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No Other Town in the World the Size of Grants Pass Has a Paper With Full Leased Wire Telegraph Service.

WILSON AND CABINET CONFER

Text of the Reply From Germany Considered by President's Advisers, and Situation Viewed With Optimism

Washington, May 5.—At a cabinet session lasting two and one-half hours President Wilson and his advisers considered the unofficial text of the German reply to the American submarine demands today. When the meeting ended there was no question but that the situation was viewed with optimism. No official announcement may be expected from the White House, it was said, until President Wilson receives the official text. This began arriving today in code. It came very slowly, and required five or six hours to de-code.

President Wilson's final decision is not expected until late tomorrow. Cabinet members refuse to discuss the note. It was indicated, however, that they have strong hopes of a satisfactory settlement. It was declared that no special session of the cabinet would be necessary.

Postmaster General Burleson is going fishing. President Wilson personally read the German note to the cabinet.

Washington, May 5.—Within 10 minutes after the final and vital paragraphs of the German reply to the American submarine demands reached Washington, President Wilson and his cabinet met to consider the communication.

The cabinet members had been getting the reply piecemeal from the wires. The conference was with one apparent thought—Germany has conceded the demands, but there was some show of uncertainty because conditions are made.

The sudden transition of the reply from a sarcastic, contentious tone, belittling the United States' attitude to flat statements that met practically all concessions called for by the government, left the cabinet officers somewhat confused.

The general disposition seemed to be to consider the submarine issue practically closed for the time being.

The fact that Germany requires Great Britain to cease operations she terms contrary to international law, was expected, and at first blush officials inclined to the request that America undertake to bring about such change as may be justifiable.

It was pointed out that Germany has issued an order that meets the American contentions. If Germany later, because the United States fails to bring Great Britain to meet the German contentions, rescinds the order announced today, there will be a new issue for the United States to face. This has no part in the present situation, it was said.

On the other hand some officials believe that Germany has again "passed the buck" to the United States. The very nature of the reply "put this country on probation," making successful settlement of the present difficulty entirely dependent upon America's attitude to Great Britain. So far as the language is concerned officials were inclined to pass over certain caustic irrelevant passages "for home consumption."

Rejection of this country's evidence in the Sussex case, however, is a thorn in the side of optimism. The government had considered the case against Germany on this point complete.

No definite action will be taken by the cabinet, it is expected until the official text arrives by cable, probably tomorrow.

Senator Hughes, of New Jersey, a

RATIFICATION OF THE MEXICAN PACT IS NEAR AT HAND

El Paso, May 5.—Generals Obregon and Scott at their final meeting today expected to formally ratify the agreement covering operations of American troops in Mexico. Slight modifications by President Wilson and "First Chief" Carranza before they gave their approval to the pact, it was believed, would not alter the plans essentially.

No further changes are anticipated. Scott and Funston plan to leave El Paso for the east and Obregon for Mexico City.

Part of the agreement, if not the entire text, will be made public as soon as it is signed, it was announced.

Scott notified Obregon this afternoon that instructions had arrived from Washington for the final conference. He asked Obregon to set the time and place.

ATTORNEY FINED \$10 FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

Oroville, Cal., May 5.—Refusing to cease interrupting District Attorney Leonard, who was questioning Gertrude Lamson, 15 years old, chief witness against Rev. Madison Slaughter, Baptist pastor at Chico, in his second trial on a charge of attacking her, Defense Counsel Kennedy was fined \$10 for contempt by Judge Grugory today. The defense completed its cross-examination of the Lamson girl during the forenoon session.

TEUTONS ADVANCE WEST OF AVOCOURT

Berlin, May 5.—(via Sayville).—German troops occupied a salient west of Avocourt after driving out the French by artillery fire, it was officially announced today. After destroying the position, the Germans abandoned it.

"Southeast of Haucourt several trenches were captured by the Germans, and the occupants made prisoners," said the statement. "Repeated attacks against German positions west of Dead Man's hill completely broke down. East of the Meuse there was intense artillery fighting."

Lively combats occurred on the British front between Armentieres and Arras. Near Givenchy-en-Gobelle there was much hand grenade work around a mine crater, in which the British gained a temporary footing.

South of the Somme patrols were repulsed by a German counter-attack.

"A British biplane was captured on the coast near Holland, but its occupants escaped," the statement declared. "A German air squadron heavily bombarded railroads at Bomblets, Aube Haley and also at Suippez."

At the White House, after reading the German note, said he was pleasantly surprised.

"We ought to accept," he said. The opinion of other callers was that the president should accept the offer of Germany as given in good faith. It was pointed out that the president asked Germany to "declare and effect" a change in submarine methods.

Germany, it was said, had "declared the change and it now only remained for the United States to wait and see if it were 'effected.'"

A high government official, intimately in touch with the situation, said, after a careful perusal of the reply:

"Germany appears to have made great concessions. I do not see whether there is anything at present that would justify a break. Germany has gone much farther than earlier reports would have indicated."

GET KAISER'S REPLY TO AMERICAN ULTIMATUM

Meets Demand of United States Regarding Conduct of Submarine Warfare, But Is Sarcastic in Nature, and Imposes Condition That U. S. Negotiate With Allies for Limiting Warfare Upon the Seas

Berlin, May 5.—(via Sayville).—Following is the text of Germany's reply to the latest demands of President Wilson regarding the use of submarines:

"The undersigned, on behalf of the imperial German government, has the honor to present to his excellency, the Ambassador to the United States, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 20, regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare.

"The German government handed over to the proper naval authorities for further investigation the note concerning the Sussex, as communicated by the government of the United States. Judging by the results that investigation hitherto yielded, the German government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 10 was torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the Sussex. The German government begs to reserve further communications on the matter until certain points are ascertained which are of decisive importance for establishing the facts of the case. Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the vessel to be a man-of-war, the German government will not fail to draw the consequences resulting therefrom.

"In connection with the case of the Sussex, the government of the United States made a series of statements the gist of which is the assertion that the incident is to be considered but one instance for (evidently should read 'of') a deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations by German submarine commanders. The German government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into the details in the present stage of affairs, more particularly as the government of the United States omitted to substantiate the assertion by reference to concrete facts.

"The German government will only state that it has imposed far-reaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapon solely in consideration of neutrals' interests in spite of the fact that these restrictions necessarily were of advantage to Germany's enemies. No such consideration has ever been shown neutrals by Great Britain and her allies.

"German submarine forces, have had, in fact, orders to conduct submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit, search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, the sole exception being the conduct of warfare against enemy trade carried on enemy freight ships encountered in the war zone surrounding Great Britain. With regard to these no assurances ever have been given to the government of the United States. No such assurance was contained in the declaration of February 8, 1916.

"Errors actually occurred. They can in no kind of warfare be avoided altogether and allowances must be made in the conduct of naval warfare against an enemy resorting to all kinds of ruses, whether permissible or illicit. But apart from the possibility of errors, naval warfare, just like land warfare, implies unavoidable dangers for neutral persons and goods entering the fighting zone. Even in cases where naval action is confined to ordinary forms of cruiser warfare neutral persons and goods repeatedly come to grief. The German government has repeatedly and explicitly pointed out the dangers from mines as they have led to the loss of numerous ships. The German

government made several proposals to the government of the United States in order to reduce to a minimum for American travelers and goods the inherent dangers of naval warfare. Unfortunately, the government of the United States decided not to accept the proposals. Had it accepted, the government of the United States would have been instrumental in preventing the greater part of the accidents that American citizens have met with meantime. The German government still stands by its offer to come to an agreement along these lines.

"As the German government has repeatedly declared, it can not dispense with the use of submarines as a weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade. The German government, however, has now decided to make further concessions, adapting the methods of submarine warfare to the interests of neutrals. In reaching this decision, the German government is actuated by considerations which are above the level of the disputed question.

"The German government attaches no less importance to the sacred principles of humanity than the government of the United States. It again fully takes into account that both governments for many years have cooperated in developing the international law in conformity with these principles, the ultimate object of which has always been to confine warfare on sea and land to the armed forces of the belligerents and to safeguard as far as possible non-combatants against the horrors of war. But although the considerations are of great weight, they alone would not under present circumstances have determined the attitude of the German government.

"In answer to the appeal by the government of the United States on behalf of the sacred principles of humanity and international law, the German government must repeat once more, with all emphasis, that it was not the German government, but the British government, which, by ignoring all the accepted rules of international law, extended this terrible war to the lives and property of non-combatants, having no regard whatever for the interests and rights of neutrals and non-combatants, which through this method of warfare have been severely injured. In self-defense against the illegal conduct of British warfare while fighting a bitter struggle for national existence, Germany had to resort to the hard, but effective, weapon of submarine warfare.

"As matters stand, the German government can not but reiterate its regret that the sentiments of humanity which the government of the United States extends with much fervor to the unhappy victims of submarine warfare were not extended with the same warmth of feeling to the many millions of women and children who, according to the avowed intention of the British government, shall be starved, and who, by their sufferings, shall force the victorious army of the central powers into ignominious capitulation. The German government, in agreement with the German people, fails to understand this discrimination, all the more as it has repeatedly and explicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine weapon in strict conformity with the rules of international law as recognized before the outbreak of the war if Great Britain likewise would adopt her conduct of warfare to these

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VILLISTAS ARE AGAIN BUSY ALONG MEXICAN BORDER

Columbus, N. M., May 5.—Small bands of Villistas from the foothills of Guerrero are renewing their depredations today. Officers regarded the slaying of P. Hollis as evidence of returning nerve of the bandits.

The force which Colonel Dodd recently routed was declared to have gathered together again. Four hundred negro infantrymen are en route to relieve the American troops at Dublin. These moves were southward. Military reports said a Carranzista force at the Sonora state border was engaged in a general movement. The movement was attributed to the reaching of the agreement at El Paso.

REPLY PLEASES VON BERNSTORFF

Washington, May 5.—German Ambassador von Bernstorff, accepting his government's reply to the American submarine demands as satisfactory to the United States, will call at the state department early next week to take up the matter of "British violations of international law" mentioned in the note.

Negotiations on the part of von Bernstorff will not take the form of demands. Instead, he will point out that the United States in its note assumed the role of an upholder of international law, no matter where violated. He will call attention to British violations. It is the belief of officials that the ambassador will not find a receptive attitude at the state department.

If his position is to be as indicated above, he is expected to be told differently.

The rulings of Secretary Lansing were pointed to as significant. In the case of the Yasaka Maru, an American, born in China, was aboard. He was saved, but his life was placed in jeopardy. Lansing explained that the United States could not take any action nor protest unless it should be proved conclusively that the man was an American citizen. Citizenship papers were not forthcoming and the case was not taken up. There are numerous similar rulings.

ACQUIT ALBANY EDITOR OF CHARGE OF LIBEL

Albany, Ore., May 5.—E. M. Reagan, editor of the Albany Herald, is freed today from the charge of criminally libelling the former police force of this city. Editorially Reagan asserted the chief of police and his assistant were inefficient, and that they permitted boot-legging. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty after a few minutes' deliberation last night.

GERMAN ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN BY ALLIES

Saloniki, May 5.—A German Zeppelin raiding the allies' camps here was destroyed today. This is the second Zeppelin reported destroyed within 24 hours.

FOUR MORE IRISH LEADERS EXECUTED

Dublin, May 5.—Four more leaders of the Irish revolution have been convicted and shot, it was officially announced today. They were Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly, Michael O'Hannahan and William Pearse.

Fifteen other Irish rebel leaders were condemned to death and the sentences commuted to 10 years imprisonment. One other was sentenced to eight and two others to 10 years. Further trials are proceeding.

THINK VILLA DEFINITELY LOCATED

General Pershing Is Said to Have Knowledge of Present Whereabouts of the Hunted Mexican Outlaw

El Paso, May 5.—General Pershing is believed to have definitely located Francisco Villa, according to an announcement at General Funston's headquarters today. The announcement was based on a telegram from Pershing. Villa's location was suppressed here.

El Paso, May 5.—Five Americans were murdered by bandits while working a mining claim between Rosario and Mazatlan, in Sinaloa, according to American miners, arriving here today. One of the slain men was named Volax. The names of the others are unknown.

AUSTRIAN AND ITALIAN WARSHIPS IN CLASH

Vienna, May 5.—Austrian torpedo boats clashed with an Italian squadron at the mouth of the Po river on Wednesday, while Austrian aeroplanes were bombing Ravenna, it was announced officially today.

CONFIRMATION OF BRANDEIS URGED

Washington, May 5.—President Wilson today planned to send a letter to congress urging prompt action on the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as associate justice of the United States supreme court.

Portland, May 5.—The price of sugar, already at a record mark, will advance 10 cents more tomorrow, local dealers announced today. This jump will make 100 pounds of sugar cost \$8.40.

BERLIN BELIEVES BREAK IS AVERTED

Berlin, May 5.—That Germany yielded practically every demand made in the United States submarine demands was conceded in the German reply, made public here. Every possibility of a break is apparently averted.

Germany's complete backdown was made conditional on the success of the efforts it urges America to make to force Great Britain to observe fully the principles of international law.

Germany fully concedes President Wilson's contention that in the future no merchant vessels, whether freight or passenger liners, shall be sunk without warning, either within or without the war zone around the British Isles, unless they resist or attempt to escape. Wilson has already conceded the German right to sink ships under such conditions.

Submarine commanders have already received new orders, meeting fully the demands made. The government expresses implicit confidence that these orders will be executed in good faith.

The Lokal Anzeiger said today: "We hope that the sense of justice of the American people will be satisfied with Germany's friendly advance, made out of the full knowledge of the power, success and justness of our cause. The German standpoint can not be criticized because it is based on principles of international law and humanity, which America has repeatedly maintained."