RONG REPLY MADE IN LAT-**EST REPRESENTATION**

FOR FREEDOM OF SEES

Germany Having Admitted Illegality of Her Acts Can Hardly Defend States and Germany Stand To-

Following is the official text of the latest American note to Germany regarding submarine warfare, which was delivered to the foreign office at Berlin Friday by Ambassador Ger-

ard:
The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard—(Tologram):
Department of State, Washington,
July 21, 1915.—You are instructed
to deliver textually the following

note to the minister of foreign af-The note of the Imporial German

government dated the eighth of July, 1915, has received the careful con-sideration of the government of the United States and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controverse, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of the contrary. pension of those principles which vir tually set them aside.

The government of the United States motes, with satisfaction that the Imperial German government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this government had addressed to the German government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination; for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defence of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is

The government of the United States is, however, keenly pointed to find that the Imperial German government regards itself as in degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles even where neutral vessals are concerned. by what it believes the policy and practice of the government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The Imperial German government will readily understand that the govern-ment of the United States can not discuss the policy of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that government itself, and that must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German government of what government regards as grave and un justifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German nava!

Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to juring the lives of neutrals, as well is justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinu-

If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardon able offence against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected. The government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstances and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nation of the world can not have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for those novel and unex pected aspects of war at sea; but it can not consent to abate any essential or fundamental rights of its people because of a mere alteration o circumstances. The rights of neurals in time of war are based upon rinciples, but upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial the Imperial government at this time German navy within the so-called war . . one in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satis faction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval com-manders. It is manifestly possible therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief cause of offence. In New of the admission of illeg-

ent when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defence of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules who may be privileged to suggest of naval warfare, the government of the United States can not believe that the Imperial government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania, or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The government of the United of neutral rights in this critical matwhile not indifferent to the | ter. friendly spirit in which it is made,

901 LOST IN RIVER

(Continued from first page.) deck gear and furniture slie into the water in a conglomerate

Beginning late Saturday night, line began passing through the ar They came all through the night and all day Sunday. Identifications were made with rapidity and unidentified bodies Sunday night had dwindled to less than one hundred. Tension and repression were shown in the identification line.

Those who walked in it had given up hope and with clenched hands, steeled themselves for the sight they sought but dreaded. As fast as identifications were made the bodies were turned over to undertakers and car ried to lines of hearses drawn up alongside the armory.

Ministers said more people attended church Sunday than for many Sundays past. Chicago turned to prayer and thought. The preachers nearly all asked congregations to prayers for the bereaved.

With the details of the catastrophe summed up people shuddered that a thousand people would go to their deaths with hundreds of persons powerless to aid standing within a stone hrow-that that great mass could frown in a narrow river twenty feet

The Eastland and four other steamers had been chartered for the picnic occasion. Under misty skies seven thousand men, women and children went to the Clark street dock early Saturday to fill five large lake steamers with holiday mirth in a trip to Michigan City. The steamer Eastland was the first to be load-

Rain began to fall as the wharf superintendents lifted the gang planks from the Eastland, declaring that the government limit of twentyfive hundred passengers had been reached.

side of the ship as the other steamers drew up the river toward the wharf. A tug was hitched to the Eastland. opes were ordered cast off and the steamer engines began to hum. Eastland had not budged; however. Instead, the heavily laden ship vavered sidewise, leaning first toward the river bank. The lurch was so startling that passengers joined the large concourse already on the river side of the decks.

The ship never heeled back. turned slowly but steadily toward its left side. Children clutched the skirts of their mothers and sisters to keep from falling. Water began to enter lower port holes and the hawsers tore out the piles to which the vessel was tied.

Screams from passengers attracted the attention of fellow excursionists on the dock awaiting the next steamer. Wharf men and picnickers soon ined the edge of the embankment, reaching out helplessly toward the vavering steamer.

For nearly five minutes the ship urned before it finally dived under the swift current of the river. Durng the listing of the vessel lifeboats chairs and other loose appurtenances on the decks slipped down the sloping floors, crushing the passengers oward the rising waters.

Then there was a plunge with sigh of air escaping from the hold, mingled with crying of children and shrieks of women and the ship was on the bottom of the river, casting hundreds of living creatures to the

Many sank entangled with clothng and bundles and did not rise, but hundreds, coming to the surface, seized floating chairs and other ob-Persons on shore threw out ropes and dragged in those who yould hold the lifelines.

Employees of commission firms along the river threw crates, chicken coops and other floatable objects into he water, but most of these were wept away by the current. Boats put out, tugs rushed to the

scene, with shricking whistles and many men jumped into the river to life itself. If a belligerent can not aid the drowning. With thousands retaliate against an enemy without of spectators ready to aid and the wharf within grasp hundreds ir property, humanity, as well to death despite every effort at res-

One mother grasped her two chiliren in her arms as she slipped from he steamer into the water. child was torn from her, but she and he other were saved. Fathers were drowned after aiding their wives and children to safety.

One man was seen to cling to a spike in the side of the wharf while wo women and three children stepped upon his body to safety. He fell exhausted into the river as the last of one of the five reached the pier. Instances of heroism were almost

ailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this government contends, and which in time of calmer counsels every nation

would concede as of course The government of the United States and the Imperial German government are contending for the same great object, have long stood to-gether in urging the very principles upon which the government of the nited States now so solemnly sists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. 'The government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of when co-operation may accomplish most, and this great common object

may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The government of the

interested in seeing it made practi-cable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend

In the meantime the very value which this government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and government of the United States and the people and government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German government the necessity for a scrupulous observance

Friendship itself prompts it to say can not accept the suggestion of the Imperial government that replayed and agreed upon thich shall be free on the season willegally proscribed.

The very agraement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attacks, and would be a curficely.

Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfrieudly.

Lansing.

us as the number of per-

cons. on the scene. Boats as soon as full took recued passengers to the wharf or to the steamer Theodore Roosevelt, which was tied up opposite the Eastland.

In an hour the water was cleared of exercionists.

onists. Those who had not been taken to land had sunk or were swirling down the river toward the drainage canal locks at Locport, Ill., many miles away. The locks were raised to stop the current and ar-rangements were made to take bodies from the river along its course through the southwest part of Chi-

cago.
Shortly after the water was cleared, city firemen and workmen were on the exposed side of the Eastland's hull, cutting through its steel plates with gas flames. Divers were hurried into underwater suits. A tug was moored as a bridge between the

pier and the capsized ship. As the divers gained entrance to the hull, the scene of distress moved for the time being from the river to the extemporized moraues. houses of wholesale companies along he river were thrown open and bodies were placed in rows on the

Scores of persons rescued from the water were injured and these were taken to the Iroquois hospital, built in memory of the six hundred women and children and a few men who were burned and crushed to death in the Iroquois theatre several years

Efforts to resuscitate those taken from the river were generally unsucessful. Only two or three were thus saved. It was also said that many of

the injured would die.

The whole city was in consternaion over the catastrophe. Word of the accident spread rapidly and to the thousands already at or near the wharf other thousands added themelves. The Clark street bridge near the wharf was crowded until it threatened to collapse. Streets had o be cleared by the police to allow he passage of ambulances.

Business men sent their automobiles and motor trucks to help aid the injured and carry away the dead. One warehouse soon was filled with bodies and other dead were taken to the Second regiment armory, a mile

away. While those on land were disposing of the dead, injured and rescued, the divers in the heart of the sunker vessel sent up an almost constant stream of corpses from the submerg-First, it was a gaily dressed girl in her teens who had been caught be-

tween a pile of chairs and a cabin wall. Next it was a slight boy, gath-ered from the lifeless arms of a fond father, who had clung to his offspring, even in deat...
Then followed an old woman, who

had gone aboard the ship to watch the youthful pleasure of her grandchildren, or a little girl with bare legs and bootees, with gay ribbons sodden against lace of her holiday

A thrill passed through the crowd as word came from the steamer that a girl baby had been found alive among the hundreds of dead in the She was found in a starboard stateroom, where she had been held from the water by a chair that jammed against the berth. The baby to the land. Its mother could not be found.

Two women were found alive in another stateroom in a protruding side of the Eastland. There were still three hundred persons in the hold when these persons were taken out alive and the explorers of the ulk said that all were dead.

Work of tagging the bodies of the dead and placing them in accessible places for identification proceeded all day and night. Reports from vari temporary morgues gave a total of 770 bodies, but ia ulation became so confusing that it was decided to take all bodies to the Second regi-ment armory, so that those who were looking for lost friends and relatives could view all the victims in one

Identification was slow and scenes those at the river when the steamer Mothers fell across the biers of children whom they had sent away a few hours before on what was intended to be a day of pleasure.

Men had to summon all the stoical qualities they possessed to retain heir composure as they passed beween rows of corpses, looking for missing children or wives.
Yet amidst all the horror and

heartache officers of various departments attended to the disposition of the dead and injured, tracing of the missing, inquiry into the cause of the disaster, and precautions against disease from sunken bodies and the carying of corpses by the river towards the canal locks.

GERARD DELIVERS NOTE TO GERMAN GOVERNMENT

American Ambassador Visits Foreign Office at One O'Clock Friday.

Berlin, via London, Friday: The new American note to Germany was delivered to the foreign office by Ambassador Gerard at one o'clock Fri-

day afternoon.

Washington: With the delivery by Ambassador Gerard to the foreign office in Berlin of the new Ameribe most strikingly and effectively can note warning Germany that the loss of American lives through fur-The Imperial German government ther violations of neutral rights expresses that hope that this object would be regarded as "unfriendly." the United States rests its case for the present at least.

United States not only feels obliged to insist on it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply take up the situation that has arisen with Great Britain over interference with American commerce by the al-

A note virtually is ready now to be dispatched to Great Britain again protesting against deviations from international law in the operations of the order in council against commerce with Germany

Investigating Arrest in Berlin. Ambassador Gerard began investigating Friday the arrest of George Speets, an alleged representative of an American copper concern. He had been under surveillance for several

THE WAR LAST WEEK

(Continued from first page.) he Zlota Lipa, and the Upper Bug, and all efforts to dislodge them had

hard all enorts to dislodge them had proved unavailing.

Larly in the week, however, von Hindenberg's preparations were evidently completed. With a remarkable co-ordination of movement attacks were launched on every sector of the enormous battle line. In the extreme north from Winday to the Lower north from Windau to the Lower liemen the Germans have made deided progres,s but their function in hat region seems to be principally the protection of the German left flank, and is therefore more of a defensive force than a part of the attacking line.

...The principal section of attack may be divided into three sectors: (a) The Narew sector, northwest of Warsaw, between the Wkra and the Narew through Clechanow and

(b) The Vistula sector, west of Warsaw, along the Grojec-Blenie-Clechanow line, and (c) The Lublin sector, southeast of Warsaw, along the line of the rail-

road from Ivangorod to Cholm. It is along these sectors that the brunt of the German attack is being delivered, and success in any sector will probably mean the retirement of the Russians from Warsaw to the line of the Bug. The

objective of the army attack ing in the first sector is, as it has been since the early days of the warthe Warsaw-Petrograd railway, one of the three great railroad systems centering in and supplying the city. The progress of the Teutons in this sector has not been particularly marked, and in itself, therefore, constitutes no great element of danger. Przasnysz, which was evacuated by the Russians last week, is the centre of this sector, but its fall does not seem to have opened to any exten the German way through.

Octrolenka, a strongly fortified town on the right, has been reported captured, but the latest Russian re-Octrolenka, ports state that it is still under neavy bombardment, so that its fate may be regarded still as a matter of doubt. At no other points do the Germans seem to have made much

Along the second sector, however he sector of the Vistula, von Hinden berg has made notable progress, and it is his operations more than those of the armies supporting his flanks hat constitute the greatest presen nenace to the Polish capital. His forces have reached Novo Georgiev ski, at the confluence of the Vistula and the Bug, and are, at the latest report, battling for the bridgehead which is guarded by the fortress o Novy Dvor in the eastern angle of the Vistula and the Bug, and by the Russian forces south of the Vistula.

The attack is, in its every element direct frontal attack against strongy intrenched lines, but it nevertheless is breaking down all resistance and moving slowly forward. The Vis tula is the most difficult military ob stacle and, ipso facto, the most effec tive defensive screen in Eastern Eu It is broad, rapid, carries a great volume of water, and with its teep banks makes a readily defensible obstacle. But the German army is astride it, and not until Warsaw is taken will this feature be of value to the Russians and then only to prevent a further German advance.

In the third sector, that of Lublin entire military interest must centre in the railroad from Ivangorod t Cholm. Along this line the pressure s as great as along the Vistula sec ion, and while undoubted gains are recorded, and gains of importance too, the railroad itself, as far as the official reports show, has not yet been reached or cut. If it is reached it is extremely doubtful if Warsaw car hold out.

Although the particular section of this road between Lublin and Cholm is the most difficult for both Austrians and Germans to attack, due to the character of the country across which their artillery must be transported and the absence roads which would facilitate this ransportation, the reasons why the attack is being made along this sector are simple

In the first place, the object of the combined German drive from the three directions is not only to capture Warsaw, but to cut off and compel the surrender of the Russian troops occupying the huge salient which has Warsaw as a centre. Were the Teuton attack to be made against Kovel, further to the east, where the attacking troops would have behind them the excellent system of Galician railways radiating from Lemberg, he would be too far from Warsaw to close in upon it in time to reap the benefits of his success.

Moreover, to attack at Kovel would mean.that the supply columns would have to skirt around the Bug on an arc, as the banks of that river are lined with marsh belts which make its crossing a matter of grave diffi-The Germans are, therefore, taking the shortest and most direct route, and the route which, if they succeed, will be most prolific of re

Military critics of Europe are alost unanimously of the opinion that-Warsaw must fall, and that within a very short time. If it does fall and the Russian army makes good its re-treat before it is overwhelmed by the victorious Teutons, what possibilities will the new situation present?

Before a suggestion can be at tempted, it must be realized that the least the fall of Warsaw can mean aside from the capture of an important railroad centre and manufacturing city, is the retirement of the whole Western front of the Russians behind the line of the Vistula and the

The Russian line will then be straightened out and materially shortened by the flattening out of the Warsaw salient. A further German advance could probably therefore be checked, provided the Russians' ammunition supply be not too greatly impoverished.

But this presupposes a German intention to advance, and there seems to be no logical reason why she should wish to go beyond the line of these rivers. If the Russians make good their retreat it will be perfectly evident that the destruction of the Russian army and its consequent elimination as a fighting force vill be an impossibility. The best Germany can hope for will be to neutralize it at least for a while, and nowhere else on the eastern front can this be done so effectively as along the line of the

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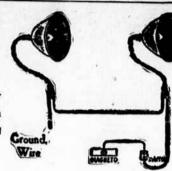
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crossing the Vistula around Warsaw they hold also the crossing of that river. Therefore, Germany, having seized these bridges, could render a river. Russian offensive impossible for at east some time.

And not only that. Germany could and would dig herself in, and, just as she has done in the west, in order to make possible her gigantic movement against Russia, hold the Russians in check behind the Vistula with com paratively small forces, while the remainder of her forces could be withdrawn for use against France, against Italy, and against the forces in the Dardanelles. The Allies in these latter fields would then be subjected to a renewed German offense compared to which all former operations would sink into insignificance.

In the western theatre there has been nothing of importance on which to comment. The only operation of note has been a renewed French attack in the Vosges mountains in the vicinity of Metzeral along the Fecht This movement has been continuous during almost the entire week and it is entirely possible that large operation of some kind is un-

der way.

The probability of this is heightened by the extreme activity of the French air scouts in this section. The only possible way of injecting into the situation on the western front the element of surprise is through control of the air—otherwise any shifting of large forces of troops or concentration of heavy artillery orces would be so readily discerned that the object of the movement could be easily frustrated.

The Allies in the west appear to have matters in the air very much their own way. A strong allied air fleet has been making numerous raids on Colmar, and at the same time the activity of the French on the Metzeral-Colmar line, which line is the valley of the Fecht river, has been

very marked. Elsewhere along the French line things have been quiet, except of course for the sporadic fighting of small units which is always going on. The initiative in all cases has been taken by the French, the Germans having probably withdrawn as many men as possible from the western front for their great operation in the

In this connection reports from Russia show that there is a feeling in Russia that the Allies in the west are not doing their share, but are per mitting Russia to bear the brunt of the German attack. They state tha Russia has relieved the pressure when her western allies were being pushed, as at the battle of the Marne, and that, now that the Russian situation is desperate, the western allies should do something to cause a diversion and withdrawal of part of the German forces now in front of War-

The criticism is not without reason The Germans on the western front must be greatly outnumbered, and it would seem that, at this juncture when German success in the east is certain to mean a great increase in the German line in the west, a tremendous effort really to break through the German line at some point would be justified almost regardless of the cost in men.

The attack in the Vosges mountains does not indicate anything on so large a scale. It will be interest-ing to note during the coming week what the French and English will do toward diverting attention from Warsaw. For it is almost certain that if Germany can hedge Russia in behind the Vistula, Russia may be disregarded as an offensive force for some time, and the lines in the west will have to bear the brunt of attacks from a greatly reinforced enemy.

In the Italian theatre the week has seen the blazing out of the real Italian offense. Italy apparently is now satisfied that all the passages by means of which Austria could pour troops to attack her rear are effectively stopped and has therefore begun a determined advance along the Isonzo front from Tarvis to the Adriatic, with the object of down completely Austria's first defen-

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victory can be recorded. The fight ing has not progressed as yet to the point where definite information is available, but it seems to have reached the culminating stage. The coming week should bring important re

nust be taken before a decided local

ATTACK ON THE ORDUNA HAS NOT BEEN PROVED

State Department Reluctant to Ac on Partisan Testimony at Hand.

No progress has been made in th nvestigation of the case of the British liner Orduna, at which the Ger man submarine is alleged to have fired a torpedo without warning. No evidence has been received to establish beyond doubt that the torpedo was fired, and until this is available was said in official quarters a Washington the case probably would not be pressed.

None of the American passengers on the Orduna were awake at the time of the attack, and the state de-partment, it is understood, is reluctant to act-on what might be construed as partisan testimony, such as the statements of the officers and crew of a British vessel. As yet no report has been asked from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin because a prima facie case has not been established.

months.

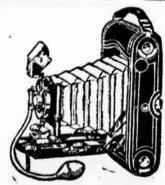
Town Almost Destroyed.

The Russian towns near Windau were almost totally destroyed by the Russians in their retreat from the Germans, according to a Berlin news dispatch.

Vistula.

The defensive possibilities of the Vistula have been already pointed out. In addition, it is crossed on a large scale by railways only in the vicinity of Warsaw. As modern cerned, will be near solution. The Russians in their retreat from the Germans, according to a Berlin news dispatch.

Submarines Take Week's Vacation. During the seven days ending Thursday not a British ship was torpedoed by a German submarine. One Italians have made notable advances in Cadore and, along the Isonzo, on the plateau of Carso. But Gorizia shipping has escaped scot free.



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Refuses Sixteen Pardons. Governor Manning Wednesday u eld the finds of the pardon board in 16 c.ses, where recommendations were made that the petitioners serve out the sentences passed by the trial judges.

Kills Wife, Stepson and Self. Chester Hall, of Detroit, Mich., Friray shot and killed his wife and his seventeen-year-old stepson dur-ing a family quarrel, over the lack