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AMERICA'S LAST NOTE

Freedom of Seas to be Maintained at Any Cost, Declares Washington

REPETITION OF PAST DEEDS TO BE REGARDED AS "DELIBERATELY UNFRIENDLY TO UNITED STATES."

A FIRMER NOTE TO BERLIN

Compromise Not to be Considered, Lansing Says—German Defense as Retaliation is Admission Defense is Illegal—Great Britain's Behavior Irrelevant in Submarine Affairs, Document Explains.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—The United States will regard as "deliberately unfriendly" a repetition of attacks by German submarine commanders involving American lives or property; this government will contend for the freedom of the seas "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost;" the communication of July 8 from Germany to this government on the submarine issue was "very unsatisfactory," and instead of meeting the issue squarely suggested a suspension of the principles which the United States is upholding in a manner "which virtually sets them aside"—these are trenchant phrases from the president's last note to Germany.

Following is the official text of the latest American note to Germany regarding submarine warfare, which was delivered to the Foreign Office at Berlin by Ambassador Gerard: The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard:

Department of State, Washington, July 21, 1915. You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

The note of the Imperial German government, dated the 8th of July, 1915, has received the consideration of the United States government.

It is regretted 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.

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 had 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 belated act of retaliation is per se an act that is illegal.

The Government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German Government regards itself as in large exemption from the obligation to these principles, even where these principles are concerned, by what it calls the policy and practice of the great Britain to be in a war with regard to neutral rights. The Imperial German Government readily understands the policy of the great Britain with regard to neutral rights, and that it is irrelevant to the Imperial German Government's unjustified American claims, and that it is not to be regarded as a precedent for the Imperial German Government's policy.

There is a hesitancy more than usual among retail buyers about taking hold for the new season, which is not by any means confined to silks, and, indeed, would not apply to silks at all if the record of the spring and summer season in the sales of silk were the only factor to be considered by the buyers. But the silk manufacturers realize, as do manufacturers of other lines of dry goods, that abnormal and serious patterns of national concern are holding back the advance buying this year.

Those manufacturers who depend largely on the cutting-up trade for their business are naturally feeling the dullness of the present time more fully than others who do a larger dry goods business. While neither the jobbers nor the retailers of dry goods have so far placed anything like their full requirement with the manufacturers, there is enough business so far to keep mills active for some time.

by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world can not have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea, but it can not consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alternation of circumstance. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial Government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the Government of the United States can not believe that the Imperial Government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania, or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The Government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, can not accept the suggestion of the Imperial German Government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack, and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this government contends, and which in times of calmer counsels every nation concedes as of course.

The Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government are contending for the same principles.

Upon which the Government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German Government at this time, when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The Imperial German Government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The Government of the United States not only feels itself obliged to insist upon it, by whose ever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

In the meantime the very value which this Government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German Government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial German Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

LANSING.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

New York.—While generally quiet, so far as new business for the immediate season is concerned, the broad silk market is fully confident of a good season this fall, as soon as retailers are permitted to operate and the cutters know just "where they are at." There is a hesitancy more than usual among retail buyers about taking hold for the new season, which is not by any means confined to silks, and, indeed, would not apply to silks at all if the record of the spring and summer season in the sales of silk were the only factor to be considered by the buyers. But the silk manufacturers realize, as do manufacturers of other lines of dry goods, that abnormal and serious patterns of national concern are holding back the advance buying this year.

NEXT NOTE FOR GREAT BRITAIN

United States to Notify London Oppression of American Trade Must Cease.

FREEDOM OF SEAS THE ISSUE

Continued Violations of International Law Will Be Regarded as Unfriendly by the Washington Government—Note to Be Drastic.

Washington, July 26.—The publication by the state department of the text of the note to Germany was immediately followed by statements that the way had now been cleared for the launching of the overdue note to Great Britain calling her attention to her violations of international law as affecting United States commerce.

Note to Be Drastic.

It is stated by an important official that the violations of law by Great Britain have been persisted in, notwithstanding "innumerable protests," the note to her will remind her that continued oppression of American trade cannot be regarded otherwise than unfriendly. This official, however, was anxious to convey the idea that this drastic note to Great Britain is not the direct effect of a German suggestion. The attitude of all officials is that the two cases are not related, although it is known that Germany has been insisting that Great Britain be held amenable to the same construction of international law as has been applied to Germany by the president on the issue of the freedom of the seas. The freedom of the seas is at the bottom of the whole controversy between the United States and Germany, and can scarcely be regarded as any other than a triangular identical problem.

The new impulse given to the discussion of the note to Great Britain turned on the fact that it was "in order" now that the German note was out of the way. It seems to some officials that the mere fact that the British note was delayed until after the dispatch of the note to Germany proves that the German note was the basis of the note to Great Britain.

From what officials say there will be a very blunt statement to the British government. The note will devote itself almost entirely to questions of law and the construction of international law by the president and the state department.

It is pointed out that Great Britain was charged very soon after the opening of the war with the violation of American rights and that there had been no sign of abatement. Innumerable notes were sent to Great Britain on particular seizures. In each protest the British foreign office has been advised of the illegality of arrests of ships.

Lord Crew's Slip.

The crowning event of British diplomacy affecting United States rights adversely was the ultimatum of Lord Crew, who told the United States flatly that Great Britain would no longer regard seizures as "diplomatic questions." In the case of the William P. Frye the state department told Germany that the United States would continue to regard that case as within diplomatic channels notwithstanding the protest of Germany. The case of the William P. Frye is somewhat different from British seizures, but the principle of the applicability of diplomacy and not prize courts is the same in reference to both countries.

The United States, therefore, in the opinion of officials is to make a permanent challenge of Great Britain's order in council so far as it may affect in the future any American ship or cargo going to a neutral port.

TAKE UP NATIONAL DEFENSE

President Wilson Will Discuss Matter With Secretaries Garrison and Daniels Upon Return From Cornish.

Washington, July 26.—Official announcement was made at the White House that President Wilson will take up the question of national defense with Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of the Navy Daniels on his return from Cornish.

This statement was issued at the White House: "Of course, the president has been considering every phase of this important matter and intends, while away, to give much of his time to a full consideration of it. Upon his return from Cornish there will doubtless be conferences between him and the secretaries of the navy and war. The purposes of the conferences will be to procure information upon which he can base a fair, reasonable and practical program of national defense."

Three Burned to Death.

Baldwin, Mich., July 26.—Three young children of Ernest N. Wahl were burned to death when a gasoline explosion destroyed their home on Bass Lake, seven miles south of here.

Invagorod Has Fallen.

London, July 28.—It is rumored here that Invagorod, the Russian fortress in Poland, has fallen. There is no official confirmation.

STEAMER EASTLAND TURNS TURTLE IN THE CHICAGO RIVER

Overtaken Ship Gives Up 901 Bodies—Dead Estimated at 1000

LETTERS SEIZED ON STEAMER

Show That Only Two Thousand Persons Should Have Been on Board—Coroner Says Responsible Parties Shall Not Escape Punishment—Listing of Boat Notes Fifteen Minutes Before the Accident

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Chicago.—A considerable portion of the blame for the disaster rests upon the United States Inspection Bureau, said Maclay Payne, state's attorney, in a statement regarding his investigation of the sinking of the steamer Eastland, which turned over in the Chicago river with 2,500 employees of the Western Electric Company on board.

"If the inspectors had done their duty, the accident could not have occurred. We know the ship was considered to be unsafe by them, because I have copies of letters sent to Washington which predicted the occurrence."

Criminal Negligence Charged.

That criminal negligence was responsible for the disaster to the death ship Eastland is the charge of the Chicago police. Three investigations are in full swing here, the object of each being to ascertain the cause of the catastrophe. The overturned steamer had given up 901 bodies. The estimated number of those who went down to death in the Chicago River when the steel steamer bearing 2,480 excursionists rolled over at her dock, remained at approximately 1,000. Of the total of 2,480 persons on board at the time of the catastrophe, 1,072, including the crew of 72, have reported themselves safe. Of the 1,408 who are accounted for, it is believed 416 are alive, and that 100 bodies still are in the river.

The Eastland lies on her side in the river, with divers floundering through her ghastly interior and burrowing under her in a death search, while Chicago, appalled, is just beginning to realize the real significance of one of the greatest of marine disasters. While the grieving thousands who lost dear ones walked through the morgue in the Second Regiment Armory gazing into the faces of the dead, half in hope, half in despair, Chicago citizens and city, state and federal officials turned their attention to investigations that must bring forth some explanation of the catastrophe and to the work of providing relief for those left destitute.

Gathering Facts for Government.

Dickerson N. Hoover, Government Steamboat Inspector and Federal Supervisor Chas. Westcott arrived and conferred with the local inspectors, who began to gather facts for the Federal Grand Jury. Two documents were taken and the Captain and 28 officers and members of the crew arrested. These papers, according to the manager information that could be obtained about them, showed that following inspection the boat was to be permitted to carry 2,000 passengers and a crew of 70.

The Eastland, said by marine architects to have been top-heavy and ballasted in an uncertain manner, turned over inside of five minutes after it began to list, pouring its gala passengers into the river or imprisonment in their submerged hull in 25 feet of water.

Several persons were taken alive from the cabins of the ship after it had lain on its side in the river for hours. The steamer's sides were cut open with gas flames to admit divers. Under the glare of searchlights scores of men worked in the hull of the vessel to remove the bodies. The steamer lay on the bottom of the river, one side protruding like a monument to the hundreds it had drowned as it turned over. Under misty skies 7,000 men, women and children wended their way to the Clark street dock to fill five large lake steamers with holiday mirth in a trip to Michigan City. The steamer Eastland, brought to Chicago from Lake Erie, after an unsatisfactory career, was the first to be loaded.

Rain began to fall as the wharf superintendents lifted the gang planks from the Eastland, declaring that the government limit of 2,500 passengers had been reached. White dresses peeped from raincoats along the shore rails as those aboard waved good-by to friends on shore waiting to board the steamer Theodore Roosevelt and other vessels.

Then passengers swarmed to the left side of the ship as the other steamers drew up the river toward the wharf. A tug was hitched to the Eastland, ropes were ordered cast off and the steamer engines began to hum. The Eastland had not budged, however. Instead the heavily laden ship wavered sidewise, leaning first toward the river bank. The lurch was so startling that many passengers joined the large concourse already on the river side of the decks.

CAPTURE VILLAGES NEAR WARSAW

BY GERMAN FORCES—ENEMY WITHIN TEN MILES OF CAPITAL.

Narew River is Crossed by Kaiser's Men—Hard Battles Are Ahead of Teutons.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Paris.—Before going to Posen to confer with his generals, Kaiser Wilhelm held a crown council in Berlin, according to a telegram from Copenhagen. The Emperor, it is said, declared that Germany could not undertake to negotiate with her enemies until Warsaw and Calais had been captured. With Generals Von Hindenburg and Von Falkenhayn, it is said, he drew up final plans to end the war, which the Emperor must terminate before next Christmas.

London.—The Germans have stormed and captured two villages within ten miles south of Warsaw, while to the north, after forcing a passage of the Narew river, between Roman and Pultusk, they are advancing against the Bug and the Warsaw-Vilna railway, the principal line of communication between the Polish capital and Petrograd. Outside of these operations and Von Buelow's activities in Southern Courland, Kovno and Grodno, there have been few changes on the eastern front. Von Mackensen is still smashing away at the Lublin-Chelm railway, but whatever gains have been registered in his attacks of the last few days have been registered by inches.

Since the Germans reached the village of Reletz, a short distance south of the railway, the Russian defense has been magnificent, assault after assault by the Austro-German troops being turned back, the Russians meanwhile bringing heavy pressure to bear against the Teuton flank along the Bug on a line roughly described as from the East of Lemberg to the East of Chelm.

ARREST GUARDS AND MANAGER.

New York.—Samuel H. Edwards, general superintendent, and 53 guards of the Tidewater Oil Co.'s plant in Bayonne, N. J., were arrested, charged with plotting to blow up the plant and kill his deputies. The arrests ensued after guards had fired several shots at homes near the plant. All were arraigned immediately. Superintendent Edwards was released on \$500 bail and August 1 was set for his hearing. The guards, nearly all of whom came from other cities, were sent to jail in default of \$500 bail each. P. Leon Bergoff, a labor representative, arrested with the guards, was released on \$1,000 bail.

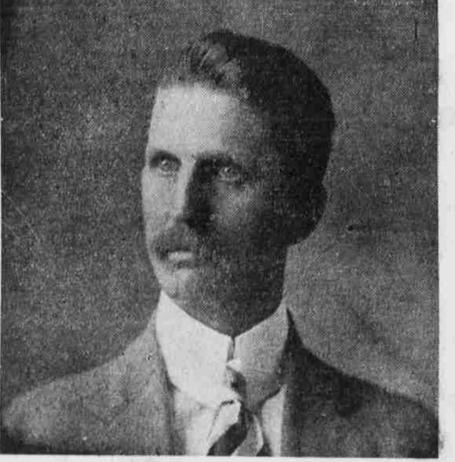
CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.13@1.14, No. 3 red \$1.09@1.13, No. 4 red \$1.01@1.08.
Corn—No. 1 white 85½¢, No. 2 white 85@85½¢, No. 3 white 84½@85¢, No. 1 yellow 84½¢, No. 2 yellow 84@84½¢, No. 3 yellow 83½@84¢, No. 1 mixed 84¢, No. 2 mixed 83½@84¢, No. 3 mixed 83@83½¢, white ear 83@84¢, yellow ear 84@85¢, mixed ear 83@84¢.
Oats—No. 2 white 59½@60¢, standard 59@59½¢, No. 3 white 58½@59¢, No. 4 white 57½@58¢, No. 2 mixed 57½@58¢, No. 3 mixed 57@57½¢, No. 4 mixed 56@57¢.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$22.50, No. 2 timothy \$21.50, No. 3 timothy \$19.50@20, No. 1 clover mixed \$21, No. 2 clover mixed \$20, No. 1 clover \$14.50, No. 2 clover \$13.50.
Eggs—Prime firsts 19c, firsts 17½¢, ordinary firsts 13½¢, seconds 11c.
Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and over, 21c; under 2 lbs, 19c; fowls, over 5 lbs, 14c; 5 lbs and under, 13½¢; roosters, 3c; spring ducks, 3 lbs and over, 14c; spring ducks, 2 lbs and over, 12c; ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 11c; ducks, white, over 3 lbs, 10c; ducks, white, under 3 lbs, 10c; colored, 10c; hen turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 12c; tom turkeys, 10 lbs and over, 14c; turkeys, crooked-breasted, 6@8c; culls, 6@8c.
Cattle—Shippers \$6.75@6.80, extra \$6.80@6.85; butcher steers, extra \$8.35@8.50, good to choice \$7.25@8.25, common to fair \$5.25@6.75; heifers, extra \$8.50, good to choice \$7.50@8.25, common to fair \$5.25@6.75; cows, extra \$6.50@6.75, good to choice \$5.50@6.25, common to fair \$3.50@5.25; canners, \$3.25@4.25.
Bulls—Bologna \$6.75@6.25, extra \$6.35@6.40, fat bulls \$6.25@6.75.
Calves—Extra \$10.50, fair to good \$7.75@10.25, common and large \$4.75@9.75.
Hogs—Selected heavy \$7.25@7.40, good to choice packers and butchers \$7.60@7.65, mixed packers \$7.50@7.50, stags \$4@5, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5@6.40, light shippers (140 lbs and under) \$8@8.10, pigs (120 lbs and less) \$6.75@8.10.
Sheep—Extra \$6.75, good to choice \$5@5.55, common to fair \$3@4.75.
Lamb—Extra \$5.75, good to choice \$5@5.55, common to fair \$3.50@7.75, culls \$4@5.75.

RED CROSS NURSES RECALLED.

Washington.—American Red Cross doctors and nurses will be withdrawn from the European battlefields October 1 because of lack of funds to maintain them longer at their stations. It is possible that the two units in Belgium, where the greatest need exists, will be continued, but the other 14 detachments will return to the United States. The Serbian Sanitary Commission and other work supported by special contribution will go on as long as these contributions are available.

REPUBLICANS, TAKE NOTICE!



Judge Jas. P. Lewis, of Whitesburg, Letcher county, is a candidate for the republican nomination for Secretary of State, republican primary, August 7, 1915. He is the Tenth District's offering for the office of Secretary of State and they will appreciate his nomination and respond in November with a splendid republican majority for the whole State ticket. He is a business man of good habits and splendid discretion. Having been successful in his private affairs, he will be able to render efficient service to the republican administration, of which he will be a part when elected.

By virtue of his office he will be a member of the important Board of Valuation and Assessment, one of the most important boards at Frankfort.

Vote for him and he will help elect the whole ticket in November. His party loyalty is unquestioned and his integrity unchallenged.

—Adv.

Wasting Money.

An ex-office holder, who is said to be assisting a long-term republican office holder in an adjoining district, dropped in to the 32nd Judicial District recently, and on behalf of the old stall fed crowd, who for many years have lived on the fat of the land, in his suave, convincing air, said, "the state wastes lots of money in breaking in new Judges." "Oh Shades of Shakespeare!" Did ever a Judge waste more money than his dear friend M. M. Redwine? 16 out of 17 criminal cases appealed from his judgments have been reversed by the highest court of the state, and had to be tried over because of his failure to follow plain, settled law. One murder case has been reversed three times, and will have to be tried the fourth time. Could a school boy do worse on the bench? He has wasted enough money in Carter County alone by his inability to give the law, to build a good cross road from the Elliott line to Greenup county. He was reversed in a murder case in Lawrence because he did not know, or forgot, the indeterminate sentence law. That trial cost, and was a waste, of over \$800.00 of the state's money. But we should be charitable—the old bunch of office holders have a tenderness for each other. If violation of well known law Judge Redwine set aside a judgment and verdict rendered in Judge Hannah's court nearly four years after it was rendered. The verdict was in favor of the commonwealth for \$375.00, and without a re-trial of the case he reduced it to \$100.00. This can be found on Order Book 32 page 12, and Order Book 33, page 451, Lawrence Circuit Court records.

Watchful Waiting.

When M. M. Redwine was running for the nomination against J. B. Hannah, his plea was that he only wanted the remaining two years of Judge Kinner's term and then he would retire. He did not get those two years, but after four years of "watchful waiting" he got two years and three months of Judge Hannah's unexpired term. Did that satisfy him? Did he then retire? No, as soon as he was sworn in, or before, he became a candidate for the next six years. If given six years more would he retire? Would he want another "last chance?" Adv.

Why Educate Your Boys?

M. M. Redwine has been in office 30 years and wants to make it 36 years. Why educate your boys and prepare them for future usefulness if one selfish man is to hold office a life time and obstruct their progress? What encouragement have your boys to prepare to do something to benefit the world and help make it better, if they are to be thwarted by one man who sets himself up for life-tenure in office? Adv.

Vote for W. D. O'Neal for Circuit Judge.

He will give the people a business court, enforce the law and render justice to all men alike. Put a stencil mark in the square after the name of W. D. O'Neal. He can win in November. Stamp your ballot like this: W. D. O'NEAL X

Free Dishes.

Buy your coffee at D. R. Keeton's and get free dishes. 266 t-f.

Call at the Courier office for blank deeds and mortgages. t-f.

For dulness resulting from constipation use Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets.