gov. Manning has called my attention very sharply to alleged violaions of law in this city, and has stat- announced. ed that unless drastic steps are taken at once to stop these violations,

to a proper conception of our prob- admiralty and to provide against the Unfortunately while we have made a governments. with the legislature now sitting, we these friendly relations, the German have again failed to get relief. But government believes that it may all the future is full of hone. In the the more against that it may all within the war zone without distinct the detailed nethe future is full of hope. In the the more reckon on a full understandmeantime, and especially now under ing with the United States as the pro-the mandates of Gov. Manning, I feel cedure announced by the German adit my duty to republish the following miralty, which was fully explained in rules which the police department the note of the 4th instant, is in no will more rigorously follow, begin- way directed against legitimate com-

12 o'clock and on Sundays.

gambling. that connection. "4. The suppression of lotteries.

signs which lead to places of lawless-

intoxication. "7. The measurable restriction of beginning of the war Germany im-cuses of ill fame and assignation. mediately agreed to the proposal of houses of ill fame and assignation. practically the rules twice heretofore the new Declaration of London, and practically the rules twice heretofore the new Declaration of London, and which greatly affects the achievement promulgated and sporadically enforct took over its contents unaltered, and of our aims in our war against Great ed until by the intervention of com-\$30,000,000 for construction of ships pelling influences they were rendered prize law.

> Manning is hy no isfied with nor does he accept the provisions to England from Denmark rules above laid down as a full com- until to-day, although she was well nounced the destruction of all merpliance with his ideas of law enforce- able, by her sea forces, to prevent it. ment. But I have assured him that under all the circumstances in Char- tude, England has not even hesitated leston, if I can carry them out, it will at a second infringement of internabe as far, for the present, as it is tional law, if by such means she could numanly practicable to go.

enforcement in Charleston of every man government will be the less oblaw on the statute boks. So would liged to enter into details, as these I. That is a very high ideal, but, are put down sufficiently, though not like every other ideal, altogether unexhaustively, in the American note attainable; especially when some of to the British government dated Deour statute law is in downright op- cember 29, as a result of five months' position to an almost universal senti- experience. ment. I believe that the minds and hearts of 90 per cent of our people will instantly accept the foregoing program as reasonable, and therefore order to cut off all supplies from Gerenforceable, which will be a far bet- many and thereby starve her peaceful ter condition to achieve than by any civil population-a procedure conmore extreme effort to plunge the trary to international laws. whole community into a state of turmoil and hopeless outlawry."

## TO SEND NOTES.

## Government Intends to Communicate

# With England and Germany.

Drafts of notes to Great Britain and Germany-one relative to the use of the American flag by the British liner Lusitania and the other concerning the attitude of the German navy toward neutral vessels in the newly prescribed sea zones of warwere given pers nal consideration by President Wilson Tuesday, after conferences with Secretary Bryan and

cabinet members. It is understood that no protest against any violation of international law is to be directed to either country. The administration view of the Lusitania's hoisting of the American flag is that it is a customary war ruse. But at the same time representations pointing out that neutral commerce

the character of a vessel in the war zones because of misuse of neutral

ods by which the order will be car-It will point out that it expects self obliged to point out with the every effort to be made to verify the greatest emphasis that a traffic in nature of ships flying neutral ags, arms, estimated at many hundreds of assuming that due respect for the millions, is being carried on between

#### safety of Americans will be given. CHARGE LOBBYING.

#### Charges and Counter Charges Fly in Ship Purchase Bill Fight.

Democratic and Republican sources but the German government, in view concerning influences for and against of complete evidence before it. can the government ship purchase bill, not help pointing out that it. together willingness to entrust its sale to which have smouldered about the cap- with the entire public opinion of Ger-American organizations for the dura- itol for weeks, were made the subject many, feels itself to be severely preof a special investigation Monday by judiced by the fact that neutrals in

ed lobbying by agents of the "shipplg trust" against the bill and into to the present, achieved no. or only ntimations of negotiations for op- insignificant results, while they are tions on belligerent ships to sell to making unlimited use of their right personally apologize to Ambassador the government was unanimous. With by carrying on contraband traffic with

## Rubber Found in Cotton.

One hundred and seventy-eight of Kershaw was accidentally caught concealed in all of them. Four trade, especially in arms, with Gerby a falling tree and as a result has a pounds of rubber were in each bale, many's enemies. The bill providing for a temporary Five miners were killed at Rich by a falling tree and as a result has a plantaged Hill, Mo., by a gas explosion in the broken thigh besides being badly cut and the entire consignment was to go to Adriatic ports.

# HOLDS TO WAR ZONE many, after six months of patient waiting, sees herself obliged to answer Great Britain's murderous methods.

## GERMANY REPLIES TO AMERICAN NOTE OF PROTEST

# BLAMES GREAT BRITAN

who so far have submitted to the dis-Hopes United States Will Bring Eng-Britain's hunger war in silence, or land Back to Law of Nations-Will merely in registering a protest, will display towards Germany no smaller Then Call Off Its Announced Policy measure of toleration, even if German measures, like those of Great of Destroying English Merchant-Britain, present new terrors of naval

Germany's reply to the protest of ment is resolved to suppress with all the United States against designation the means at its disposal, the imporof a naval war zone about the Brit- tation of war materials to Great British Isles is couched in the most ain and her allies, and she takes it

The full text follows:

"The imperial government has ex-Charleston must be prepared for a amined the communication from the trade. rather strenuous program. I agree United States government in the that the law is not fully respected in same spirit of good will and friendmany particulars in this community. ship by which the communication ap-But Charleston is no worse than any pears to have been dictated. The other city upon which odious laws imperial government is in accord have been imposed by those either with the United States government misunderstanding or not caring about that for both parties it is in a high cosmopolitan habits and conditions. degree desirable to avoid misunder-"Therefore, I have made earnest standings which might arise from efforts to bring the legislature around measures announced by the German oms, hoping that sensible laws might occurrence of incidents which might e passed which all good citizens can trouble the friendly reations which join in obeying and seeing obeyed, so far happily exist between the two

ning March 1: merce and legitimate shipping of neu"1. The closing of blind tigers at trals, but represents solely a measure of self-defense, imposed on Germany "2. The banishment of slot ma- by her vital interests, against Eng- the grievous damages inflicted upon to transfer to Japan all rights and land's method of wariare, which is them by British measures, all the contrary to international law, and more so as Germany is resolved, for mbling.

"3. The closing of turf exchanges which so far no protest by neutrals the protection of neutral shipping, all matters previously agreed upon and the prevention of handbooks in has succeeded in bringing back to the has succeeded in bringing back to the generally recognized principles of law even in the naval war zone, to do everything which is at all compatible

"4. The suppression of localized war.

"5. The shutting off of illuminated war.

"In order to exclude all doubt regarding the cardinal points, the Gerquor selling to boys (and especially leave to state how things stand. Until those in school uniforms) and to men now Germany has scruuplously obwhen they reach a certain stage of served valid international rules remaking arrangements to avoid threatgarding naval warfare, At the very ening danger, this can most surely be Chow to Chi-Fu. "It will be recalled that these are the American government to ratify without formal obligation, into her Britain, enter these closed waters

was defeated. The Fletcher motion tion to prevent henceforth a repeti- were diametrically opposed to her military interests. For instance, Germany allowed the transportation of "In contradistinction to this atti-

paralyze the peaceful commerce of pecially as in the application of the China must consult Japan. "Of course he would like to see the Germany with neutrals.

# Neutral Rights Infringed.

"All these encroachments have been made, as has been admitted, in

"The American government, as Germany readily acknowledges, has protested against the British procedure. In spite of these protests and protests from other neutral states, Great Britain could not be induced to depart from the course of action she had decided upon. Thus, for instance, the American ship Wilhelmina recently was stopped by the British although her cargo was destined solely for the German civil pop-ulation, and according to the express.

"Regarding the latter point, Gerulation, and according to the express

"Germany is as good as cut off from her over-seas supply by the silent or protesting toleration of neutrals, not only in regard to such goods as are absolutely contraband, but also in regard to such as, according to acknowledged law before the war, are only conditional contraband or not

contraband at all. "Great Britain, on the other hand, is with the toleration of neutral govmight suffer through continued prac- ernments, not only supplied with tice of the stratagem were deemed such goods as are not contraband or only conditional contraband, but with and the Laertes. As for the German proclamation goods which are regarded by Great has supplied arms to British merthat it may be difficult to determine Britain, if sent to Germany, as absorbed arms to British merchant it may be difficult to determine lutely contraband; namely, provisions, industrial raw materials, etc., flags, the United States intends to and even with goods which have alask for more information as to meth- ways indubitably been regarded as absolute contraband. most cases can not be undertaken.

"The German government feel it-

American firms and Germany's enemies. Germany fully comprehends that the practice of right and the toleration of wrong on the part of neutrals are matters absolutely at the discreion of neutrals, and involve no formal violation of neutrality. Germany, therefore, did not complain of Charges and counter charges from any formal violation of neutrality, safeguarding their rights in legiti-The decision to inquire into alleg- mate commerce with Germany according to international law have, un

an Englishman, started remarks of the shipping measure that the bill to take no steps to protect their legiwhich later became abuse of the could be passed in the Senate by timate trade with Germany, and even to allow themselves to be influenced in the direction of the conscious and wilful restriction of their trade, on the other hand, they have the perfect in the woods who were cutting trees bales of cotton were held up at New right, which they unfortunately do York recently when rubber was found not exercise, to cease contraband be recognized.

Germany's Necessity. "In view of this situation Ger-

#### od of naval warfare with sharp counter measures. If Great Britain, in her fight against Germany summons PEKING GIVES OUT ALLEGED LIST hunger as an ally, for the purpose of

imposing upon a civilized people of

"Moreover, the German govern-

many's enemies, will not oppose forc-

ible suppression by Germany of this

Danger to Neutrals.

the German admiralty proclaimed a

naval war zone whose limits it exact-

ly defined. Germany, so far as pos-

'While the German government,

ures as they have done in the case of

with the attainment of this object.

seems erroneously to have under-

correctly interpreted by Germany-

Measures of Safety.

secure the safety of legitimate ship-

cult by two circumstances: First,

tably known to the United States:

second, the contraband trade already

mentioned, especially war materials,

point. The secret order of the Brit-

ish merchant shipping immediately

followed this advice as is doubtless

known to the American government

from the incidents of the Lusitania

ibly to resist German submarines. In

these circumstances it would be very

difficult for submarines to recognize

neutral merchant ships, for search in

seeing that in the use of a disguise

British ship from which an attack

may be expected, the searching party

and the submarine would be exposed

"Great Britain then was in a posi-

tion to make the German measures

illusory if the British merchant flee

persisted in the misuse of neutral

Germany, however, being in a stat

by violation of law. must render ef-

fective her measures in all circum-

"Germany therefore rejoices that

the United States had made repre-

merchant vessels so far as these can

Suggests Convoys.

which she to-day is fighting.

to destruction.

"Moreover, the British government

conclusions therefrom.

consequences.

stood.

"In view of the fact that Germany

every other way.

"Acting from this point of view.

similar allies.

warfare.

#### OF THE DEMANDS seventy millions the choice between destitution and starvation, or submission to Great Britain's commercial will, then Germany is determined to take up the gauntlet and appeal to

"Germany trusts that the neutrals advantages consequences of Great Japan and China Seem Unable to Reach Terms of Settlement on a Basis Satisfactory to Both Coun-

> Japanese Demands. If information from presumably well informed sources is correct, the memorandum recently given by the ish, French and Russian diplomatic representatives respecting Japan's demands on China, omits certain of the requirements originally presented to Peking. These negotiations, which began late in January, had for their object determination of the future status of Japan's relations with China and a decision respecting certain questions regarding the future development of the Chinese republic. Their

secrecy.

concessions previously enjoyed by Germany and must consult Japan on between Germany and China in that province. China is to agree not to alienate or lease Shantung or any part of the

achieved by remaining away from the naval war zone. Neutral vessels Shantung shall be opened as treaty which, despite this ample notice, ports.

In the same region Japan is to acresponsibility for such accidents and quire rights of residence, ownership of land, mining grants for her na "Germany has further expressly retionals chant vessels, as the United States

This restriction which Ger Refore endeavoring to obtain capimany imposes upon himself is pretal for loans from any third power 'udicial at the aim of our warfare, es-

Great Britain towards Germanywhich conception will now also be China must consult Japan. Transfer of management and conthe presumption will be that neutral ships have contraband aboard. Ger-

many naturally is unwilling to renounce its rights to ascertain the lease any ports or bays on any island presence of contraband in neutral near the Formosa coast. vessels, and in certain cases to draw Among the original demands not

liberate with the United States con-

is rather clouded. ments is not known.

#### flags and neutral shins could not oth erwise be recognized beyond doubt. Americans Negotiate Agreement With German Authorities. of necessity, wherein she was placed

America and Germany are joining hands, says a Netherlands dispatch, stances in order thereby to compel in relief measures for the civil popuher adversary to adopt methods of lation in the war devastated districts warfare corresponding with interna- of Poland. Representatives of the tional law, and so to restore the free- American Red Cross and the Rockedom of the seas of which Germany feller Foundation, after investigation at all times is the defender and for found this work as essential as relief for Belgium.

While American representatives were negotiating what amounts to a sentations to Great Britain concern- formal treaty with the German and ing the illegal use of their flag and Austrian authorities providing guarexpresses the expectation that this antees not only that imported food procedure will force Great Britain to supplies shall not be requisitioned by respect the American flag in the fu- the military authorities, but that all ture. In this expectation, command- requisitions shall cease in occupied ers of German submarines have been regions, a German committee had beinstructed as aleady mentioned in gun raising money to buy food for a the note of February 4, to refrain people who officially are their enefrom violent action against American mies.

# tries-China Rejects First List of

course has been guarded with great

sible, will seek to close this war zone with mines, and will also endeavor to On February 6, Sun Pao-Chi, Chidestroy hostile merchant vessels in ese foreign secretary, rejected Japan's proposals on the ground that in taking action based upon this over- they were incompatible with China's sovereignty and conflicted with existpowering point of view, keeps itself far removed from all intentional de- ing treaties between China and other struction of neutral lives and proper- foreign powers. The Japanese minty, on the other hand it does not fail ister then asked for acceptance in to recognize that from the action to principle, stated that the detailed ne-The original demands, according to tion. This is a natural result of mine

"The German government consid- and Russia is understood to contain ers itself entitled to hope that all but 11 demands, substantially as folneutrals will acquiesce in these meas- lows:

gave the first proof of her good will or lease Shantung or any part of the in fixing a time limit of not less than coast to any foreign government; and "6. The absolute prevention of li- man government once more begs fourteen days before the execution of no island near Shantung is to be leased to any foreign power. said measure, so that neutral ship-China is to grant Japan the right ping might have an opportunity of to construct a railroad from Kiao

> In southern Manchuria and Mongolia terms of the lease of Port Arthur and Darien and the Manchurian will themselves bear the responsibili-& Mukden railroad are to be extend-

> > Before granting railroad concessions to any third power China must agree to previously consult Japan.

conception of contraband practiced by Before choosing any foreign political, military or financial advisors,

> trol of the Changohin railroad is to be made to the Japanese. China is obliged not to alienate or

included in the memorandum as handed to foreign legations are said

That if China employs foreigners cerning any measures which might as controlling advisers in her police, military or financial departments, ping of neutrals in the war zone. Ger- Japanese shall be preferred; that point out that all its efforts in this direction may be rendered very diffilished in China employing Japanese ish merchant vessels, which is indubileges as other nations to establish missions, schools and churches throughout the country to propagate Buddhism; that mining concessions many would fain hope that the Unitdeclaration of the German government, was to be employed for this purpose.

many would fain hope that the United St Hanang, Tayeh and Pind Siang ed States would come to a conclusion of real neutrality regarding the first purpose. ish admiralty relating to British hereafter to be formed, shall disapships using neutral flags, has been sions shall be granted; that foreign-United States and confirmed by com-United States and confirmed by com-munication from the British foreign and dock building concessions unless

ure as entirely unobjectionable and Japan shall consent. It is learned that China has made in accordance with British law. Britconcessions in Manchuria, Mongolia and Shantung and has signified willigness to make a public declaration that China shall never cede a port, harbor or island to another but declined to pledge itself to that

effect to Japan. China also has expressed willingness to discuss any demand she does not regard as infringing on her own sovereignty or affecting existing treaties with other powers.

The status of the negotiations now will press for her demands in full or decide she can not insist on any except the 11th set forth in the communications to the foreign govern-

# TO HELP POLAND.

#### Dutch Instruct Shippers. The Dutch government has inform-

"In order to prevent in the surest, ed all skippers to halt their vessels manner the consequences of confu-(Continued on last page.) at the first sight of a submarine and to give information as to its cargo.