

UNITED STATES SAYS GERMANY MUST QUIT IT

President Says Regrets of Germany Not Enough—No Act Will Be Omitted to Protect Lives of American Citizens—Reparation Asked—Submarine Policy Asked.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The full text of the administration's protest to Germany over the Lusitania and other violations of American rights reads as follows:

"Department of State, Washington, May 13, 1915.

"The secretary of state to the American ambassador at Berlin:

"Please call on the minister of foreign affairs and after reading to him this communication leave with him a copy.

"In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship Lusitania on May 7, 1915 by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives it is clearly wise and desirable that the government of the United States and the imperial German government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

"The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thresher, an American citizen was drowned; the attack on April 28, on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel Guilflight by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amazement.

Not Former German Policy

"Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the imperial German government in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of the imperial German government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the government of the United States is loath to believe—it cannot now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices, and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great government. It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the imperial German government concerning them with the utmost frankness, and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the imperial German government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created, and vindicate once more the position of that government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

Went Stand for It

"The government of the United States has been apprised that the imperial German government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war, and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they warned neutral ships to keep away. This government has already taken occasion to inform the imperial government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality; and that it must hold the imperial German government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, international, or accidental. It does not understand the imperial German government to be in any way contrary to those rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the imperial government, accept, as of course, the rule that the lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of any of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognizes also, as all other

nations do, the obligation to take the usual precautions of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

Objects to Submarine Policy

"The government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the imperial German government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding these rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity, which all modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her, and, if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts, it is understood, the imperial German government frankly admit. We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

"American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligation, and certainly in the confidence that their own government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

Regrets Paper Warning

"There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the imperial government, a formal warning purporting to come from the imperial German embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States, and stating in effect, that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right of free travel upon the seas would do so at his peril if his journey should take him within the zone of waters within which the imperial German navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of his government, the government of the United States. I do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the imperial German government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the German imperial embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning that an unlawful and inhuman act would be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act and as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

Expects Disavowal of Acts

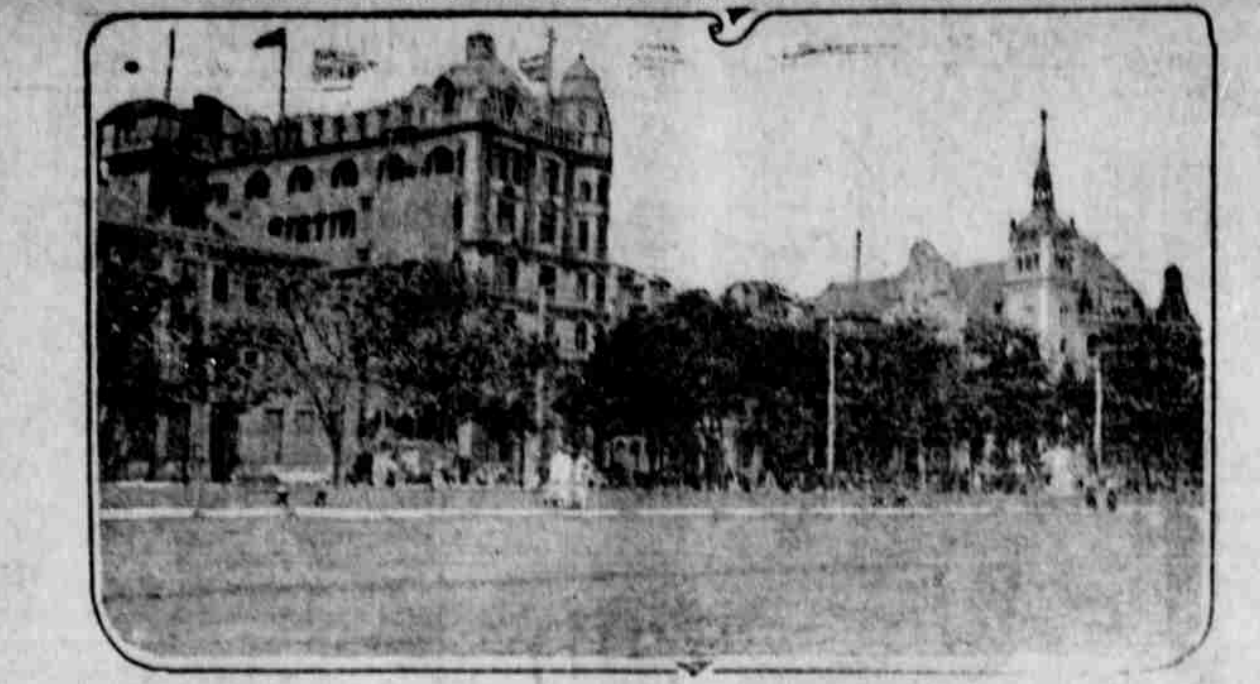
"Long acquainted as this government has been with the character of the German imperial government and with the high principles of equity by which they have in the past been actuated and guided, the government of the United States cannot believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the German naval authorities. It takes it for granted that, at least within the practical possibilities of every such case, the commanders even of submarines were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of non-combatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or destruction. It confidently expects, therefore, that the imperial German government will disavow the acts of which the government of the United States complains, that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the imperial German government has in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

"The government and people of the United States look to the imperial German government for just and prompt and enlightened action in this vital matter, with the greater confidence because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by ties of friendship but also by the explicit stipulations of the treaties of commerce between the United States and the kingdom of Prussia.

Regrets Not Enough

"Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake while they may satisfy international

WHERE PRESIDENT OF CHINA LIVES—EXECUTIVE PALACE AT PEKING



The goal of the Japanese—the palace of the president of China—is constructed in modern style, the Chinese methods being abandoned for the occidental type of architecture.

obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

"The imperial German government will not expect the government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

(Signed) "Bryan."

FRUIT ASSOCIATION SEEKS A MANAGER

ASHLAND, May 14.—The local Fruit and Produce association is in a receptive mood for a new manager, an outsider having the preference. D. E. Rand of Hood River arrived here Thursday, and is looking over the situation with the view of taking charge if matters mutually satisfactory can be entered into between him and the directors. Stockholders have arrived at the parting of the ways and realize the importance of having an unbiased outsider as manager. The association is making overtures to the business firms which means that affairs affecting them will hereafter be arranged on a substantial give and take basis. The matter of affording near outside markets with the best that Ashland fruit raisers can produce is also not being overlooked. Geo. Miller has been acting manager for sometime past.

NEW STATE GAME COMMISSION NAMED

SALEM, Ore., May 14.—Governor Withycombe has announced the personnel of Oregon's first and game commission who will take office when the new fish and game law goes into effect May 22. The members are: C. H. Stone, Klamath Falls; Frank M. Warren, Portland; Marian Jack, Pendleton, and I. N. Fleischer, Portland. The members serve for one, two, three and four years respectively. The governor is ex-officio member of the commission. The new commission will appoint the master fish and game wardens.

MEDFORD HAS NEW JOBBING CONCERN

The Valley Candy company, jobbers of confections and specialties, a new business house in Medford, located at 29 North Grape street, will open its doors for business tomorrow.

A. Hohenstein, recently from Chicago, proprietor, and F. L. Went, manager, are both experienced in this line and the new firm should receive the hearty support of the merchants, as well as the people generally, in Medford and the valley.

A. Hohenstein located here after spending several weeks prospecting on the coast, is in love with the city and valley and has great faith in the future of the country.

Mr. Went has lived in Medford three years, being district manager for the Bunte line of confections, likes the city and valley and believes in its future to such an extent that he gave up a good position to engage in the new enterprise.

The firm will also manufacture crispettes and saratoga chips and their brands will be known as "Oh How Good."

Choose Grants Pass

TILLAMOOK, Ore., May 14.—Grants Pass was chosen as the place for holding next year's convention of the Oregon State Grange, which is now in session here. Delegates were taken on a tour of inspection over the county today, and tonight held initiation of delegates.

COSSACK TROOPS ROUGH RIDERS OF EUROPEAN ARMIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—"Apprenticed to Mars at birth, as were the Spartans before them, the Cossacks, survivors from a young, non-industrial, in-the-spirit world are the most picturesque fighters on Europe's battlefields. A frontier's folk like the people of our early west, a mixture of many adventurous elements, and constituting within their own country a class more distinctive than that of the American cowboy, they have finally been subdued to the needs of the great imperial government at Petrograd, taken over just as they were into its machinery, and preserved as a soldier-caste. A wild, conquering, freebooting folk, the Cossacks have been brought within the fold of Russian civilization as soldiers, descendants of warriors and progenitors of generations of soldiers to meet the future needs of Slav empire.

Favored by the State

"The Cossack is favored by the state and is a main prop of the state's authority. To be born a Cossack is to be born a soldier. Every Cossack bears the obligation of twenty years' military service. He enters into this service at the age of 18; spends three years in a preliminary Cossack division; next serves twelve years in active service, and spends his last five military years in the Cossack reserve. It is the picked men from his ranks who constitute the imperial guard, a body of the finest type of fighters, whom the Tsar can trust, when he can trust no one else around him. These Cossack soldiers have been the greatest terror with which Russia has been able to threaten Europe; they have been the empire's most efficient internal police, and they have marched eastward to the Pacific and southward to the zones of British influence, conquering for the Tsar a vast domain, including many nations. The Cossacks have dearly avenged their fellow Slavs for the hardships they have received at the hands of the Tartar hordes of Asia."

Conquerors of Siberia

"It is with these Cossacks, the men who, in the leisure of national peace, conquered the vast empire of Siberia for Russia, and who, in each Russian war for the last 100 years, have formed the Tsar's irresistible first-line strength, that today's statement of the National Geographic society deals. More nearly defining this military folk, the statement continues:

"The Cossacks are a people of the limitless steppes, a people of close corporation, situated in Russia as a race apart, a soldier-caste, their state a military organization, their connection with the great empire maintained through the imperial war department, the administration of their internal affairs practically in their own hands, and their privileges as a caste almost as pronounced as were those of the Spartan soldier-citizen, or more comparable to the soldier-caste of older Indian organization. The Cossacks came of the original Slav stock, but they were those Slavs who fevered their heads beneath a yoke foreign or domestic, who lived a free life on the borders of their race's civilization, wandering, fighting, buccannering Slav tribes, who penetrated deeply into Tartar and Georgian lands, who lived by the hunt and by plunder, and who maintained themselves on the borders of Asia and Europe free of all serfdom.

A Wealthy Race

"These sturdy Russian wanderers assimilated many adventurous elements, took up among them many Tartars and Slavs, and so today the Cossack type is a more or less distinct one. The total Cossack population of Russia is more than 3,000,000. Some years ago they owned nearly 145,000,000 acres of land, of which 105,000,000 was arable and 9,400,000 forest land. This land is held by the Cossacks in community partition as a state reward for their military services. It will be seen that the Cossack holdings amount to about fifty acres for each man, woman and child of the people. There is an admiring, half-envious Russian catchword about them as 'free and as rich as a Cossack.'

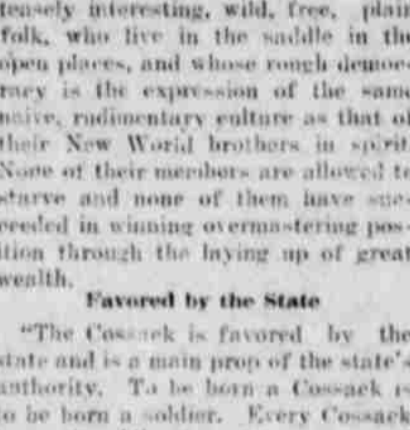
STOP COUGHS AND COLDS

Instantly with Schiffmann's Concentrated Expecto-rant. 2 ounces make a pint at home. If not found the very best remedy ever used, your money will be returned by Medford Pharmacy.—Adv.

MRS. HANLEY APPOINTED COMMISSION ON PHILIPPINES

Governor Withycombe has appointed Mrs. E. H. Hanley of Medford a member of a state committee of five to co-operate with the national committee for "Upbuilding the Wards of the Nation." The purpose of this committee will be to organize non-sectarian political work among the Moros in the Philippines. Mrs. Hanley has accepted the appointment and expects to accompany the committee when they go to Manila.

THE RETURN OF RICHARD NIEL AT THE PAGE THEATRE TODAY



THE RETURN OF RICHARD NIEL AT THE PAGE THEATRE TODAY

The Return of Richard Niel at the Page Theatre today. The play is a dramatic work featuring Richard Niel in a central role. The production is highly praised for its acting and staging.

FIRM SUPPORT OF NATION ASSURED TO ADMINISTRATION

CLEVELAND, O., May 14.—Purported delegates to the world court congress read President Wilson's note to Germany today and all agreed that whatever contingency arose the government would receive the firm support of the nation.

"The American public will stand back of the government in any exigency which arises," said John Hays Hammond, chairman of the congress. "In the present situation the solid support of America is at the command of President Wilson and leaders in social and economic life undoubtedly will be glad to lend him their support of their patriotic and helpful counsel.

"I have no doubt in the absence of congress, the president is enlisting the counsel of men experienced in international affairs and representing all parties and all sentiments."

Henry Lane Wilson, former ambassador to Mexico, said:

"The note to Germany is an excellently worded state document. Americans generally desire peace, but not at a sacrifice of honor and dignity, and the note seems to express this attitude.

"If the situation develops to that point where it is impossible to avoid conflict, the American people will stand solidly behind the government. In such an event, ancestry, religion and politics will have, in my opinion, absolutely no influence on the attitude of our citizenry, 'hypnotized' or otherwise."

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from any druggist and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

WE CAN BUILD IT

Experimental Work, Model Making, Die Making, Designing and Mfg. special machinery. Correspondence Solicited. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., 4 Second St. Portland, Ore. What You Have Been Looking For.

GIFTS FOR GRADUATION

- FOR HER: Diamond Ring, Bracelet or Lavalliers, Birth Stone, Friendship or Signet Ring, Fancy Brooch or Waist Pins, Beads or Ear Drops, Chate-laine or Bracelet Watch, Toilet Set or Individual Articles.
- FOR HIM: Diamond, Birth Stone or Signet Ring, Solid Gold or 20 Year Watch, Waldemar or Negligee Chain, Initialed Knife or Razor Cutter, Gold or Silk Ribbons, Poch, Monogram Links or Heart Pin.

A Gift of Jewelry or Silverware is an Everlasting Remembrance.

MARTIN J. REDDY, The Jeweler, 312 EAST MAIN ST.

The Teachers' Review Course at Medford Commercial College

Begins MONDAY, MAY 31, and Prepares for JUNE EXAMINATION.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL

begins MAY 31, and continues during JUNE, JULY and AUGUST, with Classes from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Commercial and Shorthand subjects—Three Months for \$25.

For Full Information, Call, Phone 15-14, or Write, 31 N. Grape Street.

THE JACKSON COUNTY BANK MEDFORD, OREGON

To Deposit Money Promptly

In the Jackson County Bank is an assurance of every safeguard for your funds where they will increase at interest. You are cordially invited to make this your depository. 4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.

OVER 22 YEARS UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT