

THE WEATHER
Fair Tuesday, preceded by rain in early morning; Wednesday fair and warmer.

THE MORNING STAR

10 Pages Today
ONE SECTION

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AMERICAN GOVERNMENT NOT ONLY WILL SPEAK BUT, IF NECESSARY, WILL ACT IN CAUSE OF HUMANITY

EDITORIAL COMMENT BY LEADING AMERICAN PAPERS ON GERMAN NOTE

President Intends to Leave No Doubt Abroad of This Country's Purpose.
CABINET MEETS TODAY
Wilson Determined to Maintain Firm Attitude Towards Germany and Mexico.
BERNSTORFF TO CALL
But His Interview Will be of No Avail, Unless He Can Add to the Note.

New York Times: The German reply is not responsive to our demand. It does not promote that "clear and full understanding" as to a grave situation which President Wilson in his note declared to be desirable. * * * The manner in which Berlin receives our representations in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania cannot fail to create a most disagreeable impression in this country, which the note's outward form of courtesy will not remove.

New York Tribune: Germany's answer to our government's protest against the slaughter of its citizens, peacefully and lawfully going about their business on the high seas, will satisfy American opinion. Courteous on the surface as Herr Von Jagow's communication is, it does not strike the note which the people of this country hold that it would strike.

New York Herald: Germany has ignored the real issue presented by the American note. It is not a question of clear and full understanding, the attitude of the United States is not based upon any one of the series of events cited, but upon the principle involved in the method of warfare in which they were incidents. The United States stands for the champion of neutral rights, and non-combatant human beings.

New York Post: Germany's failure to measure the depth of American feeling over the Lusitania case will cause profound disappointment and uneasiness in the United States.
Boston Herald: The sooner the President makes clear that we have no time to waste in the ascertainment of what our rights are the better it will be all around.

Chicago Tribune: Even though, as Washington is confident, it can be shown that the Lusitania was not armed with means of conveying soldiers, Germany has succeeded in raising points which in consideration of the very advanced position taken by our government with respect to arbitration, will require some embarrassment in refusing to discuss and perhaps referring to The Hague.

Chicago Herald: The American people regret that the German government's answer falls wholly to meet the main points at issue.
Indianapolis Star: Level headed Americans will await the progress of events with calmness. If Germany has any facts or information to justify its assumption that the Lusitania was armed or carried explosives it should be permitted to offer them.

Cincinnati Free Press: The German note is courteous in tone and the hand is not a settlement of a difference. The note does not say that the American position is untenable. It merely demands that the facts in the case be first established. It takes the German position as its starting point.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: No more unyielding a reply could have been given without proper regard for diplomatic amenities. That the answer will not be satisfactory to the United States goes without saying.
Chicago Journal: The claim that the Lusitania was an armed vessel is an unshakable insult to the United States, which cleared the ship as a merchantman, but the request for an investigation of circumstances already known to the civilized world is as shifty as it is insidious.

Washington Post: Germany's failure to measure the depth of American feeling over the Lusitania case will cause profound disappointment and uneasiness in the United States.
Boston Herald: The sooner the President makes clear that we have no time to waste in the ascertainment of what our rights are the better it will be all around.

GREAT BATTLE ON THE SAN STILL RAGES

And the Fate of Przemyśl is Still Uncertain.

FIGHTING CONTINUES
Russians Claim Victories Virtually Along Entire Front—Little Doing in West—Italians Active in Retaliation.

London, May 31.—The great battle on the San, to which the Russians fell back after retreating over half of Galicia, still rages, but the Russians assert that they have assumed the offensive. London takes this statement to mean that another mighty German effort has expended itself.

The Austrians claim victories virtually along the entire front, especially beyond the Dnieper where they say they have taken 7,000 prisoners.

The English press is following the German and American exchanges on the Lusitania tragedy with the keenest interest and there is much speculation as to the probable American action.

ZEPPELINS ARE SEEN IN SEVERAL PARTS OF ENGLAND ON SUNDAY NIGHT, SAYS PRESS BUREAU

London, June 1.—The official press bureau issued the following announcement last night:
Zepplins are reported to have been seen near Ramsgate (on the Kentish coast, 67 miles east-southeast of London) and Brentwood (17 miles east-northeast of London) and in certain outlying districts of London. Many facts are reported, but these cannot be absolutely connected with the airship visits.

SUBMARINES DOING ACTIVE BUSINESS

Great Britain Has Lost 130 Merchant Ships Thus Far.

AND 83 FISHING CRAFT

Many of These Destroyed by Mines Since War Began—British Divananna Torpedoed Saturday—Danish Sobrog Sunk.

London, May 31.—An admiralty statement, giving the number of British merchant and fishing vessels sunk or captured since the beginning of the war, shows that 56 merchant ships have been sent to the bottom by cruisers of the enemy, twelve by mines and 62 by submarines, a total of 130.

Eighty-three fishing craft have been lost of these twenty-four were sunk by mines. Since German submarines began their attack on merchant shipping January 27th the merchant vessels sunk by their number 59 and the fishing craft 31.

Looking at these losses from the standpoint of tonnage it is seen that since the war began Great Britain has lost 458,006 tons in merchant shipping and 13,568 tons in fishing craft.

JUDGE ROAN WOULD HAVE SAVED FRANK FROM THE GALLOWS

Promised at Proper Time to Ask Governor to Commute the Sentence.

DOUBTED HIS GUILT

Prison Commission Hears the Statement of Mrs. Frank and Completes Hearing.

Atlanta, May 31.—The hearing on Leo M. Frank's application for commutation of sentence from death to life imprisonment, which began before the State prison commission here this morning, was completed late today. It is expected that the commission's recommendation to the governor will be transmitted by the last of this week, or within ten days at the latest, and the governor then will take final action in the case. No one appeared to argue in opposition to Frank's application.

The principal features of today's proceedings were a letter written a few months before his death by Judge L. S. Roan, who presided at Frank's trial, in which he sought clemency for the prisoner, and a statement by Mrs. Frank describing her husband's actions on the night following Mary Phagan's murder and denying rumors of an estrangement between herself and Frank.

Judge Roan's letter was addressed to the chief counsel for Frank in his trial. It stated that at the proper time he would ask the governor to commute Frank's sentence to life imprisonment; that after many months of deliberation he still was uncertain of the prisoner's guilt and that "it is possible I showed undue deference to the opinion of the jury when I allowed their verdict to stand."

The production of Judge Roan's letter, Frank's counsel stated, obviated the necessity of extended argument and permitted a quicker termination of the hearing.

Frank did not attend the proceedings but his wife was present throughout the sessions. There were only about a dozen women present among the spectators who crowded the chamber.

Remarkable Army of Appeals.
The oral argument was brief. At the early session a number of well known Georgia lawyers and jurists made oral pleas in behalf of Frank and the concluding session arguments were presented by former Governor Eugene N. Foss, of Massachusetts, representing citizens of that State; John M. O'Connell, of New York; and a number of Cook county, Illinois, representing the Chicago Frank committee; Mrs. Mary Delaney Fisher, of Chicago, representing 200,000 women from all over the country, whose petition she presented; Dr. J. W. Coughlin, of Boston, and others.

Mr. Howard, during his argument for Frank, offered in evidence an analysis of the court record regarding the "murder notes" found beside Mary Phagan's body and which played an important part in the trial. This analysis, Mr. Howard declared, was intended to show that James Conley, who is serving a prison sentence as accessory after the murder, conceived and wrote the notes; that they were written in his style of expression and language; that they had to be written immediately after the crime and that Frank would not have had time to learn Conley's mode of expression and simulate it if he had dictated the notes as Conley testified.

"The purpose of our argument," said Mr. Howard, "would be to show that Frank did not intend to kill."

PRESIDENT WILSON AND CABINET MEMBERS PAY TRIBUTE TO OUR DEAD

RICHMOND CROWDED BY HEROES IN GRAY

Everywhere the Veterans Talk of the War Abroad.
SPECIAL TRAINS MANY
Four Southern Hosts into Old Capital of the Confederacy—Regular Sessions of Reunion Begin There Today.

Richmond, Va., May 31.—Richmond tonight, on the eve of the 25th annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, was thronged with survivors of the armies of the South. Assembled around peaceful camp fires, they paid silent tribute to their departed heroes, contrasting their contentment with the turbulent camps and seething trenches of Europe.

When darkness fell, after a day of memorial to their comrades who have gone, thousands who wore the gray gathered at Camp Henry Carter Stuart, where the simulation of war made vivid their realization of the grim realities across the sea.

Everywhere the veterans, who cherish the peace at home, talked of the war abroad.

On scores of special trains, the Southern hosts poured into Richmond throughout the day, and tonight the old capital of the Confederacy was ablaze with light and her streets were thronged with cheering veterans and reverent youths.

Preliminary events were the memorial exercises for the Confederate dead, the dedication of a memorial to the Confederate women of Virginia, and the arrival of General George F. Harrison, of Alabama, who has been designated commander in chief of the reunion by General Bennett H. Young, who is detained in Cleveland, Ohio, by illness.

Following the regular memorial exercises, in which hundreds of Confederate veterans from all regions of the South participated, impressive ceremonies attended the unveiling of the bronze tablet to Virginia's Confederate women in Hollywood cemetery. The tablet, dedicated with an address by Judge George L. Christian and unveiled by J. Taylor Ellyson Crump, bore the following inscription:

A Memorial to the Confederate Women of Virginia, 1861-1865. The Legislature of Virginia of 1914 has, at the Solicitation of Ladies' Hollywood Memorial Association and United Daughters of the Confederacy of Virginia, Placed in Perpetual Care This Section, Where Lie Buried Eighteen Thousand Confederate Soldiers.

Another event of the day was the unveiling in the Louisiana room of the Confederate Museum of a bust of General Robert E. Lee, the gift of the Junior Confederate Memorial Association of New Orleans.

After the presentation, the bust, which was of bronzed plaster, was accidentally overturned and shattered, but assurances were given by its donors that it would be replaced.

Tomorrow, the reunion will be in full swing, Governor H. C. Stuart, of Virginia, welcoming the visitors at the opening session.

CHAMP CLARK OPTIMISTIC.
Thinks United States Will "Get By" Ugly and Aggravating Situation.

Kansas City, May 31.—Champ Clark here tonight was optimistic concerning the outcome of the international situation due to the arrival of the latest German note.

"It is an ugly and aggravating situation, but hitherto we have managed by the use of diplomacy and good sense to pull out of situations as ugly and aggravating as the present one, and without the loss of honor and prestige and without the horrors of war," said Mr. Clark. "I most sincerely hope that our troubles growing out of the transatlantic war will be amicably settled, and I believe they will be."

London, May 31.—Heavy fighting on Gallipoli peninsula, resulting in the rout of the attacking Turkish force, is announced in an official statement given out here today. The casualties of the Turks are said to have amounted to at least 2,000. The British losses are given as 300.

Throughs at Arlington Cemetery Think of Present International Situation.

OVATION GIVEN WILSON
"Greater Days Lie Before This Nation Than it Ever Yet Has Seen."

Secretary Daniels Raises a Tribute to "Sacrifice."

Washington, May 31.—Eulogies of America's soldier and sailor dead were voiced here today by President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, Secretary Daniels and Governor Willis, of Ohio, at Memorial Day exercises at Arlington National cemetery. Large crowds seized on every opportunity to show that the present international situation was uppermost in their minds.

President Wilson, cheered on his arrival and departure and during his address, carefully avoided any direct reference to problems facing the United States. He was enthusiastically applauded when he declared that "greater days lie before this nation than it ever has seen, and the solemn consciousness of those who bear office in this time is that they must make their best endeavor to embody in what they do and say the best things in the United States."

Governor Willis evoked applause when he said: "The President of the United States is making a successful effort to keep us out of the broils of Europe," and added, "Now is the time to keep cool, think carefully, understand by the President. He and his cabinet know vastly more of our delicate relations with European belligerents than the rest of us can possibly know. Let us listen carefully to the patriotic effort he is making in this crisis."

The President sat in the midst of veterans of two wars during the exercises, and uttered an audible "amen" at the conclusion of an invocation by Bishop Earl Cranston, of Washington, who prayed that the United States might be led aright in the present crisis.

"I have not come here today to deliver an address, but merely reverently to take part in expressing the sentiment of this impressive day," said the President in his address.

"It is necessarily a day of reminiscences. Reminiscence is not always a profitable exercise. It generally belongs to those who are properly to those who, who have left the active stage of life and have nothing to think about except the things that are gone and dead. It does not behoove a nation to walk with its eyes on its shoulder. Its business is constantly in the years that lie ahead of it, and in the present what challenges it to the display of its power. But there are reminiscences which are stimulating and healthy, and among those reminiscences are chiefly to be ranked the recollections of days of heroism, days when great nations found it possible to express the best that was in them. The present is what gives dignity to a day like this. It is not a day of regret, it is a day of stimulation. But, my friends, these stimulating memories we are sometimes apt to minimize because we do not see the full significance of them. We are constantly speaking of the great war of which we think today as a war which saved the Union, and it did indeed save the Union, but it was a war that did a great deal more than that. It created in this country what had never existed before—a national consciousness.

"Realized Its Unity."

"It was the time when America for the first time realized its unity and saw the vision of its united destiny.

"The solemn lesson of these memories for us is not that we must be loath to save the Union, but that there are none among us who threaten its life, but that we must see to it that the unity then realized, the vision then seen, is exemplified in us and the things that we do. Because there is no stimulation in any occasion if it be merely the pleasure of recollection; it must also be the ardor and courage of hope. Greater days lie before this nation than it has ever seen yet; and the solemn consciousness of those who bear office in this time is that they must make their best endeavor to embody in what they do and say the best things in the United States."

"It does not do to talk too much about one's self, and I do not think that it is wholesome for the United States to talk too much about itself. I do not want to know what you are today as much as I want to know what you are going to do tomorrow. The only test I know of that is competent to determine what you are is the test that you do. Let us not think of our characters, let us think of our duties and of the actions that lie before us. I have always maintained that the man who lives to cultivate his own character will result only in cultivating a solitary pride; because his object will be himself. Character, my friends, is a by-product. It is produced in the great manufacture of daily duty. But duty is not easy to determine. Duty for a nation is made up of so many complicated elements that no man can determine it. No group of men without wide common counsel can possibly determine what the duty of the day is."

"That is the strength of a democracy. (Continued on Page Ten)"