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- 20 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
- 10 Large Ripe WATER MELONS.
- 2 Crates TOMATOES.
- 10 Large New CANADIAN CHEESE
- 20 TWIN CHEESE.
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**Status of Dispute
Between the U.S.
and Germany**

That the American and German governments are still far from agreement upon the methods of conducting submarine warfare is disclosed by a comparison of the three notes the President has addressed to Berlin and the three replies given by the German Government. The attitude of the two governments is summarized in the following statement prepared by the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.

1. The United States asks Germany to disavow, render reparation and promise no repetition of the sacrifice of American lives and of other injuries involved in the case of the Lusitania, Falaba, Gulfight and Cushing. Germany declines to disavow and seeks to justify the sinking of the Lusitania and Falaba, and offers no reparation for the American lives lost; disavows intentional attacks on the Cushing and asks for further information.

2. The United States declares wholly unjustifiable under the laws of nations and of humanity the destruction without warning of the Lusitania, which was an unarmed, unresisting private merchant vessel.

Germany justifies the sinking of the Lusitania without warning on the ground that the merchantman was in reality an armed, auxiliary British naval vessel carrying British recruits and war munitions.

3. In the case of the Lusitania the United States says that even the "poor measure of safety" of escaping in lifeboats was not allowed the passengers.

Germany says that experience in sinking less seaworthy vessels justified the expectation that the Lusitania "would remain above water long enough, after the torpedoing, to permit passengers to enter the ship's boats," an expectation not fulfilled as a result of the explosion of the cargo of ammunition. To have allowed the passengers to take to the boats before the torpedoing "would have meant the sure destruction of the submarine.

4. The United States says the killing of non-combatants aboard unarmed, unresisting merchantmen, such as the Lusitania, violates "the high and sacred rights of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting."

In destroying by every means within its power cargoes of arms and ammunition destined to kill German soldiers, Germany says it is performing a "sacred duty, to protect and save the lives of German subjects," and points out that had the Lusitania been spared thousands of German mothers and children "would have been robbed of breadwinners." If derelict in these duties the German government "would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence."

5. The United States says submarines are not fitted to war on merchantmen because unable to visit and search and transfer non-combatants to a place of safety before destroying a ship, and demands observance of the principle of these rules in order to procure immunity for Americans and American ships.

Germany does not commit itself to any general rule of conduct of submarine warfare, does not promise to visit and search or to give warning of torpedoing, and promises immunity for non-combatants only on American ships under specified conditions.

6. The United States says the British starvation blockade of Germany does not justify Germany in disregarding "the ordinary methods of warfare at sea."

Germany says it has "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."

7. The United States says that such reprisals and German warnings of danger to neutrals cannot be held to abbreviate the rights of Americans to travel "on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality."

Germany says that the arming and instructing of British merchant vessels to ram submarines in the case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness "the manner of conducting war by our adversaries leads" and the dangers to neutrals of travelling on such merchantmen. Germany seeks to arrange adequate travel facilities for Americans so that there shall "be no compelling necessity" for them to sail on enemy ships, and would not object to the transfer of four enemy ships to American flag.

8. The United States holds that un-

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der the treaty of 1823 American ships and their cargoes, even of contraband, are immune without conditions.

Germany says that it will accord immunity to American ships "in the prosecution of legitimate shipping," and when notified of sailings will pass free and safe such ships "when made recognizable by special markings," but hopes that the American government will guarantee the vessels free of contraband.

9. The United States does not recognize the validity of the war zone proclaimed by Germany nor the right to imperil neutrals therein, and therefore is justified in ignoring the warnings of danger.

Germany says it has "merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high seas an area of war," and that accidents to neutrals in the naval war zone are the same as accidents to neutrals in a land war area.

10. The United States says it is willing to convey to Great Britain "any intimation or suggestion" in regard to modifying maritime war methods.

Germany does not ask that any such suggestion be transmitted to England, but says the president is "deserving of thanks for the offer," and that it "will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President."

**INVENTOR SAYS
BOMB SECRET
WAS STOLEN**

John Hays Hammond, Jr., the young inventor and radio expert of Gloucester, declared yesterday that a German sympathizer who worked for him abstracted plans and specifications of his "thermit" incendiary air bomb, turned over the secrets to the German war lords, and that Germany is now using this invention with deadly effect against the allies.

In an interview given at his radio research laboratory at Gloucester, young Hammond explained how his New York attorney accidentally discovered one of Hammond's assistants explaining the patented projectile to a group of German-Americans. Hammond said he was positive his invention has been copied by the Germans without his consent.

The "thermit" bombs being used by the Germans have a device which ignites the bomb when it strikes. There is a funnel filled with thermit which when ignited generates a temperature of 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit, scattering molten metal in every direction. There is a padding of highly inflammable resinous material which ignites the thermit, and melted white phosphorus at the bottom which develops poisonous fumes.

Said Mr. Hammond with a thump of his fist:

"My attorney in New York happened to stroll into my New York laboratory in a casual way. He caught one of my men, a so-called hyphenated American, explaining my incendiary bomb to a group of interested German-Americans. They were studying the blue prints as he pointed out the details. So absorbed were they that they did not hear my lawyer when he approached. He was in their midst before his presence was discovered.

"You can bet I got rid of that fellow pretty quick. Two months after I discharged him I saw a clipping from a European newspaper giving an account of a thermit bomb. It was accompanied by a sectional chart. Imagine my astonishment and chagrin to discover that, while a different shape, it was an exact copy of principle of my invention.

"It is my honest belief that the plans of that bomb were secured by that young German and sent or carried to Germany. If that was not a copy of my bomb, how was it the Germans did not use the thermit earlier in the war?"

"My bomb can be used either as a hand grenade, a projectile from a gun, or dropped from an aeroplane or balloon.

"The bombs now being used by the Germans with telling effect contain a combination of thermit, resin and powerful substitutes for the resin and phosphorus."

"Thermit is a mixture of aluminum and iron oxide. The oxide from the iron which gathers after the projectile is released, combines with the aluminum and leaves pure iron and aluminum which remains heated by my secret process until a very high temperature produces a deadly gas.

"I have feared of late that my laboratory in Gloucester might be raided, so I have taken precautions. In addition to an armed guard I have protected doors and windows with electrical devices.

"Representatives of Japan have approached me several times to purchase my wireless-controlled torpedoes, but I decline to enter any negotiations until I first see how my own country cares to use me concerning it. The War Department has recommended to Congress that the United States purchase the radio-torpedo, and I would much prefer to have the United States benefit by it than any foreign power. I consider it a valuable asset to our coast defence.

"All of this talk about my exploding ships, magazines or mines by the use of the so-called ultra-violet rays is all bosh. It is utterly foolish to lay any such claim, for it cannot be done.

"With all this agitation, are you not afraid of the proletariat?" he asked.

"No," replied the man who had made his pile in the war flurry. "We drink only filtered water."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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