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NO. 68.

WILSON'S NO-INTERFERENCE POLICY NO LOOPHOLE; HALLER FAVORS WAR OF COMPLIANCE

WILSON FORWARDS NOTE AND CALLS OFF PACIFIC CRUISE OF U. S. FLEET

Varying Opinions as to Germany's Reception of Strongly Worded Protest

Latest View Sent Out by Associated Press is That Kaiser Desires Agreement—Severance of Diplomatic Relations Would be First Step Taken by U. S. in Event of Refusal—Full Text of Note

Washington, May 13.—The United States sent to Germany today a note protesting against the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of more than 100 American lives, and other violations of American rights on the high seas.

A copy of the note was delivered to Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, tonight, by the state department, as a courtesy, and copies were similarly cabled to the American ambassadors at London, Paris and Petrograd for their own information.

Publication of the text was arranged for by Secretary Bryan, who announced that the document was to be released for use in editions of morning newspapers, reaching the American public not earlier than 5 a. m. Friday. Special restrictions were imposed on foreign correspondents, who were not permitted to cable it until the same hour that it reached the people of the United States. The purpose of these arrangements, it was explained at the state department, was to prevent diplomatic embarrassments, such as might arise if the text reached the British or French governments through publication in foreign newspapers before it actually had reached the German government.

Although the German ambassador, in a statement, that it had no information as to the reply the German government would make to the American note, tension over the situation was diminished somewhat in Anglo-German quarters because of the belief that Germany, being desirous of preserving friendly relations with the United States, probably would find some way of meeting the American government's position without developing a crisis. It was admitted by well-informed diplomats that this was the hope of German officials here, although on account of difficulties in communication they professed to be uninformed as to the views of the German government.

Count Bernstorff took occasion to communicate to the state department a formal denial of published reports that the embassy here had intimated that Germany would in her answer refuse to comply with the requests of the United States.

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS HAVE DIFFERENT VIEW

The foregoing is the Associated Press story from Washington, and as regards the interpretation of Germany's attitude toward the note, it is in direct contrast to the news sent from Washington earlier in the day. The Boston Globe of yesterday has the following:

"If statements made in diplomatic circles tonight can be credited, Germany is not at all worried by the prospect of war with the United States. It was suggested in responsible quarters that the German government is looking for an excuse to break off relations because she is prepared to send a vessel of 400 submarines on the high seas and to capture every merchant ship carrying wheat that leaves the United States for British and French ports.

The greatest single desire on the part of Germany, according to these diplomats, is to block the Allies' supply of American-made guns and cartridges. To carry out this plan she would welcome an open rupture with the United States. The American army is not taken seriously in Germany, the American navy is of negligible value in the present war, and the American fleet is of no value in the present war. The American army is not taken seriously in Germany, the American navy is of negligible value in the present war, and the American fleet is of no value in the present war.

GERMANY RELIES ON AIR CRAFT AND SUBMARINES

The confidential reports received in Washington from American observers in Europe have satisfied some of the leading military authorities that Germany will rely to a great extent hereafter upon her submarines and air machines. These reports indicate that the German government is turning out submarines and air machines at a rate that never has been equaled.

Army officers appear to be quite satisfied that the German aviators are present in considerable numbers, and that a fleet of several hundred air machines, in the hope that some of them may succeed in vitally damaging Great Britain's first line of defense.

Naval officers believe that Admiral von Tirpitz is preparing a similar attack under the water. They admit that such attacks present tremendous difficulties, but they appear to be satisfied that the German admiralty hopes to overcome all obstacles.

General Botha Issues Warning At Captured Town

Cape Town, via London, May 13, 2:30 p. m.—General Louis Botha has issued a proclamation at Windhoek which says that as the commander of the German forces violated the Hague Convention by poisoning wells, General Botha has reserved the right to exact such reprisals as he may deem fitting.

General Botha, addressing his victorious troops, declared that the capture of the capital of German South West Africa was "of the utmost importance to the Empire and the Union of South Africa, as it means practically complete possession of German Southwest Africa."

Continuing, the general dealt upon the responsibility of the army of occupation to care for German women and children in Windhoek, saying:

"I rely on your honor to perform this duty with their individuality, that will protect its own rights as it sees fit, and

Rudyard Kipling's Story of Canadian Memorial Service

Ottawa, May 13.—(Copyrighted in Canada)—Rudyard Kipling's graphic account of the Canadian soldiers' memorial service in London this week has been cabled to the government. The text is as follows:

They pass, O God, and all
Our grief, our tears,
Achieve not their recall,
Nor reach their ears.
Our intentions leave
But one thing sure,
They perish and we grieve,
And we endure.

Yesterday evening the Dominion of Canada came for an hour to St. Paul's Cathedral to mourn great and rejoice in her dead; and the English whose kin have fallen in the same field came reverently and proudly with her. The soul-searching simplicity of the gathering was beyond any words. There was no parade nor preparation, except the Union Jack and Dominion flags hung above the altar. The doors were open, and the bright light of a May evening, and the people entered as members of one family grieving together. Some had written in their own hands the names of the fallen, a couple of hours before. The great cathedral settling into shadow at the day's end, and the sound of the organ of the quiet-footed thousands that followed.

At first the crowd faced the streets and then turned and entered the cathedral in the east and west doors, and the women in black sitting in the pews and then they themselves entered in little knots and detachments—soldiers of all arms and officers of all trades—so though they had been held back till then by the natural desire to give precedence to the masses of unfortunates, and the cathedral took them all.

The Canadian officers and men were gathered in the choir, a block of khaki facing the red and gold of the altar. With them were their women in black, many sitting for the first time since their childhood, and wounded men in blue hospital dress, and men in uniform and around all these, from end to end and side to side of the vast space, were the multitude of the people of London.

ITALY GOVERNMENT NO LONGER ABLE TO ALLAY FEELING OF PEOPLE

Rome, May 13, 4:45 p. m.—An urgent council of ministers was convened this afternoon owing to the alarming increase in the agitation of the people.

"The council of ministers," says Reuters' Rome correspondent, "considering that it did not possess the unanimous assent of the constitutional parties regarding its international policy, which the majority of the council would have decided to hand its resignation to the king. An official note to this effect was issued tonight."

The king has reserved his decision as to whether the resignation will be accepted.

Hopes for Agreement.

Rome, via Paris, May 13, 10:35 p. m.—At the cabinet meeting held today for the usual bi-weekly signing of despatches, the restoration of Trieste to the king-Victor Emmanuel expressed the hope that an understanding would be reached which would make parliament unanimous in the decisions that are to be taken.

The Giornale D'Italia, which represents government opinion, in an article published today, suggests that in his attitude favoring Italy remaining neutral, former Premier Giolitti perhaps went farther than he intended to do. The newspaper recalls the phrase of Garibaldi when he landed fifty-five years ago today in Sicily with his thousand volunteers, "If united, our task will be easy, and calls for unity at the present time."

What Austria Offers.

Rome, via Paris, May 13, 10:35 p. m.—The terms which Austria offered Italy and which are still the subject for negotiations follow:

1. The cession of the Trentino.

2. The cession of that part of the Prill still in Austrian hands, including the crown land of Goers and Gradenca, as far as the Isouzo river.

3. The restoration to Trieste of the autonomy enjoyed by that city before 1866, which includes exemption of its citizens from military service and independence of jurisdiction, and other municipal privileges.

4. Autonomy for Istria for all communities having a predominant Italian population.

5. The cession to Italy of four islands on the Dalmatian coast.

6. Recognition to Italy of a free hand in the Balkans.

7. Privileged commercial treaties between Austria and Italy.

These concessions on the part of Austria, which were cancelled by Italy, since during the negotiations the Italian government rejected previously minor offers as insufficient, but did not advance any specific demands, are now offered unconditionally.

It is believed that Italy will make no reciprocal concessions. In any case, it is understood that she will sign no treaty, but will retain complete freedom of action in the Mediterranean, and may even declare war on Turkey on account of the alleged support given by the Ottoman government to the rebels in Tripoli.

The general opinion is that Austria is depending for Italy's acceptance of the concessions on the understanding that the pope will guarantee the immediate execution of Austrian offers. Pope Benedict was asked by the Kaiser and Emperor Francis Joseph to intervene to this extent and accepted on the sole condition that Italy should give her reply by today, before the arrival of the new Russian ambassador, who is due here in the afternoon.

Despite the optimism of the neutralists, the above terms will be rejected on the ground that Italy does not consider the pope's guarantee effective, while Germany has already refused to give the desired guarantee that the concessions will be put into effect at once.

No German Passengers.

Boston, May 13.—Representatives of three of the big Italian lines at this port yesterday received strict orders not to book German passengers or even those of other nationalities whose ancestors were German or any of the steamships controlled by them. In steamship circles the order caused considerable surprise. By some it was assumed that Italy is now fighting for our lives.

He added that the opinion had been

Lord Haldane Foreshadows New System of Recruiting When Present Congestion Relieved

London, May 13, 11:30 p. m.—Viscount Haldane, lord high chancellor, in the house of lords today intimated that the government was considering the necessity of departing from the voluntary system of military enlistment and resorting to universal service throughout the kingdom. For the present, he said, the hands of the war office were full with the men they possessed, but it might be necessary to re-consider the situation, in the light of the tremendous necessities with which the nation was confronted.

This appears to confirm the idea prevalent here, that while recruiting has been satisfactory, the very heavy fighting which has taken place in Flanders, where the Germans have for almost a week been attacking with the greatest violence the British line shows that many more men will be required, if victory is to be attained.

COUNTER ATTACKS MEAN HEAVY DRAIN.

Thus far, the British troops, according to Field Marshal Sir John French, have withstood all the German onslaughts, and while, at times, they have been compelled to give some ground their counter-attacks have brought them back to the position from which they started. However, this has been costly business for the German artillery bombardment has been very severe and counter-attacks are always followed by heavy casualties.

In their attempt of October and November last to reach Calais the Germans continued their attacks for six weeks, but the Allied force was much weaker then, and the Germans were not in the position of having to meet counter-offensives as they have now to the north of Arras in the Woivre and at other points along the western front.

Of these the most important is that in which the French are carrying out from Arras to the point at which their line joins the British, and in which they continue to meet with unvarying success. They report again today the capture of the Germans' most strongly fortified positions, and one road at least which the Germans have been using to bring up reinforcements to their positions near La Bassée. Therefore it is believed here that the French successes will lighten the pressure which the Germans are bringing to bear on the British around Ypres.

Heavy Losses at Ypres Indication That Immense Forces Will Be Needed to Win the War—Germans Admit Loss of Many Men and Much Material Before French Attack—Submarine Safely Through Dardanelles—Loss of the Goliath.

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Airmen who flew over the battlefield today reported that the entire front was marked by burning villages, most of which had been bombarded. They say it looks exactly like a gigantic prairie fire.

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London, May 13, 9:20 p. m.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

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"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report."

Tarnow, May 11.—(By Courier to Warsaw and via London, May 12)—The struggle in the region north of the Vistula river and on the borders of Galicia, which well informed persons here expect and hope will bring a final decision in the battle against the Russian armies, appears to be approaching a conclusive phase.

Terrific engagements were fought today at a position 22 miles to the east of Tarnow, in the vicinity of Debrica and Mieliec, where the Austrian army under Duke Francis Joseph came into fierce conflict with Russian forces which were retreating eastward from the Duna-jec river and Tarnow.

Airmen who flew over the battlefield today reported that the entire front was marked by burning villages, most of which had been bombarded. They say it looks exactly like a gigantic prairie fire.

To the north of the Vistula river the Austrian corps commanded by Count Kireback, has forced the Nida line, according to information reaching here.

Today and yesterday the wind brought with it as far as Tarnow the incessant roar of gun fire indicating that Count Kireback is now trying to advance hand in hand with the troops of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and General Mackensen.

Along the Carpathian front the Austrians have made a forward movement, bringing the third Russian army and the remainder of the eighth Russian army in imminent danger of being surrounded and destroyed.