

GERMANY ISSUES NEW INSTRUCTIONS TO CONTROL SUBMARINE WARFARE

KAISER NOTE CLEVER-NOT CONCLUSIVE

Reply to American Demands Insolent
in Tone, Unfriendly and Critical—
New Instructions Declared Issued
to Submarine Commanders Forbid-
ding Destruction of Merchant Ships
in War Zones Without Warning—
Blame for Conditions Put Upon
Enemies.

BERLIN, May 5.—Following is the text of the German government's reply to the American government respecting submarine warfare, delivered on Thursday by Gottlieb von Jagow, the foreign secretary to Ambassador Gerard.

"The undersigned, on behalf of the Imperial German government, has the honor to present to his excellency, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 26, regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare.

"The German government handed over to the proper naval authorities for early investigation the evidence concerning the Sussex as communicated by the government of the United States and judging by the results that the investigation has yielded, the German government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 19 as having been torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the Sussex.

To Delay Decision
"The German government begs to reserve further communication 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 of a deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nations and destinations by German submarine commanders.

"The German government must emphatically repudiate the assertion. The German government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into 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.

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

"The German submarine forces have had, in fact, orders to conduct

ACTION AWAITS OFFICIAL TEXT OF GERMAN NOTE

State Department Announces No
Hasty Action to Be Taken—Decision
Improbable Before Next Week
—Lansing Silent—Cabinet Mem-
bers Hint Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—At the state department after the cabinet meeting it was stated that no "hasty" action would be taken on the German note and that in view of its length and the necessity of digesting it carefully it was "improbable" that any decision would be reached before next week.

The cabinet was in session two hours and a half, the longest meeting held for several months.

Wait Official Text
Members of the cabinet were uncommunicative, all saying that no further steps would be taken until the official text was placed before President Wilson. The private view of officials apparently was that the new orders to submarine commanders apparently met the demands of the United States unless an interpretation was placed on them to lead to attack on merchant vessels armed for defensive purposes. The general tenor of the German note, however, was considered unsatisfactory.

As the cabinet members left the white house several indicated their view that the United States would have to wait and see whether the new orders to submarine commanders were carried out.

While final decision on the attitude of the American government awaits the official text, some cabinet members indicated that the German assurances probably could be accepted and that diplomatic relations would not be broken unless the order to submarine commanders was violated and American lives endangered.

Lansing Is Silent
All the other members of the cabinet made similar statements. It was made plain that President Wilson would decide after studying the official text.

When the cabinet meeting broke up, secretary Lansing and all members with this reply:

"I cannot discuss it at all at this time."

Mr. Lansing would not discuss the note except to say that mistakes in submarine warfare were not inadmissible and relevant that he was willing to discuss the conduct of submarine warfare with Germany after the latter had abandoned the present practices.

Later Secretary Lansing said it was possible that the United States might ask Germany for an official copy of the previous orders to submarine commanders which never have been communicated to the state department so that they may be compared with the new order described in the note.

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GEN. VON HINDENBURG ADMIRAL VON CAPELLE CROWN PRINCE WILHELM GEN. VON FALKENHAYN
New Head of the German Navy Chief of the German General Staff

CAPITAL HOLDS TWO VIEWS OF GERMAN NOTE

German Version of Note Awaited Before
Action—One View Holds Ger-
many Has Abandoned Present
Methods and One That Relations
Must Be Broken Off.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—President Wilson and the cabinet were carefully studying the German note as transmitted in news dispatches from Berlin.

A first feeling that it was unsatisfactory was somewhat lessened by the text of the new orders to submarine commanders, although it was foreseen that the reference to humanity to "neutral" ships presented by international law might admit of some dispute of interpretation.

So much depends upon words and their shades of meaning involved in translation from German to English that no decision can be postponed until the official text is in the president's hands.

Ambassador Gerard called today that he had waited at the cable last night. It might be in Washington by daylight of early tomorrow.

Two Views Current
Two views were current in official circles. One was that Germany had declared her intention of abandoning her present methods of submarine warfare as demanded by the president and that the American government might have to wait to see whether the abandonment would be effected.

The other was that the United States, having already attempted to have Great Britain give up its interference with neutral commerce and having told Germany that it could discuss with her its conditions with Great Britain, has no course but to break diplomatic relations with Germany.

While the government of the United States is waiting for the official text of the note.

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FRENCH TRENCHES NEAR HALCOURT REPORTED TAKEN

BERLIN, May 5.—The capture of several French trenches southeast of Halcourt on the Verdun front was announced today by the war office.

Repeated French attacks against a German position west of Halcourt's hill broke down.

The text of the war office statement follows:

"Western front: Lively fighting continued on the British front between Arras and Arras. Near Givenchy-en-Gohelle there were hand grenades thrown about a mine trap in which the enemy had obtained a temporary footing.

"South of the Somme German patrols entered a position of the enemy, repulsed a counter attack and captured one officer and forty-five soldiers.

"West of the Meuse (Verdun front) German troops entered the French defensive positions on the salient west of Arras which had been evacuated by the enemy in consequence of the German fire. These positions were destroyed and abandoned, according to the plan.

"Southeast of Halcourt several French trenches were captured and prisoners were taken. Repeated attacks of the enemy against our position west of Halcourt hill broke down completely.

"East of the Meuse the British actions were intense, especially during the night."

37,047 COLONIALS
PRISONERS OF WAR

LONDON, May 5.—Figures on the numbers of British colonial troops who are prisoners in the hands of the enemy following the battle of the Somme are given in the following table:

They total 37,047, the Germans hold 26,800 such men, the Turks 9,246, the Bulgarians 149 and the Austrians only 100.

FRENCH REPULSE STRONG ATTACKS WEST OF MEUSE

PARIS, May 5, noon.—West of the Meuse the Germans yesterday evening strongly attacked French positions north of Hill 204, says the official statement this afternoon, but they were repulsed along the whole front attacked, each in one or two points in the advanced trenches.

An attempted attack upon the trenches at Cappy, south of the Somme, the statement adds, completely failed.

East of the Meuse and in the Woëvre there was intermittent bombardment.

The text of the statement follows:

"South of the Somme a counter attack attempted by the enemy on our trenches in the region of Cappy was completely checked.

"West of the Meuse after bombardment of extreme violence the Germans at the close of the day yesterday launched a strong attack upon our positions north of Hill 204. They were repulsed along the whole front attacked, but gained a footing at some points in our advance trench.

"East of the Meuse and in the Woëvre there was intermittent artillery activity.

"The night was relatively calm on the rest of the front."

NAVY BUILDING BILL
VOTED UPON THURSDAY

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The House naval committee today fixed next Thursday for a vote on the building increase program, the bill and while into the usual opposition bill provisions authorizing reservation in the case of war of Captains, Boats, Yeomen, Gunners, and Midshipmen, who are required by the "building board" to be assigned for service.

It was explained that the department has general power to reserve two captains to general duty, but failed to do so.

BOMB PLOTTERS PLEAD NOT GUILTY

NEW YORK, May 5.—Eight of the alleged German bomb plotters recently indicted on the charge of conspiring to destroy vessels carrying munitions for the allies, pleaded not guilty today before Judge Hays in the federal district court and were placed under heavy bail bonds. Charles E. Rupp and Otto Wolfart were held in \$25,000 each; Gus Salganik was held in \$15,000 and the others were held in \$5,000 each. Dr. Walter Schiele, the ninth man under indictment, has not yet been arraigned.

Captain Hans Tammann, second in command, in a sweeping indictment charged him with having effected in a conspiracy with Captain Von Pappe and others to destroy the White Star liner. His bail was placed at \$25,000.

SEVEN VILLISTA RAIDERS WHO TOOK PART IN COLUMBUS MASSACRE, SENTENCED TO DEATH



Here is a scene in the courtroom at Toluca, N. M., when seven of the Villistas who seized Columbus and were captured by United States troops, were sentenced to death by Judge Edward L. McCall for the murder of American citizens.

4 IRISH REBEL LEADERS SHOT FOR REVOLUTION

Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daley, William Pearse and Michael O'Hanrahan Executed for Treason at Dublin—Fifteen Others Sentenced to Death, But Commuted to Prison.

DUBLIN, May 4.—Four more rebel prisoners were sentenced to death by court martial and shot this morning. This was announced officially. The men are Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daley, Michael O'Hanrahan and William Pearse.

Fifteen other rebels were sentenced to death, the official statement adds, but later their sentences were commuted to ten years' penal servitude. The death sentence of another prisoner was commuted to eight years' penal servitude. Two rebels were sentenced to ten years in prison.

The following official communication was issued this afternoon (Thursday):

"Four prisoners, Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daley, Michael O'Hanrahan and William Pearse, were sentenced to death and shot this morning after the sentence had been confirmed by the general commanding in chief.

"Fifteen others sentenced to death were commuted to ten years' penal servitude. They were: Thomas Bevan, Thomas Walsh, Finian Lynch, Michael Morry, Dennis O'Callaghan, P. E. Sweeney, Patrick McNeisty, Peter Clancy, William Tobin, George Irvine, John Doherty, J. J. Walsh, James McLean, J. J. Reid and John Williams.

"Another prisoner, John McGarry, was commuted from death to eight years.

"Two others, Francis Fahey and Richard Davis, were sentenced to two years."

Joseph Plunkett, court-martialed and shot to death by order of the British government in Dublin Thursday, was one of the seven original signers of the proclamation of the Irish provisional government. When Patrick H. Pearse, provisional president, and Thomas J. Clarke and Thomas MacDonagh met a similar fate, it was announced in cable dispatches that of the remaining four signers of the proclamation—Plunkett and James Connolly were in prison and that S. MacDiarmid and E. Conant had not been accounted for. MacDiarmid, who is a cripple and in feeble health and Conant and James Connolly are apparently still alive.

Plunkett was a member of the Catholic branch of the famous Irish family of that name.

William Pearse was a brother of Patrick H. Pearse. He was a sculptor and was once a tutor in the Irish boys' school at which his brother was head master.

Edward Daly and Michael O'Hanrahan, also among the rebels killed yesterday, have not played prominent roles in the revolutionary movement so far as cable dispatches indicate.

PERSHING LOCATES VILLA ONCE MORE

EL PASO, Tex., May 5.—At General Pershing's temporary headquarters here it was said this afternoon a message had been received from General Pershing in which he stated that he thought he had located Villa.

Mexican officials said in Juarez that there were still some messages to be exchanged with Carranza before a final conference could be called, and that it might be Saturday before the agreement was signed. Headquarters Arizona, financial representative of the de facto government, said the agreement would undoubtedly go through as originally planned, with a few minor changes.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS ALLIES AT SALONIKI

LONDON, May 5.—A Zeppelin raid on Saloniki during the night hours of the morning, according to a dispatch from the British war office, resulted in a heavy loss to the allies. A later report from Saloniki states that the report of the destruction of the Zeppelin has been confirmed. Only one of the crew of the ship was rescued.