

# FALLS CITY NEWS

VOL. XI

FALLS CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1915

No. 46

## SUBMARINE FIGHTS AS TOLD BY SAILOR

British Jackie's Slangy Description of His Activities.

### SHELLED BY TURKS' SHIPS

"Saw Big Gunboat Outside Constantinople and Gave Her 'Tin Fish,' Member of Crew of E-11 Gave in Description of Underwater Cruise Through the Dardanelles.

London.—The following account by one of the crew of the exploit of the British submarine E-11, for which Lieutenant Commander Nasmith received the Victoria cross and each of his men the distinguished service medal, has just been received here from the Dardanelles:

"We left Imbros one morning about 3 and steamed toward the Dardanelles and divod as day was breaking, and—well, got through the narrows O. K., arrived on the other side and saw two battleships. We were getting ready to torpedo one of 'em when they spotted us, opened fire on us and nipped, benked and ran away.

"We then journeyed on for a mile or two and then went to the bottom and rested until about 8 p. m., when we came up. It was dusk; so we looked around. Nothing in sight. We broke the surface and entered the sea of Marmora and bumped around for a few days without sighting a thing until Sunday morning, when we were diving outside of Constantinople and saw a big gunboat, and at 6:25 a. m. we gave her a 'tin fish.' By 6:30 a. m. she was no more, but before she sank, while she was listing over, they opened fire on us. The second shot hit our periscope and 'dore' it in. That gunner must have been a cool card, eh?

"On Monday we sighted a steamer, came to the surface alongside her and told her to stop. She stopped, and the men were so anxious to get clear that one boat capsized. No lives were lost. There was a Yankee correspondent aboard who tried to bluff; no good, though, 'eca an officer and two men boarded her and discovered she had a six inch gun, several gun mountings and fifteen inch ammunition aboard. So we blew her up.

"A few minutes after we sighted another steamer and told her to stop. She wouldn't. We chased her into the harbor, and when she was securing alongside a pier we torpedoed her.

"Soon after we sighted another steamer and chased her till she ran ashore. We were about to board her when some cavalry came up and opened fire. We replied and dropped a few, and then dived and torpedoed the ship.

"Next day our skipper decided on entering Constantinople. To make a long story short we got into the harbor without mishap and fired two torpedoes, one of which sank a transport loaded with troops and the other exploded on shore somewhere. We learned afterward that it caused some panic. The troops refused to go on another transport, the shops closed, and people ran up the hills—in fact, it caused uproar for a time.

"The following Friday morning we saw five transports escorted by destroyers. We banged the first and biggest one, which sank in about three minutes.

"A few days later we went back to our old corner, where we sank three other three and caught a supply ship napping.

"A few days after we torpedoed a German transport and then we got no more blood for a time. On our way back, just before entering the Narrows, we sank another transport. That was our farewell smack.

"When we broke surface that evening we found a mine hanging over our bows. We chucked it off as quick as possible, when our escort came up, gave us three cheers and off we went.

"When we entered the harbor it was dark. Had it been daylight the admiral would have made us steam round the fleet. All the ships we passed as we were making for the Adamant cheered us. The Adamant, although the smallest ship of 'em all, gave us the best cheers. It was good to hear it and to know that we had at last done something worthy of praise."

### COULDN'T WED; ADOPTS.

Los Angeles Woman Takes a Singer Into Family.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The sweet voice of Alois Mayer, twenty-seven years old, who earns his living by singing in a cafe and whose parents were alive in Germany the last he heard, won him a fortune when the superior court granted the petition of Mrs. Edith Amos, forty-seven, to adopt him as a son.

Mrs. Amos, who said she had been attracted by the singing, which reminded her of her own dead boy, is the daughter of Mrs. Mary A. Burke of San Francisco. At her death Mrs. Burke left an estate valued at about \$1,000,000.

"I couldn't very well marry him," Mrs. Amos told Judge Sidney N. Reeve in arguing her petition. Mayer came here from Munich a couple of years ago. He said he had not heard from his parents for months.

### COST \$17 TO HANG MAN.

Old Warrants In Rush County Show Statistics.

Rushville, Ind.—The first record of warrants ever used by a treasurer of Rush county, covering the period from 1822 to 1841, was found in the treasurer's office recently. The record showed that it cost the county only \$17 to hang Edward I. Swanson, the only man who ever paid the death penalty in Rush county.

He was convicted of the murder of Elisha Clark in April, 1829, and after a motion for a new trial failed was hanged in May of the same year. The warrants issued show that \$5 was allowed Beverly R. Ward for making a coffin for Swanson, \$2 was allowed David Looney for digging the grave and \$10 was paid William L. Bupelt for "rope, cap, shroud and gellows for the execution of Edward I. Swanson."

### Black Birch for Rifle Butts

Black birch has been selected as the material for the butts of the \$28,000,000 worth of rifles to be manufactured by the New England Westinghouse company for the Russian government. This wood was chosen instead of black walnut, which most of the bidders figured on, because it is cheaper, easier to obtain, and is claimed to be satisfactory as to weight and durability.

### Logging Camp to Open.

The Bradley Logging company is now making preparations to resume operations at its logging camp at Cathlamet, on the lower Columbia river, after a long period of inactivity. It is expected to have work under way by July 20. J. S. Bradley, one of the oldest logging camp operators in the Columbia river district, believes that the demand for lumber as soon as the European war ends will be the greatest in the history of lumbering in the Pacific northwest.

### Hot at Heels of Young Rockefeller

Chicago, July 13.—Representative Frank Buchanan declared here today that he would introduce a resolution at the next session of congress to compel John D. Rockefeller Jr. to answer the questions of the federal commission on industrial relations or be jailed for contempt.

"The Rockefellers should be marked with the stamp of the criminal," said Buchanan. "They have violated many statutes. Other violators are in the penitentiaries. Why let the Rockefellers go free and do as they please?"

Buchanan denounced the sentence to life imprisonment of John R. Lawson, leader of the Colorado miners.

## GERMAN REPLY TO WILSON'S NOTE

Assurance Given that American Ships Engaged in Legitimate Trade Will Not Be Molested

Americans on Neutral Ships Will Be Safeguarded

The full text of Germany's reply to the United States note in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania and submarine warfare, which was delivered to James W. Gerard, the American ambassador is:

"The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to his excellency, Ambassador Gerard, to the note of the 10th ultimo, regarding the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war. The imperial government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also this appeal finds ready echo in Germany and the imperial government is quite willing to permit its statement and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity just as it has done always.

"The imperial government welcomed with gratitude when the American government in the note of May 15 itself recalled that Germany had always permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war. Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson the treaty of friendship and commerce of September 9, 1785, between Prussia and the republic of the west, Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, and practically the abolishment of the right to capture at sea and the protection of the interests of neutrals.

### Good Intentions Avowed

"Even at the beginning of the present war the German government immediately declared its willingness to ratify the declaration of London and thereby subject itself in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals. Germany likewise has been always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country but that the enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measure of war. The imperial government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American government on that occasion.

### Germany Held Guiltless

"If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed

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more and more, the longer its duration, the German government has no guilt therein. It is known to the American government how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peacable traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning and with increasing lack of consideration at the destruction, not so much of the armed forces as the life of the German nation, repudiating in doing so all the rules of international law and disregarding all the rights of neutrals.

"On November 3, 1914, England declared the North sea a war area and by planting poorly anchored mines and by the stoppage and capture of vessels made passage extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping, actually blockading neutral coasts and ports contrary to all international law. Long before the beginning of submarine war England practically completely intercepted legitimate neutral navigation to Germany also. Thus Germany was driven to a submarine war on trade.

"On November 14, 1914, the English premier declared in the house of commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports. Since March first England has been taking from neutral ships without further formality all merchandise proceeding to Germany, even when neutral property. Just as it was also with the Boers, the German people is

now to be given the choice of perishing from starvation with its women and children or of relinquishing its independence.

"While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaimed war without mercy until our utter destruction, we were conducting war in self-defense for our national existence, and for the sake of peace of an assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law. With all of its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from damage as much as possible the German government recognized unreservedly in its memorandum of February 4 that the interest of neutrals might suffer from the submarine warfare. However, the American government will also understand and appreciate that the fight for existence which has been forced on Germany by its adversaries and announced by them it is the sacred duty of the imperial government to do all within its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects. If the imperial government were derelict in these duties, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

### Lusitania Case Cited

"The case of the Lusitania

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