

SPEECH NOT INDICATION OF WILSON'S INTENTION

President Says He Was Expressing Personal Views at Philadelphia—Not Referring to Lusitania.

U. S. TO TRY PEACEFUL SOLUTION IS BELIEF

Pointed Out President Often Speaks Implicitly Rather Than Explicitly—Cabinet in Meeting.

Washington, May 11.—President Wilson said today that the speech he made at Philadelphia was not a declaration of policy with reference to the Lusitania and that he was not thinking of any special matter except the newly naturalized Americans. The president used the expression "thinking of the case some people were trying to raise."

Washington, May 11.—The sinking of the Lusitania and the resulting situation continued to hold the undivided attention of official Washington today. It was expected that President Wilson would give some indication of the course he would pursue at the cabinet meeting today.

President Wilson returned early today from Philadelphia where he addressed a gathering of naturalized American citizens. His speech while it contained no specific mention of the Lusitania disaster was interpreted by some to intimate that although the United States would remain at peace, it would endeavor to show Germany that from the American viewpoint her action in sinking the Lusitania was wrong.

President Wilson said he would make his decision on the policy to be followed in the Lusitania case as soon as he had all the elements in his mind, that for the present he had nothing further to add to his statement of Saturday. The president made it clear that he was expressing his personal attitude and not referring to any specific case in his speech at Philadelphia and that lead to the belief in many quarters that the president had not reached a decision concerning the Lusitania disaster and that his speech denoted his personal feelings as to the ideals the United States should have in this situation as well as on other phases of the world war.

His statement was taken that he was endeavoring to explain broadly how the United States should seek to serve the cause humanity by the use of influences to secure the adherence to the rules and principles of international law, wherever it was contravened.

Although the general trend of comment was one of surprise at the limits which the president placed today on the interpretations of his speech, those who follow his speeches closely pointed out that President Wilson frequently spoke implicitly, rather than explicitly.

Germany Rejects. Washington, May 11.—The German government officially has expressed regret for the loss of American lives on the Lusitania and reiterates that Ger-

DECLARE WAR ON ITALY IS RUMOR

Persistently Reported That Teutons Have Acted or Will Act in the Anticipation of Italy's Declaration of War Against Them—Rumors Unconfirmed.

Paris, May 11.—It is being persistently rumored that Germany and Austria have already declared war on Italy or are about to declare war in anticipation of Italy's declaration of war against them. The rumors lack confirmation. Another rumor is that Italy has signed an agreement with Great Britain, France and Russia to take part in the war not later than

many holds Great Britain responsible for the disaster. The text of the German embassy today and was formally communicated to Secretary Bryan by Count Bernstorff. "The German ambassador called at the state department and expressed his deep regret that the events of the war had led to the loss of so many American lives."

Later press dispatches from Berlin announced that the foreign office had cabled to the embassy a note to be presented to the state department, expressing "deepest sympathy at the loss of lives on board the Lusitania," but placing the responsibility upon the British government's plan of starving the civilian population of Germany."

This note, which probably is in response to a statement of the German government's attitude had not reached the embassy last night. Dispatches giving the text of the note were heard by Secretary Bryan and at the embassy without comment. It is known, however, that the statement of the German position is just what has been looked for in official circles.

The British and French ambassadors were at the state department late to express their "horror and sympathy" over the destruction of the Lusitania. It was made apparent that they had nothing to suggest as to the action of the United States. That America must settle herself directly with Germany for these facts, was the substance of opinion among the diplomatic representatives of the allied powers.

Chevalier van Rappard, minister from the Netherlands, also called at the department and made it clear that the situation of his government is identical with that of the United States in regard to the Lusitania. What will be the policy of the United States still is giving rise to a wide range of speculation in official and semi-official circles.

There is continued discussion here of the suggestion that the United States sever diplomatic relations with Germany without a declaration of war, but it is pointed out that such a course would have serious effect upon humanitarian work the United States has been conducting throughout the war. Whatever is done, it is believed, probably will be prefaced by an exchange of notes with Germany.

Coroner's Verdict. Kinsale, Ireland, May 11.—The coroner's jury investigating the deaths of five persons drowned when the Cunarder Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland last Friday, has returned a verdict here charging "the officers of said submarine and the emperor and government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world."

Captain Turner, of the Lusitania, was the principal witness. He told the jury he did not see any submarines either before or after his ship was torpedoed. He was on the bridge when his vessel first was struck and immediately gave orders for the lowering of the boats and the placing of the women and children in them. He said there was no panic; that "it was all most calm."

Vienna Comment. Vienna, May 11.—Newspapers of Vienna justify the sinking of the Lusitania as a naval defeat and the probable result of the incident will be the collapse in America of faith in England and greater regard for the German empire."

The Neu Freie Presse says: "The sinking of the Lusitania is equivalent to a naval defeat and perhaps the result of the incident will be the collapse in America of faith in England and greater regard for the German empire."

Paris Comment. Paris, May 11.—While the French press continued to display intense interest in the sinking of the Lusitania the editorial comment is turned to political possibilities and the probable attitude of President Wilson. The Motin believes that the least the United States can do will be to expel the German ambassador.

London Comment. London, May 11.—The principal theme of the London editorial comment continues to be the advocacy of drastic treatment of Germans in Great Britain and curiosity as to what action the United States will take in reference to the Lusitania disaster. The Times at first entertained the idea that the government would adopt drastic

RUSSIANS DRIVE TEUTONS BACK

Muscovites Repulse Strong Attack Near Lomnitsa and Begin Offensive at Tarnow—German Loss.

ALLIES ADVANCING ON GALLIPOLI PENINSULA

Turkish Losses Estimated at 45,000—Allies Take Strong Positions Despite Desperate Resistance.

Petrograd, May 11.—Strong Austro-German columns attacked the Russians in Javorina, above Lomnitsa Saturday and were repulsed with heavy losses, according to a Russian official statement issued last night. The Austro-German losses were so heavy that heaps of German dead interferred with Russian fire from the trenches. The Russians charged and caused the Teutons to retreat.

Allies Advance. London, May 11.—The allied troops on the Gallipoli peninsula continued to advance Friday and Saturday, according to an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. The allies are reported to have occupied strong positions in spite of the desperate Turkish resistance. The Turkish loss is estimated at 45,000.

Strong Offensive. Geneva, May 11.—The Tribune has a dispatch which says that the Russians have begun a strong offensive at Tarnow as well as at Courlan and on the Stry, driving the Austro-Germans back with heavy losses.

Cruisers Exchange Shots. London, May 11.—A Reuter's dispatch says that a squadron of cruisers of the Russian Baltic fleet near Windau exchanged long distance fire with a hostile cruiser and torpedo boat which escaped.

Pont-a-Mousson Suffers. Pont-a-Mousson, France, May 11.—This town which probably holds the record for bombardment by the Germans is again being subjected to intense fire.

JUDGE GLENN HOLDS HIS FIRST TERM OF COURT

Police Present Him With a Handsome Bouquet of Flowers.

Following the administering of the oath of office to Judge-elect J. Frazier Glenn, this morning by Mayor J. E. Rankin, Judge Glenn assumed the duties of Judge of the Police court and held his first session.

The first defendant to face the new justice was Ella Hunlaucke, colored, who was found not guilty of charges of assault.

O. K. Bennett, on behalf of the members of the police department presented Judge Glenn with a handsome bouquet of flowers and the court responded in a few remarks in which he outlined the policies he said that he would follow during his term of office. He made it plain that he would not discuss a case that was to come up in his court, outside the courtroom, either with defendants or attorneys interested in the cases.

The other three cases on docket this morning were continued. A. D. Driver is being held at the police headquarters under a bond of \$5,000 on charges of attempting to commit assault Alley King, last night. The case was not gone into this morning, but was continued until tomorrow morning.

Winthrop Johnson and Eugene Wilson, little negro boys, were arraigned on charges of stealing a watch, valued at \$25 from William Cook and judgment was suspended until tomorrow morning.

82 MOONLIGHT SCHOOLS IN N. C.

Distributed Over 29 Counties and Age of Students Averages 45 Years—Bulletin Being Prepared.

STATE MOST SERIOUS RIVAL OF KENTUCKY

Bulletin Is Going to Transfer Some of Sympathy for Illiterate Mountaineer to Piedmont-East.

By W. T. Bost.

Raleigh, May 11.—The progress of the moonlight school idea in North Carolina makes an interesting part of a bulletin which W. C. Crosby, secretary of the conference for social service is preparing now.

There are 82 schools in the state now. These are distributed over 29 counties and their students average 45 years. It is not believed that any state trying out the idea will show a better general condition than this, the high average showing how intense is the desire of those attending to learn rudimentary things. When Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, head of the Kentucky illiteracy commission was here in February, she told the story of boys of 84 competing with girls of 82 and one man of 94 learning to read. But she declared North Carolina her most serious rival.

Not Mountaineers Alone. This bulletin is going to transfer some of the sympathy for the mountaineers to places nearer home. The illiteracy in the state ranges from 3 to 27 per cent. New Hanover has the lowest. Stokes has the least desirable distribution, but the mountain counties show only 17 per cent against 12 for Piedmont counties and 13 for the eastern. This is one of the surprises that the campaign against illiteracy will develop. The forces are hard at work.

Governor Offers Reward. Governor Craig has offered a reward of \$200 to Ed Williams, the motorist blockader and alleged slayer of Mrs. P. L. Phillips, a son and a daughter May 1 in Graham county.

The governor did not receive notice of this murder until Thursday of last week and has been unable to learn anything additional. What facts are against Williams are not available. The reward of the state makes \$500 for the capture of Williams. Mr. Phillips gave \$300 for this purpose.

The funeral services over the remains of William Davis, the twelve years old son of W. T. Davis, assistant sanitary inspector, were held yesterday from the home, Rev. C. A. Upchurch officiating.

The lad was wading in Crabtree creek yesterday afternoon with his child step-brother, Joe Merritt when Davis went beyond his depth. He was caught by an under-tow that drew him to the bottom of the water, 15 feet deep. The young companion barely escaped in the effort to rescue. The body was found an hour after the drowning.

Representative Plato Durham Ebbs of Madison county, the democrat who wrought a miracle in coming to Raleigh by the November election route, and J. H. White, one of his republican supporters, came here yesterday to borrow \$3000 from the superintendent of public instruction with which to extend Marshall academy, the biggest public school of the extreme west.

They got the money and declared that between now and the reopening of the school year they will build enough to take care of all the students who have been uncomfortably housed in past months. The Marshall school is one of the most advanced of the high schools and carries twelve grades.

While here Messrs. Ebbs and White called upon the corporation commission and Mr. White looked over the capitol which he barely escaped occupying 18 years ago and missed more easily just a few years ago. The fusionists wanted to nominate Mr. White as auditor but it cost \$500 to make the race and Mr. White did not feel like losing that amount. He eschewed politics. And the man who did run came along and was elected.

Mr. White was the republican nominee for corporation commissioner against W. T. Lee of Haywood county. The Marshall man did not expect to win then, but it did not cost so much to lose. He wanted to see his successful opponent today but Mr. Lee was down town at the visiting hour.

Both Marshall men declare that the west is overwhelmingly with Judge Carter in his candidacy for the attorney generalship. Mr. White being among those who think enthusiastically of the Judge's prospect. The visitors believe that in a primary the judge will run with great popular applause and the republicans of the west are numbered among the judge's best friends. Whether these would forego their party to vote in such a primary is not suggested.

When Ebbs left Raleigh in March (Continued on Page 2.)

AMERICA MUST BE EXAMPLE OF PEACE: WILSON

THINKS JUDGES BEHIND TIMES

Justice Clark Tells Commission Courts Have Not Kept up With Progress of Economic Thought.

EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IS THE ONLY REMEDY

Hope Lies in Young Men—Says Labor Unions Have Same Right to Organize as Capital.

Washington, May 11.—The courts are too much inclined toward corporations in their litigation with the poor because the judges and lawyers have not kept pace with the progress of legislation and the trend of public opinion is the belief of Walter Clark, chief justice of the Supreme court of North Carolina, who testified before the federal industrial relations commission.

Justice Clark was the first witness called by the commission in its investigation of the relations between labor and the law. Other prominent men followed him on the stand.

"What is responsible for the apparent reluctance of labor as individuals and as organizations to submit issues to the courts?" Judge Clark was asked.

"My observation," Judge Clark replied, "is that as a rule the courts are slow to adopt progress, economic ideas and advanced legislative action. The courts ordinarily are composed of elderly men. Most of the judges as lawyers were employed by corporations and when they are called to the bench they are unconsciously biased by the views they held while at the bar."

"How could this be modified?" "Only by the slow process of education and the development of public opinion. As the older judges pass away their places will be taken by younger men imbued with the progressive ideas of the times.

Judge Clark referred to a child labor decision he made in which he held a corporation to be liable for the injury to an eight years old child. The decision was in advance of the existing laws, he said but he took the ground that he must consider economic conditions and make his decision on the grounds of justice and common sense.

Judge Clark disagreed with the principles underlying the Danbury haters' decision and some cases which have been recently decided and declared that labor, as he said it, had the same right to organize as capital and there was no reason why labor should be held collectively responsible.

The usurpation of power by the courts or by any department of government, Judge Clark declared, was justifiable cause for unrest.

FRANK IS AGAIN SENTENCED TO DIE

Reiterated the Declaration of His Innocence—To Die June 22.

Atlanta, May 11.—Leo M. Frank has been resentence to be hanged on June 22 for the murder of Mary Phagan, the Atlanta factory girl. The sentence was passed by Judge Ben H. Hill of the Fulton county court. Mary Phagan was killed April 26, 1915.

There Is Such a Thing as Being too Proud to Fight, Mr. Wilson Says in Philadelphia.

"HUMANITY FIRST" THE KEYNOTE OF SPEECH

Can Be So Right That Force Is Not Necessary to Convince Others, President Tells New Citizens.

Philadelphia, May 11.—The first intimation of the course the United States probably will pursue in the situation resulting from the loss of Americans on the Lusitania, was given by President Wilson last night in an address to 4000 naturalized Americans here. While he spoke by intimation, the president's remarks were interpreted to mean 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 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 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 yet 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 vigorous—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 welding 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.

"It is a very interesting circumstance to me in thinking of those of you who have just sworn allegiance to this great government, that you (Continued on Page 2.)

CANADIAN MERCHANT SAYS HE IS AMERICAN

Victoria, B. C., May 11.—Moses Lenz, whose grocery store and warehouse were attacked by anti-German rioters yesterday claims to be an American citizen. He has laid his case before the United States consular here. He claims for damages amount to between \$10,000 and \$15,000.