

FRENCH CONTINUE ADVANCE TO NORTH

HIGH OFFICIALS SAY GERMANY WILL NOT REVERSE HER BLOCKADE.

ITALY'S ACTION IS DELAYED

British Repulse All German Attempts to Reach Ypres.—Some Momentous Battles.

London.—The American note to Germany and the new turn in the Italian situation resulting from the resignation of Premier Calandra and his Cabinet overshadow other features of the war news.

The firm attitude the American Government has taken over Germany's submarine action has met with the highest approval here and the question now is not what the United States will do, but what will Germany's answer be?

It is believed in high official circles here that Germany will not agree to reverse her submarine blockade policy, and the conclusion is drawn that the United States will be compelled to sever diplomatic relations with her.

The Italian situation is badly confused. Resignation of Premier Salandra's Cabinet, it is believed, must delay Italy's action over the war, and it is thought that nothing in this respect will be decided upon until after the Chamber of Deputies meets next week.

ENGLAND BLAMES OFFICIALS.

Demand That German Government Be Held Personally Responsible. London.—Riots which occurred recently have given place to condemnation by public men of the German Emperor and his advisors, who are charged with responsibility for actions which have aroused public anger.

Only One Torpedo Was Fired. Berlin, via Amsterdam to London.—From the report received from the submarine which sank the Lusitania the following official version of the incident is published by the admiralty staff under the signature of Admiral Behncke:

Cotton Movement For Season. Washington.—Cotton used during April was 513,610 bales, exclusive of Hinters, compared with 499,646 in April last year, the census bureau announced.

Spain Needs Coal Badly. Madrid.—Spain is so much concerned over coal scarcity that the cabinet is willing to guarantee the payment of orders placed in the United States by opening a credit in New York.

Refuse to Accept Resignation. Rome.—News that King Victor Emmanuel will not accept Premier Salandra's resignation and that Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister, will remain in power is spreading like wild fire and creating an excellent impression.

British Repulse All German Attempts to Reach Ypres.—Some Momentous Battles. London.—The British battleship Goliath has been torpedoed in the Dardanelles with a probable loss of more than 500 lives and two Turkish gunboats and a Turkish transport have been sunk in the sea of Marmora by the British submarine E-14 which penetrated the Dardanelles.

BRITISH WARSHIP SUNK BY TORPEDO

BIG BATTLESHIP GOLIATH SENT TO BOTTOM WITH 500 MEN.

DISASTER IN DARDANELLES

Twenty Officers and 120 Men of the Big Sea Fighter's Crew Were Saved.—Official Statement.

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The Goliath was torpedoed in a torpedo attack by destroyers while protecting the French flank just inside the straits.

The Admiral commanding at the Dardanelles also telegraphs that the submarine E-14 which with so much daring, penetrated to the sea of Marmora, has reported that she sank two Turkish gunboats and a large Turkish transport.

DR. J. W. HILL APPLAUDED.

Those Striving For Permanent Peace Shout With Applause.

Cleveland, O.—Delegates to the World Court Congress burst into wild applause when Dr. John Wesley Hill of New York in an impromptu speech, pointed dramatically to a huge American flag above his head and shouted:

John Hays Hammond, chairman of the congress, announced a commission of delegates to draw up a definite plan for a world court of justice. Its members are:

General Kirkland Dead. Washington.—W. W. Kirkland, a brigadier general in the Confederate army, is dead here, aged 82.

150 Babies Perished. London.—The Illustrated Sunday Herald of Cork says there was on the Lusitania fifty babies who were less than twelve months old and more than one hundred others whose ages did not reach two years. They all have been drowned.

U-39 Sunk Lusitania. London.—A Central News dispatch from Geona says a telegram received there from Munich declares it was the German submarine U-39 that sunk the Lusitania.

List of Identified Dead. New York.—Relatives and friends of passengers missing from the list of Lusitania survivors again besieged the Cunard offices. Some were rewarded when the company posted a revised list of survivors and the hopes of others were dashed when another list was posted containing the names of identified dead.

Stormy Weather Prevents Search. Queenstown.—Stormy weather interfered with the search for bodies of the Lusitania's dead, the searching boats being forced to seek harbor.

Indians Attack Americans. Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.—Yaqui Indians attacking a colony of 65 Americans including women and children near Esperanza, south of Guaymas have killed three and wounded several others according to information received by Frederick Stimpich, American consul here.

WHOLESALE MURDER CORONER'S VERDICT

FIND GERMAN OFFICERS AND GOVERNMENT GUILTY OF MURDEROUS ATTACK.

CAPTAIN TURNER IS WITNESS

Testifies, Describing the Catastrophe and Saying He Could Only Obey Orders Given Him.

Kinsale, Ireland.—The coroner's jury investigating the deaths of five persons drowned when the Cunard Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland last Friday, returned a verdict here charging the officers of said submarine and Government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world.

While no indication is given of the steps to be taken by the United States in the event of an unfavorable reply, the note informs Germany that the American Government will leave nothing undone either in diplomatic representations or other action to obtain a compliance with its requests.

No essential changes were made in the communication as formulated by the President and approved by the Cabinet. The principal points in the note are substantially as follows:

1.—The United States Government calls attention to the various incidents in the war zone proclaimed by Germany around the British Isles, the sinking of the British liner Falaba with the loss of Leon C. Thresher, an American; the attack by German airmen on the American steamer Cushing, the torpedoing without warning of the American steamer Gulfight and finally the torpedoing without warning of the Lusitania with its loss of more than a thousand lives of non-combatants, among them more than 100 Americans.

2.—These acts are declared to be indefensible under international law. The United States points out that it never admitted Germany's right to do them, and warned the Imperial Government that it would be held to a "strict accountability" for attacks on American vessels or lives. A strict accounting therefore, is now asked from Germany.

3.—The usual financial reparation will be sought, although Germany is in effect reminded that no reparation can restore the lives of those sacrificed in the sinking of the Lusitania and other ships.

4.—Expressions of regret may comply with the legal precedents, but they are valueless unless accompanied by a cessation of the practices endangering lives of non-combatants.

5.—The right of neutrals to travel any point of the high seas on neutral or belligerent merchantmen is asserted.

6.—In the name of humanity and international law, the United States demands a guarantee that these rights on reputation of the attacks on merchant ships will be respected and that there be no further carrying of non-combatants.

7.—The giving of warnings to the American public without officially communicating them to the United States Government is commented on in connection with the German Embassy's printed advertisements before the sailing of the Lusitania, but irrespective of the failures to advise the American Government of Germany's purpose, the point is made that notice of an intention to do an unlawful act neither justifies nor legalizes it.

8.—The suggestion is conveyed that the German Government, of course, could not have intended to destroy innocent lives and that consequently the German submarine commanders must have misunderstood their instructions. The American Government indicated its hope that this will be found to be true, and a cessation of the unlawful practices thereby will result.

WILSON DEMANDS FULL REPARATION

STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AMERICAN LIVES GUARANTEED OF PROTECTION.

AMERICAN NOTE TO GERMANY

Tone of Note From United States is Friendly But Firm in Naming Practices in War Zone.

Washington.—The United States in a note to Germany demands a guarantee that there will be no further submarine attacks on merchant ships carrying non-combatants. It serves notice, too, that full reparation will be sought for the loss of more than 100 American lives in the sinking of the Lusitania and for other violations of American rights in the sea war zones.

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9.—In conclusion German's attention is called to the earnestness of the Government and people of the United States in this situation. It is made plain that the United States will leave nothing undone either in diplomatic representations or other action to obtain a compliance by Germany to the requests made.

PRESIDENT SAYS HUMANITY FIRST

PRESIDENT WILSON ADDRESSES 4,000 NATURALIZED CITIZENS AT PHILADELPHIA.

DOES NOT NAME LUSITANIA

Blows Embers of National Consciousness Into Flames With Appeal to Love of Country.

Philadelphia.—President Wilson gave to a gathering of 4,000 naturalized Americans the first intimation of the course the United States probably will pursue in the situation resulting from the loss of more than a hundred American lives on the British liner Lusitania. He spoke by implication, but his hearers interpreted his remarks as meaning that while the United States would remain at peace, it would seek to convince Germany of the injustice to mankind of the tragedy.

"America," said the President, "must have the consciousness that on all sides it touches the elbows and touches hearts with all the Nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example. And it must be an example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but because peace is a healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not."

"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

These remarks precipitated a tumult of applause and patriotic enthusiasm attended by waving of thousands of small American flags. The President made no direct reference to the Lusitania tragedy, but the audience did not hesitate to read the application of his statement.

The sentiment expressed in the President's speech was epitomized later by one of his closest advisers as "humanity first." While it had not been determined, he said, exactly what steps would be taken by the United States in the present crisis, the idea uppermost in the President's mind was to show that whatever course is adopted—no matter how vigorously, it will have as its objective the good of humanity.

Introduced by Mayor Blankenburg who spoke in a distinctly German accent a welcome and an appeal for a single allegiance to the United States, the President carried forward the idea of the wedding of foreign blood in the make-up of America by pointing out the true goal of right American citizenship to be a loyalty not to the country of one's birth but to the land of one's adoption.

"While you bring," he said, "all countries with you, you some with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you—bringing what is best of their spirit, but not looking over your shoulder or seeking to perpetuate what you leave in them. I certainly would not be one who would suggest that a man cease to love the place of his origin. It is one thing to love the place where you were born and another thing to dedicate yourself to the place where you go. You can't be an American if you think of yourself in groups. America does not consist of groups. A man who considers himself as belonging to a National group is not yet an American."

"My advice to you is to think first not only of America, but to think first of humanity and you do not love humanity if you seek to divide humanity into jealous camps."

The President was constantly interrupted by spontaneous outbursts of applause. He spoke clearly and so quiet was his audience of 15,000 that he could be heard distinctly in all parts of the hall. Everywhere red, white and blue flags and bunting were displayed and a band during the evening played patriotic airs.

There was a tremendous ovation as the President finished his speech. Afterward he returned to the station and entered his private car. He was due to leave for Washington at midnight.

Some of the passages in the President's speech which the crowd applauded most loudly were these:

"I am sorry for the man who seeks to make personal capital out of the passions of his fellowman. He has lost the touch and ideal of America, for America was created to unite mankind by the passions that lift and unite and not by the passions that separate and debase mankind."

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS ARE IN CONVENTION

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS WITHDRAWAL FROM BARACA MOVEMENT.

NEW OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

Hight C. Moore, of Raleigh, Re-Elected as one of the Secretaries of Woman's Auxiliary.

Houston, Texas.—Committee recommendations against the proposed consolidation of the home and foreign boards, inauguration of the movement to withdraw Baptist young people from the world-wide Baraca and Philathea classes and election of officers were features of the sixtieth annual session of the Southern Baptist convention.

Dr. Lansing Burrows of Americus, Ga., was re-elected president, and the following were elected vice presidents:

B. C. Henning, Elizabeth City, N. C.; John Crumpton Hardy, Waco, Texas; J. L. Gross, Houston, Texas; P. C. Barton, Jonesboro, Ark.

The two secretaries of the convention were re-elected. They were: O. F. Gregory, Baltimore, and H. C. Moore, Raleigh, N. C.

All elections were unanimous. There were 1,095 registered delegates to the convention and 360 in the meeting of the Woman's Missionary Union. Those who attended the opening of the convention included representatives of Southern Baptist churches in every Southern state and delegates from Southern Illinois where many Baptist churches are affiliated with the Southern convention. Representatives of the National Baptist convention (negro) were also present.

The convention sermon was delivered by Dr. J. W. Porter of Lexington, Ky. In his sermon Dr. Porter protested against universities becoming secular organizations.

Strangely enough, our universities have proven our religious storm centers," he said. "From them have come the report of Miss Kathleen Mallor for sweet charity's sake, who are in reality enemies of the Cross."

The report opposing the world-wide movement known as the Baraca and Philathea classes for young men and young women, respectively, was made by the Sunday school board. These classes are interdenominational and are found in many Baptist Sunday schools. The report suggested that in place of them, all classes, regardless of class name, be affiliated in the convention adult class department with the motto, "The Bible and the Church."

The Woman's Missionary Union, an auxiliary to the convention, opened its twenty-seventh annual convention with various committee meetings. The auxiliary convention was formally called to order by Mrs. E. B. Mathews of Baltimore, vice president for Maryland. Miss Fannie E. S. Heck of Raleigh, N. C., president of the union for a number of years is seriously ill and unable to attend the present session. Jured during the riotings.

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254,705 leaflets and pamphlets on religious work. A total membership of 306,000 was indicated.

Rioters Attack Germans. London Shop Windows Smashed and Proprietors Driven From Premises. London.—The sinking of the steamer Lusitania has aroused to a violent climax the smouldering hatred and suspicion of Germans living in England. The animosity has found expression during the last 24 hours in attacks on Germans and their shops in London and Liverpool while there have been minor disturbances in Manchester, Birkenhead, Glasgow and a few other places.

MEMORIAL DAY IS WIDELY OBSERVED

ALFRED M. SCALES OF GREENSBORO DELIVERS BRILLIANT ADDRESS AT RALEIGH.

CHARLOTTE PAYS TRIBUTE

Hobgood is Speaker at Durham—Stedman at Winston-Salem Says Wilson Will Meet Situation.

Raleigh.—"Appomattox" was the theme of a brilliant and eloquent Memorial Day address here by Alfred M. Scales of Greensboro. Mr. Scales pictured the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox 50 years ago as having seemed to the people of the South "The end of all things" for them. He pictured the distinctive civilization of the Old South, its noble spirit with its glorification of woman, sense of honor, hospitality and culture, for which Appomattox seemed to the disconsolate remnant of her people to be the inevitable burying ground of it all.

Charlotte.—Linking the present with the past the joining both with the future, Mr. Victor L. Stephenson sounded the keynote of Charlotte's Memorial Day service. The exercises were held beginning at 5 o'clock in the afternoon in the First Baptist church. Mrs. C. E. Platt, Mrs. Latta C. Johnston and Mrs. H. A. London, Jr., composed the committee on program. Many stores closed for the occasion.

Beginning with a parade that was gay with martial uniforms forming in front of the First Presbyterian Church, and culminating in the firing of the salute in Elmwood Cemetery and the covering of the graves of the soldiers with flowers, Charlotte's observance of the day was one of the most beautiful and elaborate of years.

Durham.—F. P. Hobgood of Greensboro was the Memorial Day speaker here when the Julian S. Carr Chapter Daughters of the Confederacy held appropriate exercises in memory of the men who fought for the cause of the South during the Civil War.

Winston-Salem.—Congressman Charles M. Stedman, who delivered the memorial address to the Confederate veterans at the 19th of May celebration held here, stated at his hotel that he greatly deplored the Lusitania incident, but, owing to his connection with the Committee on Foreign Affairs, refrained from expressing an opinion or making any comment.

"The people should await this information before seriously discussing the incident," said the Congressman. "As for the United States, I feel that Mr. Wilson, in his great wisdom, will handle the critical situation to the honor of the Nation and its people, and his policy will not be announced until he has weighed every condition attending the most deplorable affair."

Falls From Second Story, Not Hurt. Greensboro.—Charles Hagan, aged two, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hagan, fell to the ground from the second-story window of the Hagan home on Summit avenue and was not seriously injured. Some pigeons proved too attractive to the little watcher at the window and he tumbled out. The baby landed on his cheek and shoulder, but the well-padded bones were not broken and the only harm done appeared to be a little bruising.

Will Double Corn Crop. Concord.—An observant citizen said that the corn crop in Cabarrus this year, will, if the season is favorable, be double that of any previous year, as the acreage has been largely increased and much more interest centered in producing a large crop. The small grain crop, he stated, too, would be considerably larger than that last year.

Thomas Sater Convicted. Asheville.—Thomas Sater, the young yeggman who is known as "North Carolina Tommy," was adjudged guilty of robbing the Candler postoffice on the night of March 12 and must serve a term in the Federal prison at Atlanta for his offense.

Hospital Gets Appropriation. Raleigh.—A conference between Governor Craig the Council of State, Chairman H. A. Gilliam of the legislative Finance Committee and R. R. Clark of the board of directors of Western Hospital at Morganton, settled the financial difficulties of the institution growing out of the conditional appropriation by the legislature. It was agreed that the hospital is to have the full \$200,000 appropriation for maintenance without regard to the seemingly mythical accumulated balance of \$76,000.

Raleigh Laid Drowned in Creek. Raleigh.—Master William T. Davis, 12-year-old son of W. T. Davis, city sanitary inspector, was drowned in Crabtree Creek below Bloomsbury Park. The little fellow with two smaller companions, was in bathing and went beyond his depth. He was unable to swim and was drowned before assistance could reach him, although several older boys in the creek some distance below the scene of the accident, heard the alarm and went as quickly as possible to his aid.

Baptists Raise \$66,700. Raleigh.—That the Baptists of North Carolina have contributed \$2,700 more during the Southern Baptist Convention year just closing than they did during the year previous, is the declaration made by Rev. Livingston Johnson, corresponding secretary of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention, in rounding up his report to the Southern Baptist Convention, which meets in Houston, Texas. His report to be made at Houston will show that there was raised this year \$66,700, against \$64,000 last year.