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UNITED STATES DEMANDS THAT —FINAL NOTE FIRM AND DECIDED— GERMANY DISAVOW LUSITANIA ACT

Government at Washington Points Out the Admission by the Huns of Illegality of Their Submarine Warfare and Declares That Germans Must Act in Accordance With That Admission.

Washington, July 23.—The text of the American note on submarine warfare, presented at Berlin yesterday by Ambassador Gerard, was made public here last night. It reveals that the Imperial Government has been informed it is the intention of the United States to regard as "deliberately unfriendly" any repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of American rights.

The United States announces that it will continue to contend for the freedom of the seas, "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

In official diplomatic quarters the communication was received as the strongest and most emphatic pronouncement that has come from the Washington Government since the beginning of its correspondence with the belligerents of Europe. President Wilson returned to Cornish, N.H., last night to await developments.

REAL ISSUES EVADED.

At the outset the German note of July 8 is declared "very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two Governments, and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside."

Contending that "the defence of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal," the American Government then argues that it cannot discuss actions of Great Britain with Germany, and must regard as irrelevant in the present negotiations the conduct of other belligerents.

SUB-WAR MAY BE LEGAL.

The United States, it is further asserted, "is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by the present war, and is 'ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea' but cannot consent 'to the right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstance.'"

The note says that events of the past two months "clearly indicate that it is possible and practicable" to

conduct submarine operations in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare."

LAST NOTE UNSATISFACTORY.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard, Washington, July 21, 1915.

You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The note of the Imperial German Government, dated 8th of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the Government of the United States, and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory because it fails to meet the real differences between the two Governments, and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside."

WHAT GERMANY ADMITS.

The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German Government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this Government has addressed to the Imperial German Government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination—for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defence of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

"CLEARLY DISAPPOINTED."

The Government of the United States is, however, clearly disappointed.

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STEAMER EASTLAND CAPSIZES IN CHICAGO RIVER THIS MORNING

Big Loss of Life is Feared—Only Fifteen Bodies So Far Have Been Recovered—Steamer Carried Upwards of 2,000 People.

Chicago, July 24.—From 75 to 300 persons are believed to have been drowned by the capsizing of the Steamer Eastland, at her dock in the Chicago River shortly before 8 o'clock this morning. However, only fifteen bodies have been recovered at 8:30 o'clock, and those in charge of the saving expressed the hope that the estimated number of victims may have been exaggerated.

The steamer had been chartered for the day by the Western Electric Company employees, who had planned an excursion to Michigan City, Ind.

Passengers were crowded on the ship shortly before 8 o'clock, the hour it was to leave when the boat slowly listed towards the middle of the river.

UPWARDS OF 2,000

It is said that there were 2,500 people on the steamer.

When the boat started to tip the officers shouted warnings, but it was too late. The heavily loaded steamer continued to roll until the hawsers which held it to the dock snapped. A moment later, amid the screams of passengers, the steamer turned over on its side and floated out into the middle of the river. Apparently scores of women and children in the cabin were drowned without being given a chance to escape. Hundreds of other passengers were able to climb on the side of the boat, which is above water

OUR COUNTRY, MAY SHE BE ALWAYS RIGHT, BUT OUR COUNTRY RIGHT OR WRONG, SAYS THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

American Press Comment Takes on an Anti-Bellum Tone That Would Make Note Appear as an Ultimatum in Reality, Though Entirely Fair, Courteous and in Keeping With Spirit of all Negotiations Over International Troubles With Germany.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

New York, July 24.—Practically unanimous in supporting President Wilson's representations to Berlin is editorial comment throughout the country, without regard to locality or political prejudice. Praised as a model of diplomatic phraseology, the third note to Germany is termed substantially an ultimatum.

Germany's reply is awaited with interest and in the belief that at last the Kaiser must realize the true sentiment of the United States. Many editors, although asserting that the country does not want war, infer that, if forced into the conflict by the President's firm insistence on Germany's abiding by the laws of civilization in her methods of warfare, the American people will be found unitedly behind whatever action may result from the policy expressed in the new note.

Excerpts from editorials of leading papers follow:

FUTURE WITH KAISER.

The New York Sun: "The future lies with the Kaiser. The United States, with unabated friendship, stands not as a suppliant for favor, asks no privilege; the rights of neutrals and neutral nationals, founded in custom and buttressed in law, enlist our defence. To invade them must be an act unfriendly, not alone to the immediate sufferers, but to all mankind. There can be no misunderstanding, no misinterpretation of the message, detailing with firmness and admirable clarity our dissatisfaction with the German course, that went to Berlin yesterday.

"The German answer may come in words. It may be expressed in deeds. Whatever the tenor, the United States has done neither more or less than its obligations demanded, and confronts the future confident and with conscience clear.

NO POSSIBLE DOUBT.

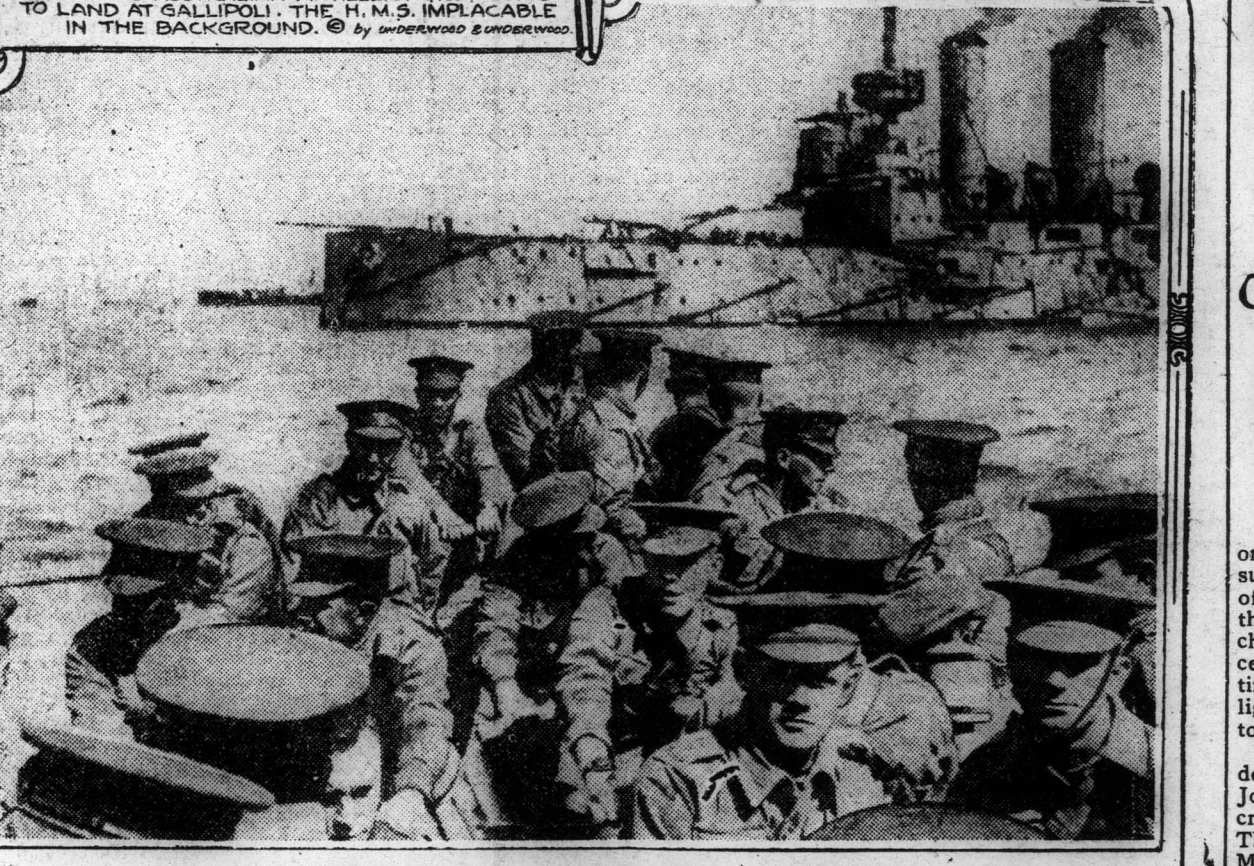
The Philadelphia Public Ledger:

"The final word of diplomacy has obviously been said. There can be no possible doubt of its meaning. It is an ultimatum in fact, if not in form. Less than ever, after the clear exposition of the American attitude, which the Secretary of State has sent to the German foreign office, can the administration engage in further debate or yield on any point. In this note the demands upon Germany reach their irreducible minimum. Even the unnecessary and rather unfortunate passage in which the Secretary of State professes to believe that the United States and Germany are at one in a desire for the freedom of the seas, and again suggests mediation on this subject between belligerent powers, though it may conceivably give Berlin the impression that it can still trifle and put the question by, does not essentially impair the gravity of the warning. No one will believe that there is any intention to provide a loophole of escape from full responsibility for the position this Government has taken."

AN ULTIMATUM IN FACT.

The Chicago Tribune: "The reply of the Government to the latest German note appears to be final, so far as the American contentions of law and right are concerned. If not an ultimatum in form, it is an ultimatum in fact. The door of discussion is closed. There now can be no doubt of the duty of press and public, and that is to accept the stand taken by our Government, without reservation, and to give the Government our unflinching and unreserved support, whatever the consequences fate may have in store for the nation."

"Now that the incident is closed for the United States, if the note is deemed to close it, which seems clear, the duty of all citizens is best expressed, we believe, by the much abused and much misread sentiment of Stephen Decatur:



(Continued on Page 4)

WARSAW TO BE TAKEN BY AUGUST —HUN LOSSES AWFUL—GAIN TEN MILES IN ONE WEEK— FIRST, IS KAISER'S LATEST ORDER

Mackensen Again Compelled to Change His Front—In Front of Ivangorod the Russians Have Retired to the Vistula River—The Battle is Still Undecided.

Paris, July 24.—The Kaiser has sent orders to Field Marshals von Hindenburg and von Mackensen that they must capture Warsaw by August 1, according to a report received here to-day. The Emperor's plan is to celebrate the first anniversary of the war with a great victory.

Petrograd, July 24.—The Austro-German forces are suffering heavy losses on all three lines of their drive against Warsaw.

In the south von Mackensen has again been compelled to change his front. He is now directing his main move against a position near Trevaika, twenty miles west of Cholm. Every step costs him dear. He found it necessary to exercise extreme caution and is literally feeling his way in the hope of finding a weak spot where he may be able to catch the Russians unprepared.

In the north on the Narew, severe casualties have been inflicted on the Germans.

In Central Poland the Russian line from Blonie, about eighteen to twenty miles in front of Warsaw, to Ivangorod, is very strongly entrenched.

THREE GREAT ATTACKS

London, July 24.—The Austrians and Germans are pushing with undiminished energy their three great attacks against the Russian armies defending Warsaw, and at some points report that progress has been made.

They are operating, however, through country which the retreating troops have laid waste, and in which the roads are little suited for the movement of the heavy artillery, which is necessary for the bombardment of the great fortresses that bar their way.

It is not expected therefore that decisive actions on any of the fronts will be fought for a few days yet, although the battle between the Vistula and the Bug rivers where the Ger-

man Field Marshal von Mackensen's army is advancing toward the Lublin-Cholm railroad, has about reached a climax. Here, according to the German official communication issued to-day, the Germans have succeeded in breaking the obstinate resistance of the Russians at several points and forced them to retreat.

BIG OBSTACLES TO OVERCOME.

The Russians, however, have had lots of time to prepare a series of positions, and it is believed that they will make every effort to hold them until, if it become necessary, their army is able to retire from Warsaw. To the south of Warsaw, in front of the fortress of Ivangorod, the Russians have retired to the Vistula River, which with its forts and a lack of bridges, it is believed, must form a barrier which the Austrians and Germans will find it difficult to overcome.

The northern German army, under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, also is reported to have made progress; but it is stated that he has not yet been able to cross the Narew River another natural defence of the Russian triangle behind the Polish capital. In fact, all along this front the Russians have resumed their counterattacks from the fortress of Novo-Georgievsk, but these, according to the German accounts, failed in their purpose. Before Rosan, another of the river fortresses, the Germans declare they have captured and taken two fortified villages and captured a number of prisoners.

Opinion here is still divided as to whether Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, will accept a decisive battle or is simply trying to inflict as heavy losses on the enemy as is possible before withdrawing from Warsaw and the whole Polish section to Brest-Litovsk and the Bug River line.

ADDRESSES, AMERICA PATRIOTIC EXPRESSES RESPONSES FINALITY

Great Crowd on the Terrace Showed Much Enthusiasm Last Night. Note Does Not Call For a Reply, But Leaves Way Open For Correction.

The open recruiting meeting held on Jubilee Terrace last Sunday was so successful that the officers in charge of the Dufferin Rifles determined that they would hold a gala night. They chose last night and the meeting was certainly a success. It was held this time on Dufferin Gore and the street lights made it possible for the band to see the music.

The 38th Dufferin Rifles Band, under the direction of Bandmaster Johnston, played so well that a large crowd collected in a few minutes. Then came the speeches, made by Mayor Spence, Judge Hardy and W. G. Raymond. Dean Brady was also to have spoken, but church work had detained him.

MAYOR SPENCE.

The Mayor, who acted as chairman, explained that the meeting was similar to the one held last Sunday evening on Jubilee Terrace, when several distinguished speakers addressed the assemblage.

Every one knew that the young men as a whole of the city, county and Paris have nobly answered the call of duty. These meetings are only held to endeavor to awaken the patriotism of those who were not doing their duty. He felt confident that the brick recruiting which has been experienced will continue. The women of the city deserve credit for allowing their husbands, sons, brothers and sweethearts to enlist.

The Mayor, before introducing the next speaker, hoped that it could be said that the patriotism of the city was second to none.

JUDGE HARDY.

His Honor Judge Hardy stated that Canadians are undergoing a unique

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Washington, July 24.—With the publication to-day of the note warning Germany that any repetition of acts by her submarine commanders in violation of American rights would be regarded as deliberately unfriendly, the United States Government awaited further developments. The note does not necessarily call for a reply. It leaves the way open however, for an answer from Germany disavowing the sinking of the Lusitania and offering reparation, submitting assurances as to the future actions of her naval officers and even asking directly for mediation by the United States between the German and British Governments on the general subject of warfare on the seas.

EXPRESSES FINALITY

The use in the note of the phrase "deliberately unfriendly" is viewed here as expressing the final word of the United States Government regarding Germany's submarine warfare. The United States does not abate in any respect, but rather more strongly insists upon the demands made in previous notes that Germany acquiesce in its views that the rules of international law and humanity be obeyed in her naval warfare.

The United States Government cannot believe the note says that "the Imperial government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton acts of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania" and making reparation for the lives of Americans lost in that disaster. It announces that the government will continue to contend for the freedom of the seas "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

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