TO STARVE GERMANY

ALLIES NTEND TO CUT OFF ALL THE COMMERCE

WILL STOP ALL SHIPS

That England and Her Friends

Will Absolutely Cut Enemies Off From All Commerce at Sea-Would Stop All Vessels.

If the combined fleets of Great Britain and France can prevent it, no commodities of any kind except those now on the seas henceforth until the conclusion of the war shall reach or leave the shore of Germany.

This is England's answer to Germany's submarine blockade, and it is

effective forthwith. Premier Asquith, reading from a prepared statement, made the announcement in the House of Commons Monday at a session which wil be historic. Studiously avoiding the terms "blockade" and "contraband" -for these words occur nowhere in the prepared statement-the premier explained that the allies considered themselves justified in attempting, and would attempt, "to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, own-

ership or origin." The premier emphasized, however that vessels and cargoes so seized were not necessarily liable to confiscatio nand begged the patience of neutral countries in the face of a step likely to injure them. He added that the measures had been adopted by the allies in self-defense.

'We are quite prepared," he went on, "to submit to the arbitrament of neutral opinion, and still more to the given out: that we were provoked and tempted to do, and we have adopted a policy which commends itself to reason, to common sense and to justice."

Every member of the house not at the front or unavoidably detained was in his seat and there was frequent cheering. The galleries were packed. When the premier concluded his statement, and, turning to the dent will approve the recommenda-speaker, said: "That, sir, is our retion of the delegation." Immediately there was a tremendous outburst.

handed to Ambassador Gerard at Ber- cept Mr. Johnson. lin Monday and Premier Asquith, in his speech, said that Great Britain and her allies were still considering carefully the American note to then on the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal, he declared, was "quite un-

The tremendous cost of modern allies alone and likely to grow to murder. dealing with the blockade. The premier gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to prosecute the war to March 31, 1915. which the house unanimously grant-

The entire struggle with Napoleon quith.

Before the premier had finished the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming "Our Answer to Germany' in big letters, and it was apparent everywhere that the entire nation had been chafing for reprisals against the sinking of merchant craft oy submarines.

The statement is as follows:

"Germany has declared that the English channel, the north and west coasts of France and the waters around the British Isles are a war area, and has officially notified that all enemy ships found in that area would be destroyed and that neutral sels may be exposed to danger. This is in effect a claim to torpedo at sight, without regard to the safety of the crew or passengers, any merchant vessel under any flag. As it is not in the power of the German admiralty to maintain any surface craft in these waters this attack can only be delivered by submarine agency.

"The law and customs of nations in regard to attacks on commerce of the captor of a merchant vessel is to bring it before a prize court where it may be tried, where the regularity of the capture may be challenged and where neutrals may recover their cargoes. The sinking of prizes is in itself a questionable act to be resorted to only in extraordinary circumstances and after provision has been made for the safety of all the crew and passengers. If there are passengers on board the responsibility of discriminating between neutral and enemy vessels and between neutral and enemy cargo obviously rests with the attacking ship, whose duty it is to verify the status and character of the vessel and cargo and to preserve all papers before sinking or even capturing it. So also is the humane duty of providing for the safety of ease. the crew of merchant vessels, whether neutral or enemy, an obligation on every belligerent.

"It is upon this basis that all pre vious discussion of the law for regulating warfare at sea have proceeded A German submarine, however, ful fills none of these obligations; she enjoys no local command of the waters in which she operates; she does not take her capture within the jurisdiction of a prize court; she carries no prize crew which can be put on board a prize; she uses no effective means of discriminating between a neutral and an enemy vessel; she does not receive on board for safety the crew and passengers of the vessel she sinks. These methods of warthe scope of any international instruments regulating operations against commerce in time of war. The German declaration substitutes indiscriminate destruction for regulated capture. Germany is adopting these ethods against peaceful traders and the non-combatant crews with the avowed object of preventing commodities of all kinds, including food

reaching or leaving the British Isles. "Her opponents are, therefore, driven to frame retaliatory measures in order in their turn to pevent commodities of any kind from reaching

or leaving Germany. These measures will, however, be enforced by the British and French governments without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or non-combatant life and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity. The British and French governments will there fore, hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin. It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or be liable to condemnation. The treat-

NEW FEDERAL DISTRICT INTERESTS AMERICA

PASSED BY CONGRESS AND IS BEFORE PRESIDENT.

Congressman Johnson Slated for Judge, Thurmond for Attorney and Lyons for Marshal.

The House bill dividing South Car-British Prime Minister Announces olina into eastern and western federal judicial districts and providing for the appointment of an additional district judge passed the Senate Tuesday night. It now goes to the president. The bill requires the president to make public the names of sponsors for any applicant for appointment.

The present district judge resident in eastern South Carolina is to become judge of that district, but will retain jurisdiction in the western district in cases which already have come before him.

As passed by the House the bill provides that the court shall be held at regular periods at Greenville, Rock Hill and Greenwood, and the office of the clerk of the court shall be located at Greenville.

As passed the House bill provides that the Cullop amendment shall be added, this requiring the names of indorsers to be made public. Congressman Aiken and other

nembers of the delegation who have labored diligently to have this bill pass deserve credit for what they have accomplished. While Representative Johnson

who first introduced the bill to provide for the separate operation of the eastern and western districts, was in the conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill, the members of the delegation conferred and unanimously agreed to recommend Mr. Johnson for appointment to the new judgeship. The following statement was later

"After the passage of verdict of impartial history that in the court bill by the House and Senthe circumstances in which we have ate the senators and members of the been placed we have been moderate; House from South Carolina agreed we have been restrained from things unanimously to recommend to the president for appointment as judge of the new district. Congresman Joseph T. Johnson of Spartanburg. They also unanimously agreed to recon-mend Hon. J. William Thurmond of Edgefield for district attorney and C. I. Lyon of Abbeville for marshal While no official statement has been made it is understood that the presi-

The delegation will call on the president in a body and present the Curiously, the German reply to the act for his approval and will deliver American note seeking to solve the to him a letter recommending the apsituation growing out of Germany's pointment of Mr. Johnson signed by glo-French declaration of a naval war zone was every member of the delegation ex-

The appointment will in all probability not be made until the next session of congress in December.

date will not be affected. "This is our reply."

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford invited the premier to state whether Germans who engaged in submarine warfare, which the premier estimated attacks or laids on unfortified towns mitted immediately by Secretary ed now at \$7,500,000 daily to the and wave captured would be tried for Bryan to President Wilson. State de-\$8,500,000 or more by April, was the give any definite assurance, but he of the most complex problems of the theme of that part of the address not said:

> of persons engaged in this campaign.' Referring again to the proposed

"I may say that the suggestion cost England only about \$6,155,000,- which has been put forth from Ger- was a similar avoidance of the word. 000 and the South African war only man quarters that we have rejected The notes leave much, therefore, to ertain proposals or suggestions be explained. made to two powers by the United have taken this matter into careful our allies."

Mr. Asquith ridiculed what he calland asked:

fleet' "It has been seen on the sea only and its object in both case was "muragainst British shipping as grotesque and puerile and said it was a perade.

"The gravity of our immense task 'The call for men has been responded to nobly, both at home and throughout the empire. That call spondence. has never been more urgent than today. We must draw on all our resources, both material and spiritual. We have not relaxed, nor shall we have always presumed that the duty relax until the pursuit of every one to the informal communication lookof our ends is accomplished."

RELIEF SHIP ASHORE.

Which Left Charleston Meets Accident Wednesday.

The British steamship St. Helena

s ashore a mile and a half south of Currituck life saving station, on the North Carolina coast, according to ativices received at Norfolk early Wednesday.

The vessel sailed from Liverpool January 14 for Charleston, where she is last reported as having arrived February 14. She is of 2.708 tons. The vessel is reported as resting at A relief tug left Wednesday to aid her. The St. Helena went ashore at 11:30 Tuesday night. There

wind was light. The commission for relief in Belgium in New York received a wireless from the captain of the St. Helgetting lines to his ship and that if previously has been invoked in the the present weather continued he expected the vessel would be affoat SOOD.

Died a Natural Death The bill introduced in the Kansas egislature to prohibit the use of face powder, puffs, earrings and false hair by the women of that state has died fare are, therefore, entirely outside a natural death. It could do no other re-exportation is put into effect by for, however well intentioned, any measure designed to prescribe what women shall wear or not wear, or what degree, if any, of ornamentation they may indulge in, is doomed to defeat. In olden times such measures and regulations were possible but not in these days of woman's rights and greater power. Preachers for the civilian population, from sometimes declaim against certain forms of dress but it is doubtful if vessels into ports for examination they accomplish anything beyond get- and kindred subjects, such as conting a little passing notoriety, and signments "to order" and to named that is all a legislator gets who tries 'his prentice hand" at proscriptions and regulation. No doubt some women go to extremes in making up. and not unoften costumes are somewhat startling, but the remedy for these excesses is to be found in the true taste and good sense of women

Teachers at Front. Out of 11.600 male high school eachers in Germany, 4,000 are servhigh school pupils over 17 have enment of vessels which sail before this tered the military service.

generally.

OFFICIALS CONSIDER DRASTIC STEP OF ALLIES

U.S. MAY ENTER PROTEST

With Great Britain and France Question of Rights of Neutral Shipping caless the Blockade is Binding and Effective.

between Germany and the outside armies are fighting. world was declared prohibited Monday by Great Britain and France. "there is a little graveyard where the Napoleonic wars. A blockade Identical notes presented by the some of our own dead have been the Uapoleonic wars. allies in reply to Germany's war zone in front of the tr proclamation. The text of the notes bodies still lie thick. was the same as the statement made

parliament. If this policy is enforced it no manufactured articles and commodities hitherto of a non-contraband character from the United States to with his sword in his hand and all Germany, directly or indirectly, and his thirty men about him. from Germany the supply of dyecountry will be cut off.

The impression was general in official circles Monday night that a strong protest would be made. The action of the allies was regarded as an unprecedented and novel step. Officials pointed out that in the reprisals which the belligerents were making towards each other there was singular forgetfulness of the fact that whatever might be the violations of international customs as between those countries at war, this could not affect the status of international rules as between the United States and countries with which she was at

Assurances given by Great Britain that Monday's note was not a reply to the recent proposals of the United States for an adjustment of the entire situation which led to the retaliatory measures gave ground for hopes that the measures taken might be only temporary. In this connection, the state department issued the following statement:

"The British ambassador has presented the following instructions from his government.

"'When presenting the joint Ancommunication you should inform the United States govspecting a possible limitation of use rangement for supplying food to Gerallies."

Copies of the notes were trans-Mr. Asquith declined to partment officials admitted that one aid:

"No doubt the government will mous in their opinion that the notifitake into serious consideration what cation could not be called a "blockis the status under international law ade" although it virtually had the same effect.

It was noted generally that the retaliatory measures, the premier communication did not use the word blockade, and at the French and British embassies in Washington there

It was regarded as virtually cer-States is untrue. All we have stated tain that the United States would to the United States so far is that we promptly make inquiry as to how the step was to be carried into practice consideration, in consultation with together with a protest against the our allies." tween Germany and neutral countries ed the German theory of blockade hereafter would be interrupted by the and asked: "Where is the German allies. Officials and diplomats were curi-

ous to know what would be the dis- ages about two miles in width. twice since the war began, he said, position of cargoes hitherto not listed as contraband, such as cotton der and wholesale destruction of which, if destined to Germany, the property and undefended towns." He allied fleets propose to take into Britlescribed the German campaign ish or French ports. An intimation was conveyed in British quarters that the allies intended to buy outright version of language to call it a block- all such cargoes, but such a promise would not affect the determination of the United States to insist on its increases each month," he continued. right to send non-contraband articles to Germany when the question is argued in further diplomatic corre-

Just when the United States will act on the latest note is dependent to some extent on when the replies are received from the allies and Germany ing to an abolition of submarine warfare no merchant ships and the shipment of foodstuffs to the civilian pop-

ulation of belligerents. Germany's answer is said to be on its way, and officials expect that it will be an acquiescence in the principle of the American proposals. From ment that the matter was under con- veston for Yokohama, Japan.

sideration. In some quarters, however, there was a disposition to regard the American informal communication as likely to fail of accomplishing anything beyond a possible amelioration of conditions as to mines in the open

seas.

Displeasure at the latest developments was not concealed in state department circles, where the stopping of commerce to and from Germany was a moderate sea trunning and the was viewed as much more serious than a blockade, since it interfered also with cargoes presumed to be bound to a belligerent while in transit to a neutral country. Whereas ena saying a tug had succeeded in the doctrine of continuous voyage present war by Great Britain to sustain her right to detain cargoes at any stage in their journey if proved ultimately to be destined to a belligerent, such a presumption is understood now to include all articles of merchandise such as machinery and implements, as well as cotton bound between the United States and neutral countries, unless an embargo on

> the neutrals to whom the products are consigned. Injection of an element of suspicion on cargoes of goods hitherto untouched when bound between neutral liberations. ports will greatly increase the duties of the American government in protecting the interests of its shippers from undue delays and detentions. The entire question of the right set up by Great Britain to take neutral consignees, will be brought into the field of discussion again, affecting materially the answer which the United States was preparing to the correspondence with Great Britain on

the subject of contraband. In approaching the question of the ground on which the United States should enter protest against the action of the allies, officials were doubtful as to where they would make their argument on the theory that a blockade in reality as being attempted, or whether they would contend for the uninterrupted passage

FOUND PILES OF DEAD

A BRITISH REPORT DESCRIBES BLOODY TRENCH WARFARE.

Small Attacking Parties Are Mercilessly Killed-Trenches Often Reached in Vain.

"All the ground near the front line This Country, it is Said, Will Discuss rowed with the remains of old Officials realized that except trenches and graves. The whole diplomatic correspondence there was place is a vast cemetery in which our no way for neutral governments to trenches and those of the enemy wind enforce their protests and still mainin every direction."

This statement is made by the disregard of precedents, it was point British official "eye-witness" at the ed out, has made the position of neufront in a description given out of trals more delicate in the present cirthe recent battles southeast of Ypres cumstances than ever before, though All commercial intercourse by sea and of the country in which the somewhat similar to those which led to embargoes by the United States "In a sheltered spot," he continues, and the non-intercourse act in the

States of this drastic step by the bricks has been placed around them. port of Brest (France). Napoleon war zone In front of the trenches German "At one point of the brick fields by Premier Asquith in the British recently some thirty men tried to Britain then retaliated by issuing an rush our lines. At their head was a order in council prohibiting neutral young German officer who came on longer will be possible to ship cotton, gallantly, waving his sword. He al- of France and her allies and with all most reached the barbed wire and ports of Europe from which the Britthen fell dead, and he lies there yet ish flag was excluded.

stuffs and other merchandise for this in this quarter. Everywhere still, ment, "the United States protested gray figures can be seen lying, some- and as measures of retaliation resort times several rows together and ed to embargoes and non-intercourse sometimes singly or in twos or threes. and in the case of Great Britain "This description might serve with which was aggravated by the quesa few minor alterations for many of tion of impressment eventually of the localities along our front where war." the fighting has centered around some wood, a village or line of definitely settled is indicated in the trenches. It is as if each had been correspondence between the United swept by a withering blast before States and British commissioners which every object has crumbled into who finally arranged the Treaty of ruins or become twisted and deform- Ghent in 1814.

> violent convulsion of nature. "Counter attacks have been carried out with such resolution that in ratified by all the present belliger-nearly all cases the original line has ents, that would cover the action of been regained. On the night of February 15, as our troops were advancing to drive the enemy out of one of opened a tremendous fire.
> "Our men were in the open at

> some distance from the Germans at disadvantage their chance of success again Monday night that the adminlooked small. Without a moment's istration had given consideration to line broke into a double quick and. pounding through the mud, burst taliation for the interference with into the German trench "In one trench, which was more or

less isolated, forty of our men con- they did not expect he would ask conernment that the communication re- tinued to hold firm until every one of ceived from them through the Unit- them had been either killed or ed States ambassador in London re- wounded. Eventually there were only three left who were capable of of submarines and mines and an ar- firing, and these three continued to hold the enemy at bay. In the meanmany is being taken into careful con- time word was brought to those in sideration by Great Britain and her the rear that their ammunition was nearly exhausted, and seven men, the strongest available, were selected to bring up as much ammunition as they could carry.

"These latter found the three wounded survivors still standing amid the bodies of their dead and disabled comrades and still firing steadily. The support, slender as it was, came in the nick of time, for at that moment the Germans launched another assault, which, like the previous ones, was beaten off and the position was saved."

THE DARDANELLES.

Attacking Gat Turkish Capital.

The Dardanelles, known as the gateway to Constantinople, is a narrow, tortuous strip of water dividing European Turkey from Asiatic Turkey and leading from the Aegean Sea to the Sea of Marmora. It is about thirty-three miles in length and aver-At the entrance to the straits are,

on the European side, Forts Helles Burnu and Sedd-El-Bahr, which face Fort Kum Kate on the Asiatic side. The mouth of the Dardanelles is said to be mined heavily. Up to the intervals, and there are big fortifiare forts Namazieh, on the European side, and Chanak Fortress opposite it, both modern fortifications armed with Krupp guns.

SAVES MUCH MONEY.

Cotton Steamer Saved \$5,000 by Using the Newly Opened Ditch.

The first shipload of cotton from the South amounting to 3,270 tons, went through the Panama canal Oc-Great Britain no word had come in tober 23 last on the steamship Penseveral days until Monday's state- rith Castle. It was bound from Gal-The same steamship made the return trip through the canal in February with a cargo from Seattle for Liverpool, made up princially of wheat for Surope.

It was estimated that on her cotton cargo the vessel saved \$5,060, by shot and beaten to death. using the canal instead of going Five of the defendants around South America to get to Japan. Even on the trip to Liverpool there will be a saving of 23 days at wounded at Knox's bridge. sea, or \$1,188 by the canal route.

GOES TO SENATE.

Oscar Underwood Bids House of Rep

resentatives Farewell. Representative Oscar W. Underwood Wednesday bade farewell to the House ways and means committee, of which he is chairman, as he will represent Alabama as its junior senator after March 4. He presided over the committee at its final session of this congress Wednesday and was presented with a resolution of thnaks and congratulation by his colleagues. There were speeches by various members. Speaker Clark later vielded the presiding officer's chair to Mr. Underwood and he presided over the House during part of its de-

WILSON CAN'T LEAVE.

President Says He is Tied to Wash- larger guns should be 16-inch weaington by the Legs.

President Wilson declared Monday the European situation was demanding so much of his attention that he Austro-German Squadron to Go to was doubtful if he would be able to leave Washington this spring, even to make his proposed visit to the San Francisco exposition. "I am tied here by the legs," was

expressed the situation. British Collier Damaged.

Eighteen members of the crew of ents. The latter would be a pro- channel.

If the former theory is assumed,

radius of action has been permitted

for blockading fleets but this, accord-

ing to authorities of the United States naval war college, has never been al-

Officials realized that except for

tain their neutrality. The general

proclaimed a counterblockade against

the entire British coast and prohi-

vessels from trading with the ports

"Against these various orders and

Great Britain and France.

LYNCHERS IN COURT.

Man.

Six white men are on trial at Hal-

After the adjournment of cour

Fairplay on December 20, 1914.

cused.

however, the rules of international law provide that every blockade to be binding on neutrals must be effective, that is, a sufficient force of ships must be stationed near enough UP USE OF MINES to the ports or coast of a blockaded country practically to prevent ingress or egress of all vessels. A certain

In its reply to the American note

A blockade marine will halt and investigate merchantmen, and will proceed against French and British ambassadors at buried. Their graves have been care—was declared by Great Britain against chantmen, and will proceed against Washington informed the United fully marked and a rough square of the coast from the river Elbe to the only such vessels as are found to be carrying contraband or are owned in nations hostile to Germany. bited commerce with England. Great iness to accept virtually all of the American proposals except the one which would restrict the use of an anchored mines to purely defensive purposes. The German government ex-

> decrees," writes John Bassett Moore, "It is the same all along the front former counselor of the state departthe abandonment of floating mines. action, after investigation, against to ward off the danger of an encir-That these questions were neve

ed, and even the very ground itself Subsequently international confer-looks as if it had been shaken by a ences and conventions attempted to defie the operation of a blockade, but The reply also suggests that these in some of them is there any rule, One of the chief concerns of the administration in regard to England's ing to drive the enemy out of one of administration in regard to England's plated in the American proposals. these trenches his guns suddenly latest note was understood to be in The reply als suggests that these Cotton has formed the great bulk of countries should be allowed to imconnection with cotton shipments. trade between the United States and port and control the distribution of the time, and being thus taken at a Germany recently. It was reported other articles, especially fodder,

> intended for all belligerets in reshould be abandoned. American shipping, but officials close to the president previously have said American note was the evident spirit gress to authorize such an embargo White Men Accused of Killing Negro ficial of the German government.

> halla, charged with killing Green Gibthe desire to round out and complete son, a negro, who was lynched at the American proposals." The solicitor asked many of the jurors the following question: "Will you convict a white man or white men for killing or lynching a negro if the fact is proved beyond a reason-able doubt?" Two of the jurors answered in the negative and were ex-

Tuesday afternoon Solicitor Smith pletely' the use of such mines. stated that he had sworn ten witnesses whose story was as follows: the American proposals furnish an ernment mark to any mines which in the plot and with helping to make On Saturday night previous to the acceptable basis for a practical solu-killing on Sunday, December 20, Tom tion of the present difficulties and Speights was severely whipped at the problems of the maritime situation." plantation of one of the defendants. London reports: A Reuter dis-On Sunday morning five of the de-fendants went to Speights' home, had patch from Amsterdam gives the contents of the American note of Febhim put on his clothes, put him in a ruary 22 to Great Britain and Ger buggy and started toward Fairplay. many's reply thereto. The notes were

The defendants carried three other negroes along. Before they reached from Berlin. Fairplay they met three negroes in a buggy. They halted the negroes and hope that Great Britain and Germany took George Gibson, a young negro, may, through reciprocal concessions out of his buggy and beat him over the head with a pistol which they which would tend to free ships entook from this negro. They then proceeded to Fairplay merce from serious dangers to which

with both George Gibson and Tom they are exposed in passing through waterway toward Constantinople Speights, where they were joined by the coastal waters of the belligerent many small forts dot the shores at the sixth defendant. From Pairplay countries. they went to Knox's bridge, where cations at the entrance of the Sea of they crossed the river to the Georgia should not be considered as a pro-Marmost, and also about ten miles side. After reaching the Georgia posal by the American government, from the entrance to the strait, at side, the defendants made two of the whom it does not behoove to propose the beginning of the narrows. Here negroes brought along hold George conditions for such an agreement, Gibson and Tom Speights and the though the question at issue has a third negro beat them. Some of the direct and far reaching interest for the United States. defendants also beat them.

While this was going on, old Green Gibson and two other negroes came many and Great Britain should agree. up with shotguns and asked what first, that isolated drifting mines these negroes had done to be whipped. The negroes were told to put down their guns and they would be clusively for defence, within gun told what they had done. The ne- range of harbors, and that all mines groes did not put their guns down out began to retreat toward the bridge. They were then fired upon as to become harmless after breaking with pistols and returned the shots, loose from their anchorage. using shotguns. George Gibson died

later in Georgia. Green Gibson then came back toovertaken near the home of a negro fell, arose and fired upon his pursuers and started to run. He was ceal their identity.

Five of the defendants were presthe sixth came up later, having been

WANT BIGGER GUNS.

Secretary Garrison Recommends Im portant Coast Ordnance.

Guns of greater range and powe than any that could be arrayed against them were asked for American coast defences in an army board report submitted by Secretary Garrison, and made public Thursday by the House appropriations committee The board advised that the old type 12-inch guns and mortars "are not equal in range and power to major calibre guns affoct.'

Mr. Garrison recommended the immediate improvement of some of the coast defences so that the range of the old 12-inch guns could be increas ed to 20,000 yards, and the board suggested that wherever it was necessary to construct new works the pons.

SUBMARINES TO ATTACK.

Anglo-French Fleet.

An Austrian fleet, according to a Geneva dispatch sent through Paris Wednesday, consisting of six Austrothe way his callers said the president German submarines, accompanied by several torpedo boats and torpedo examination, and believes that it can boat destroyers left Pola, the Austrian naval base, for the Mediterranean, bound for the Dardanelles, ac-Cardiff steamer Dranksome cording to the Telegram, which bases Thine, an English government collier, its reports hpon what is characterized landed at New Haven Tuesday even- as information received from a re- are made: Their vessel either struck a liable source from Trieste by way of

been last reported off Corfu.

longation of correspondence on this subject begun last December.

If the former theory is assumed,

GERMANS DO NOT WANT TO GIVE

ACCEPT OTHER POINTS

Berlin Gives Text of Government's Reply-London Reports Fuller Account of American Note-German Reply is in Friendly Tone of Our

ships of the Anglo-French fleet have concerning the German naval war advanced to the narrowest parts of zone the German government agrees the Dardanelles, bombarding Turkish that under certain conditions its subfortifications and troops and landing forces which scattered a Turkish garthese dispatches refer to operations on Monday, before the attack on the The reply declared Germany's readstorm. legislation for increasing the strength

presses the belief that beiligerents can not afford to abandon entirely the use of anchored mines for offensive their effort to regain their lost posioperations. It is willing to consider In case German submarines take the Russians making desperate efforts

merchantmen carrying contraband or cling movement. owned in hostile countries, it is agreed that such action will be in accordance with the general rules of in-ternational law. This presupposes, Great Britain. Some newspapers however, the abandonment of the use of neutral flags by merchantmen of hostile rations or the arming of such merchantmen. If such tactics were employed, Germany contends, it would be impossible to restrict the operations of submarines in this man-

constituted in the countries concerned American commissions, to which supplies of foodstuffs for the use of civilian populations could be consigned. This plan, it is said, is contemwhich are on the conditional contraband list in the Declaration of Lonhesitation, however, the attacking declaring an embargo on foodstuffs don. Germany states that interference with articles on the absolute free list in the Deckration of London "What most impressed us in the

> of absolute fairness in which the American government approached the problem, and its desire to propose a solution which could be accepted by both sides," said a high of-"We endeavored in the reply to follow the same rule. The modifications we suggested are inspired by

"We are sure, for instance, that the American government would have inserted the clause covering armed merchantmen, if this subject had occurred to them. The reservation regarding the offensive use of anchored mines is justified by The Hague conventions, which expressly authorize negrin port of Antivari, inflicting consuch procedure; and even therein it will be noticed that our note says only that we can not renounce 'com-

received in Amsterdam in a dispatch

The American note expresses the discover a basis of understanding gaged in neutral and peaceful com-

This suggestion, the note says,

The suggestion is made that Ger should be laid by neither party, that anchored mines should be laid exshould tear the mark of the government of origin and be so constructed

It is suggested, second, that subthe next day and Speights some days marines should not be employed to attack vessels of any nationality, except to carry out the right of holdward Fairplay, was pursued and was ing them up and searching them: and, third, that mercantile chips of Mose Williams, and was shot. He neither of the parties should employ neutral flags as a war ruse or to con-

Great Britain, it is suggested, should agree that foodstuffs shall not ent when the negro was killed and be made absolute contraband and that the British authorities neither One of shall disturb nor, hold up cargoes of the defendants was wounded by Gib- such goods when addressed to agencies in Germany, the names of which are communicated by the United States government, for the purpose of receiving such goods and nanding them over to licensed German retailers for further distribution exclusively to the German population. Germany, it is contended, should declare her agreement that foodstuffs from the United States or any other

neutral country shall be addressed to

such agencies.

The German reply to the United States was dispatched Sunday. "The German govern-It begins: ment has taken note of the American suggestion with lively interest, and sees therein new proof of friendly feelings, which are fully reciprocated by Germany. The suggestion corresponds also to the German wishes that the naval war should be waged according to rules which, without subjecting one or the other belligerent powers to one-sided restrictions of methods of warfare, would take into consideration the interests of neutrals as well as the laws of hu-

"In this sense the German note of February 16 already pointed out that the observance of the London Declaration by Germany's enemies would create a new situation from which Germany gladly would be prepared to draw conclusions.

"Starting from this conception, the German government has submitted the American suggestion to attentive recognize therein an effectively suitable basis for a practical solution of the questions at issue.'

On particular suggestions of th "Germany would be prepared to NOTHING NEW IN WAR

The summary of the war issued by

Austro-German submarine

the Associated Press Wednesday fol

squadron of six submarines and a

number of torpedo boats has left the

Austrian naval base at Pola, on the

Adriatic, presumably to strike at the

Athens dispatches say nine battle

rison. It is probable, however, that

Dardanelles was interrupted by a

Italy continues military prepara

tions, having taken up in parliament

A German correspondent on the Galician front says the Russians have

not won a single complete success in

tions on the crest of the Carpathians.

Heavy fighting continues in the snow

German opinion, as reflected in the

Berlin press, is divided in regard to

share the view of the government

that the note is an indication of the

disinterested friendliness of this

country. Other commentators, how-

ever, suggest that the note was in-

spired solely by regard for American

A Russian victory of importance in

a dispatch from Tiflis, trans-Cauca-

sia. A Russian army advanced from

Batum on the Black Sea into Turkish

territory to cut off the Turkish army's

communication with Constantinople

and isolated large districts of Turk-

ish territory. The Turkish troops opposed the advance army stubborn-

The Russians had the assistance

Russia's campaign in the north ap-

parently has developed no new fea-

the offensive, this movement appar-

ently is not being pressed with vigor

report from the German war office

says that several attempts of the Rus-

Active operations in France still

of the front in the Champagne re-

gion. The French war office an-

nounces that a long stretch of Ger-

military chiefs repeat the assertion

The Montenegrin minister at Loa-

don was advised that an Austrian

squadron had bombarded the Monte-

ing mines and the construction of an-

chored mines for offensive purposes.

would employ force against mercan-

tile vessels of whatsoever flag-only

insofar as it is required for the pur-

ality of a ship or the presence of con-

would proceed according to the gen-

striction in the employment of sub-

marines, it follows that enemy mer-

neutral signs. In this connection it

proceed in accordance with interna-

"Fourth-The regulation of the

legitimate importation of food sup-

American government, appears in

to importation by sea but, on the

other hand it would also include indi-

"Germany would, therefore, be pre-

pared to make declarations such as

note, so that the employment of im-

are provided for in the American

"In this connection, Germany, how

ever, must emphasize that the impor

free passage to Germany of raw ma

terials mentioned in the free list of

the London declaration and to treat

in the same manner as foodstuff

those materials contained in the lis

man government hopes that the un-

derstanding suggested by the Ameri

can government will regard being

paid to the foregoing remarks, be

realized and that thereby peaceful

neutral shipping and peaceful neutral

commerce will not have more to suf-

the effects of the naval warfare.

er than is absolutely necessary from

"Such effects, moreover, would be

substantially diminished if, as al-

ready pointed out in our note of Feb

uary 16, means and ways could be

ound to exclude the importation o

war material from neutral to bellig-

erent states on ships of whatsoever

flag.
"The adoption of a definitive atti-

tude, of course, must be proposed un-

til the German government, on the

basis of further communication from

the American government, is in a

position to see what obligations the

British government, on its side, is

Gets War Order.

Signo Mohr, a Savannah manufac-

contract with a representative of

the French government for one hun-

trousers to be made in Savannah for

Troops on Dutch Frontier.

prepared to assume."

the French army.

"The Ger

of conditional contraband."

The note concludes:

rect importation via neutral ports.

general to be acceptable.

ful civil population.

"Third-As the American note pro-

eral international rules.

sians to advance were repelled.

business interests.

warships.

last few days.

siderable damage.

Anglo-French fleet at the Dardan

OF SIGNIFICANCE.

in Dardanelles.

lows:

An

of the army.

GOTHAM POLICE AVERT THREAT-Austro-German Submarine Squadron

Said to be on Way to Attack Fleet

BOMB PLANTER CAUGHT

Man is Pounced Upon by Detectives While in Act of Lighting a Second Bomb in New York Cathedral-Many Wealthy Men Were Marked

Cathedral at New Yorb and the arrest of two men by detectives who been informed for months of their activities, was followed by announcement at police headquarters Tuesday that the arrests had balked an anarchist plot to kill with bombs Audrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and other wealthy men. The anarchists, according to the police, were to inaugurate in New York city a reign of terror comparable only to the days of the French revolution.

rifles and revolvers, to appear simultaneously in various parts of the city to shoot and to pillage. The biggest banks of New York city were to be blown up. Many wealthy men were to be slain. The wrecking of the cathedral was to be the signal for the opening of the elaborate campaign of murder and looting. So carefully had the police worked that the anarchist was even allow-

cathedral. Scarcely had the bomb ignited when one of a half hundred detectives stationed in and about the church crushed the sputtering fuse under his heel and in another moment the plotter was taken into custhe war with Turkey is announced in tody just as he was about to light the second destructive instrument.

far had the plot progressed toward this end that manufacture of the bombs, the police say, already had een started. For months a central office detective had worked in the inner circle of the anarchists, according to the police story, and had kept the detectures. Although Petrograd states that the Russians are everywhere on live bureau advised of all their plans. This detective, Frank Baldo, assisted in the manufacture of the bomb with except in a few districts. To-day's

lighted the bomb and hurled it at are confined principally to the strip the altar. Immediately the cathedral, in which 800 persons sat at worship became alive with detectives whose man first line positions is now under presence had been unsuspected by the control of the allies, but the Berlin bomb carrier. Baldo, sitting beside him, placed him under arrest; detecthat the French have been repulsed tives sitting in the pew behind dashand compelled to retire to their own ed into the aisle and stamped out the positions. At one point in the Vossputtering fuse. There was no panic, ges. Berlin announces, the Germans for the congregation hardly realized made an advance of five miles in the

over. At police headquarters the alleged bomb thrower said he was Frank Abarno, a lithographer, 24 years old. Soon after he was taken to headquarters, detectives acting on information given them by Baldo, arrestchored mines, and further agrees ed Charles Carbone, an 18-year-old with the suggestion to attach a gov- boy, and charged him with complicity

When Abarno entered the cathedcable for the belligerent powers fully ral door, his bomb in a package under his coat and Baldo at his side, he to renounce the employment of anwalked on to a stage whose every setting had been placed there by detec-"Second — German submarines tives. Two scrubwomen on their knees in the vestibule through which he passed were in reality central office detectives. The white wigged pose of carrying out the right to hold up and search. If the hostile nationpriest who met them at the door and took them to a seat down near the front of the church and close to the traband were proved, the submarines altar was a sergeant of police. Just behind Abarno there entered the tectives, who took seats in the pew

cantile vessels should abstain from under the seat and then started tothe use of neutral flags and other wards the altar. Entering another pew, he placed his second bomb and is obvious that hostile mercantile applied the lighted cigar to the fuse vessels should not be armed and Then he started towards the rear of should refrain from offering violent the church, intending to light the resistance, since such conduct, which other bomb as he passed. It was at is opposed to international law, ren- this moment the detectives seized

Baldo had lived with the alleged anarchists since last December. He had obtained Abarno's complete sonfidence and had discussed with him plies to Germany, as suggested by the and others, the police assert, the details of the plot. From Baldo the police learned that the anarchists' lation, of course, would be restricted plans were to be developed in separate phases by groups of two and three men working together. Detectives were assigned to watch these groups, and two men from central office were

> rested. ago, but had postponed execution of

ported food supplies would be guaranteed to be exclusively for the peace the idea at Baldo's suggestion. tation also of other raw materials for peaceful economic purposes, and including fodder, should be made possible. For this purpose the hostile governments would have to allow New York city's wealthy residents.

According to the police the plot was centralized in the group of anarchists called the Bresci group, because of the admiration its members expressed for Gateano Bresci, who killed King Humbert in Italy in 1900. At the time of that assassination it vas reported that a group of anarchists in New York and aPterson, N. J.,

The American liner New York arived in New York Monday from Liverpool, after having taken unusual precautions to make known her immediate use if necessary.

steamed out to sea, and some of the passengers said searchlights played on American flags, which flew from turer, announced that he had closed almost every mast. The ship remained ablaze with light and with all flags up until safe waters were reachdred thousand pairs of corduroy ed.

> machines driven by noted aviators, flew slowly above the cemetery at th burial of Lieut. Mouchard and fire and fell.

BOMB PLOT CHECKED WEDNESDAY BRINGS NOTHING

ENED REIGN OF TERROR

for Death.

An attempt to blow up St. Patrick's It was part of the plot, the police

assert, for gangs of men armed with ed to light the fuse of one of the bombs which he carried into the

The next move, according to the police, was to place bombs in the ome of Andrew Carnegie, the Rockefellers and Cornelius Vanderbilt. So

which the attempt was made to blow up the cathedral. The detective accompanied the bomb thrower to the edifice and sat with him while he

what had happened when it was all

may be laid. On the other hand, it the bomb. when A

church quite casually two more devides for the above mentioned re- behind. Abarno slipped into a pew near the back of the church, placed a bomb

ders it impossible for submarines to him and put out the lighted fuse.

shadowing Carbone when he was ar-According to Baldo, Abarno planned to wreck the cathedral a week

Abarno's bomb was made of scrap iron inside a plaster of Paris body. Inspector Egan, of the bureau of combustibles, said it was the deadliest he ever had seen. Most of the scrap iron was round knobs wrenched from iron fences in front of tie houses of

were in the plot.

SPED THROUGH WAR ZONE.

American Liner Make Trip in Night Ablaze With Light.

nationality while passing through the war zone declared by Germany around Great Britain. In addition, extraordinary precautions against mines were observed, to the great extent of having the lifeboats ready for Flying the American flag, the New York left her dock in Liverpool shortly after midnight on February 20. Her lights were all lighted as she

Tribute to Aeronauts A fleet of aeroplanes, many of the

A Reuter dispatch from Amster-American note the following remarks dam says in all the Belgian towns Lepine, France, Wednesday during along the Dutch frontier posters are cargoes unless they would otherwise ing in the army. Nearly half the of cargoes not listed as contraband ing.

Their vessel either struck a liable source from Trieste by way of be liable to condemnation. The treat-high school pupils over 17 have en-between this country and bellight. The two men were make the suggested declaration contraband ing.

Their vessel either struck a liable source from Trieste by way of make the suggested declaration contraband ing.

Their vessel either struck a liable source from Trieste by way of make the suggested declaration contraband ing.

Their vessel either struck a liable source from Trieste by way of make the suggested declaration contraband ing. cerning the non-employment of drift- great number of German troops.