

# YOUNG WOMEN HEAR PRESIDENT WILSON

MUST NOT TAMPER WITH THE HONOR AND INTEGRITY OF AMERICA.

MAJORITY WOULD BE LOYAL

No Doubt as to Support of "Hyphens" Opening National Service School Encampment.

Washington—America reawakened in national spirit through lessons of the war in Europe was the theme of a address by President Wilson at the opening of the National Service School military encampment for young women. In concluding the president voiced a warning that the honor and integrity of the United States can not be tampered with. He prayed that the country should not be drawn into war but declared that if it should be, "in the great voice of national enthusiasm, which would be raised, all the world would stand once more thrilled to hear the voice of the new world asserting the standards of justice and liberty."

The President expressed confidence that in time of trouble the great mass of foreign-born citizens of the United States would be loyal. "I never had the slightest doubt of what would happen when America called upon those of her citizens born in other countries to come to the support of the flag," he said.

"Why, they will come with cheers, they will come with a momentum which will make us realize that America has once more been cried awake out of every sort of distemper and dream and distraction, and that any man who dares tamper with the spirit of America will be cast out of the confidence of a great nation upon the instant."

The president spoke before several hundred women dressed in khaki and drawn up in military order. They will be taught first aid to the wounded, bandage making, telegraphy, and other wartime arts. The encampment is being held under the auspices of the woman's section of the Navy League. Secretaries Baker and Daniels and a large group of government officials, and army and navy officers were included in the audience. The president's speech followed the formal raising of an American flag over the encampment.

## PHILIPPINE BILL LOST IN HOUSE, VOTE 213 TO 165

Substitute Passes Granting Greater Self-Government and Ultimate Freedom.

Washington.—The administration's fight for the senate Philippine bill, with its Clark amendment authorizing independence for the islands within four years was lost in the house.

After voting 213 to 165 to strike out the Clark amendment the house by a vote of 251 to 17, passed as a substitute for the entire measure the Jones bill providing for a greater measure of self-government in the Philippines and carry a preamble declaring the intention of the United States to grant independence ultimately—but without fixing a date.

Over the heated protest of administration leaders the house, by a vote of 203 to 154, instructed its conferees not to agree to any declaration setting a definite time for granting the islands their independence. Speaker Clark named Representative Jones of Virginia and Garrett of Tennessee, Democrats and Towney of Iowa, Republican, as conferees.

## CITY OF DUBLIN IS REPORTED QUITE SAFE

London.—All the rebels in Dublin have surrendered and the city is reported quite safe. The rebels in the country districts are surrendering to the mobile columns.

There were 1,600 prisoners in Dublin of whom 450 were sent to England. It is reported from Queenstown that hopes were entertained that arms would be handed in in the city of Cork.

## BIG FIRE IN RALEIGH DAMAGE ABOUT \$100,000

Raleigh.—Fire originating in a wooden livery barn at 1 o'clock in the morning got beyond control of the firemen, and swept the business section of this city. The Job P. Wyatt Hardware establishment is in ruins and other large buildings are damaged.

The Durham fire department answered a call and aided in getting the flames under control. Wyatt Hardware Company's loss estimated at about \$100,000.

## SPIRITED BOMBARDMENT AT VERDUN CONTINUES

Paris.—The official communication reads: "In Belgium artillery shattered German trenches in front of Stenastre and Boesche. In the Argonne some fighting occurred at La Fille Meuse. In the region of Verdun there was a very spirited bombardment of our positions on the left bank of the Meuse. On the right bank artillery activity was concentrated on the sectors of Cote du Poivre and Douaumont."

## MAJ. M. M. MORROW



Major Morrow of the Eleventh cavalry, U. S. A., has headquarters at Douglas, Ariz.

## GERARD VISITS EMPEROR

LEAVES BERLIN FOR ARMY FRONT AT REQUEST OF KAISER.

Ejection of Kaiser's Personality into the Situation is Expected to Produce Good Results.

Berlin, via wireless.—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, has gone to the German Army headquarters where he will be received by the German Emperor.

Washington.—Announcement in press dispatches from Berlin that Ambassador Gerard would confer with Emperor William was regarded by officials as significant. Official information on the subject was lacking, but the opinion was expressed that the Emperor might have in mind supplementing Germany's reply to the American note demanding the immediate abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare with a personal communication to President Wilson.

Ambassador Gerard in visiting the Emperor is not acting under instructions from Washington. Consequently officials assumed that the visit is at the Emperor's invitation.

President Wilson expects to receive the German reply within the next few days. It became known, although the basis for his expectation was not revealed. Up to the present he is entirely without definite information of the German Government's intentions.

## NEW FARMER'S SOCIETY IS NATIONAL IN SCOPE

Gov. Stuart of Virginia and Fairfax Harrison Are Named Directors.

New York.—Gov. Henry C. Stuart of Virginia, and Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, were elected directors of the National Agricultural Society, which has just been organized here.

The avowed purpose of the organization will be to serve as the mouthpiece of the farmers of the United States in agricultural questions of Nation-wide interest. Some of the subjects which will be taken up, it was said, are rural credits, uniform agricultural legislation, the promotion in congested centers of population of an interest in rural activities, co-operation in the conservation of natural resources, and co-operation among farmers in establishing better methods of marketing and distributing farm products.

## GREAT ACTIVITY ALONG THE BRITISH FRONT.

London.—Great activity at various points along the British front is reported in the latest official communication. The Bedfordshire Regiment carried out a successful raid near Carnoy. There has been artillery activity at La Boisselle, Hebuterne, Monchy-au-Bols, Neuville-St. Vaast, Armentieres and Frelingheim.

At Frelingheim the Germans entered the British trenches but were driven out. Similar attacks on the British trenches on hill No. 99 and at St. Eloi were repulsed.

The sectors of Avocourt and Mameures, northwest of Verdun are still under heavy bombardment. The Germans have attempted no infantry attacks here, according to the Paris communication, but those artillery preparations usually precede an attack.

The Germans on the front of Hadramount and Traumont and between Dunaumont and Vaux, essayed attacks following violent bombardments but the French certain fires held them to their trenches.

Artillery engagements have featured the fighting on the other parts of the line in France and Belgium, although the French aircraft have carried out bombing operations against numerous German positions. The German guns are keeping up their heavy bombardment of the Russian position at the Skakull bridgehead.

# REBELS AT DUBLIN ARE SURRENDERING

OVER SEVEN HUNDRED PRISONERS ARE TAKEN BY ENGLISH TROOPS.

MANY INCENDIARY FIRES

Damage is Estimated at Ten Millions—Conditions Are Reported to Be More Satisfying.

Dublin.—All the leaders of the insurrection are reported to have surrendered unconditionally. It also is reported that the Four Courts district has been re-captured.

London.—An official announcement concerning the situation in Ireland says: "Seven hundred and seven prisoners have been taken, including the Countess Markievicz."

"The general officer in command reports the situation in Dublin much more satisfactory. Throughout the country there was still much more to be done, which would take time, but he hoped that the back bone of the rebellion had been broken.

"Messengers were sent out from the rebel leaders in Dublin to the rebel bodies in Galway, Clare, Wexford, Louth and Dublin counties, ordering them to surrender, and priests and the Royal Irish Constabulary are doing their utmost to disseminate this information.

"As regards the situation in Dublin, rebels from the areas of Sackville street, the postoffice and the Four Courts are surrendering freely. More incendiary fires took place in Sackville street last night but the fire brigade is now able to resume work. "It is further reported that up to the present 707 prisoners have been taken. Included among these is the Countess Markievicz."

## GEN. TOWNSEND'S ARMY OF 10,000 TAKEN BY TURKS.

III Fated British Campaign in Mesopotamia Ends With Surrender.

London.—Another phase of the ill-fated British campaign in Mesopotamia has closed with the surrender of General Townsend and the garrison of Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris River, about 130 miles below Bagdad. Some 10,000 men in all laid down their arms to the Turks, after having destroyed all their guns and munitions.

The British Mesopotamian campaign, waged along the Tigris from the Persian Gulf northward, almost to the gates of Bagdad, had as its chief object the capture of that ancient city. To divert the Turkish forces from Gallipoli was another object. When almost at the point of achieving its main object late last year, the effort broke down at Ctesphont, 15 miles from Bagdad, when the Turks, alarmed for the safety of the town of fabled memory, rushed up reinforcements, inflicting a defeat upon the British and compelled their retreat 110 miles down the Tigris to Kut-el-Amara, where the Turks had them securely bottled up.

General Townsend held out for 143 days, his supplies steadily growing lower as he waited the relief of the army which, first under General Aylmer, and then under General Gorringe, battled its way up the Tigris toward him. This army encountered strong positions of the Turks below Kut on both sides of the river and, although several of these were carried, it has not been able to work much closer to the beleaguered garrison than a score of miles because of the stubborn Turkish resistance and flood conditions on the Tigris.

## PROSPERITY CONTINUED ITS INCREASE DURING APRIL.

Washington.—The monthly survey of business conditions throughout the country reported to the Federal Reserve Board by agents in each reserve district, shows that prosperity continued to increase during April in virtually every section of the United States especially in eastern manufacturing centers. A synopsis of the survey by districts follows:

Richmond.—Business continues to show improvement. Farmers are in better financial condition than for some time past.

Atlanta.—General conditions are unchanged; outlook for future conditions favorable. There is a general selling of the cotton crop.

Boston.—Business continues to improve; comparison with a year ago shows that in many cases the improvement is extreme.

New York.—The volume of the goods produced and sold last month was probably greater than in any March record.

## PERSHING'S TROOPS WILL REMAIN IN MEXICO.

El Paso, Tex.—Mexican and American conferees over the disposition of the American forces in Mexico marked time while Major General Scott and Funston awaited word from Washington as to the next step to be taken. In the meantime, the following facts developed: That to date the apparent intention of the Washington Government to keep General Pershing's command in Mexico, has not been changed.

## COL. HENRY L. ROGERS



Col. Henry L. Rogers, quartermaster of the cavalry division in Mexico, has nothing to do but solve all transportation problems, supply cavalrymen with animals, supply the animals with forage, furnish the soldiers with clothing, camp and garrison equipment, provide for roads, railways and bridges, superintend the commissary and take charge of all other details not specifically assigned to anybody else. In Mexico, where transportation is exceedingly primitive, especially with Villa leading the way, Colonel Rogers has a man-size job.

## CARRY ARMS FOR DEFENSE

SEC. LANSING STATES RIGHT RECOGNIZED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Right to Sink Merchantman Doubtful in Any Base—Copies to Foreign Embassies.

Washington.—An official declaration of the attitude of the United States toward armed merchant ships, just made public by Secretary Lansing, reiterates and explains the purpose of the American Government to recognize the right of peaceful vessels to carry arms for defense and, at the same time—while referring only to warships generally—clearly sets forth the conditions under which the United States holds submarines may attack merchant craft.

The declaration was issued in the form of a memorandum prepared by Mr. Lansing at President Wilson's direction during the Secretary's brief vacation last month. Copies of it were given to each of the Embassies and legations here; and while no official explanation was forthcoming as to the purpose of publishing the memorandum at this time, it assumed that at least the substance of it will reach the Berlin Foreign Office before a reply is dispatched to the American demand for abandonment of Germany's present methods of submarine warfare. This would serve to answer in advance certain questions which dispatches have indicated the German Government was inclined to ask.

## BAND OF VILLISTAS IN CLASH WITH U. S. CAVALRY

Six Mexicans Dead, 19 Wounded—Much Skirmishing in Mountains. Two Americans Killed.

Washington.—The war department has just given out this dispatch from General Funston:

"Following just received from General Pershing: "Nampulpa, April 25.

"A report dated April 24 received today from Colonel Dodd states that he overtook a band of Villistas near Tomachie on 22nd at 4:30 p. m. killing six and wounding 19 others, many probably fatally. Twenty-five horses were captured. Our loss two killed and three wounded. Fight lasted until after dark. Impossible to tell definitely loss of Villistas. Dodd's column when previously heard from was at Penuchi on the seventeenth. Country reported very rough. March made over difficult mountain trails. Villistas reported under leadership of Cervantes, Rios Baca and Dominguez number 150 to 200. Baca reported killed at Santa Tomas. Do not give entire credit to report of his death. Our killed at Tomachie were Ralph A. Law, saddler, Troop L, Seventh Cavalry; Private Oliver Bonshaw, Troop H, Eleventh Cavalry; wounded Thomas Henry, Seventh Cavalry; Tillman M. Matthias, Troop L, Seventh Cavalry. Dodd returned to Minaca."

## GERMAN U-BOATS COULD HARASS U. S. COAST.

Washington.—German U-Boat operations may be expected off New York and other North Atlantic harbors in case Germany and the United States come to war. This is the opinion of our navy experts. A German U-boat, it is assumed, would be outside the harbor entrances of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans or Galveston picking up any vessel which might come in or out.

# COTTON FUTURES BILL IS ADOPTED

AFTER SPIRITED DEBATE HOUSE AS A WHOLE VOTES 101 TO 23.

IDENTICAL WITH FORMER

Two Cents Pound Tax on Future Cotton Sold in Exchanges and Other Similar Institutions.

Washington.—The house, sitting as a committee of the whole, adopted the Lever cotton futures bill as an amendment to the annual agricultural measure, after a spirited debate. The vote was 101 to 23. The Lever bill is identical with the former cotton futures law, which was held unconstitutional, by Federal Judge Hough of New York on the ground that it was a revenue bill which had improperly originated in the senate, instead of in the house.

Under the provisions of the measure, a tax of two cents a pound would be levied on all cotton sold for future delivery in any exchange, board of trade, or "similar institutions or places of business."

Adoption of this measure came after the house had passed, by a vote of 184 to 86, a special rule providing for consideration of the cotton future, grain-trading, and federal warehouse for agricultural products amendments, as a rider on the agricultural appropriation measure. Under the rule, a little more than five hours' debate on the amendments was permitted.

## STORMY DEBATE OVER NOMINATION OF BRANDEIS.

Committee Members Predict Unfavorable Report on the Appointment.

Washington.—A stormy debate over the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for the Supreme Court broke in the senate, and, before it was over, predictions were made by two members of the Judiciary Committee—one a Democrat—that an unfavorable report on the appointment would follow when the committee reached a vote.

Discussion was precipitated when Senator Sutherland of Utah, a Republican member of the committee, read to the senate an interview published quoting Senator Ashurst of Arizona as charging that Republican members of the Judiciary Committee were filibustering in order to delay a vote on the Brandeis nomination, until after the national political conventions.

Senator Ashurst stood steadfastly by the quoted statement during the heated argument, which followed, until assured by fellow-Democrats on the committee that there was no such filibuster. He withdrew the charge, at the suggestion of Senator Brandegee, after he had denounced executive sessions and charged that the Republicans were angered over the Brandeis nomination because he was a champion of the masses.

## FEDERAL GRAND JURY. INDICTS EIGHT GERMANS.

New York.—The federal grand jury returned an indictment against the eight Germans recently arrested on the charge of engaging in a conspiracy to place incendiary bombs on ships carrying munitions for the Entente Allies and against Dr. Walter T. Scheele, president of the New Jersey Agricultural Chemical Company, the alleged leader of the conspiracy, who has not yet been arrested.

It was at Scheele's factory that the bombs were partly manufactured, it is alleged.

The indictment was found on testimony given by Capt. von Kleist, who was employed in the Scheele factory, and Ernest Becker, an electrician aboard the Hamburg-American Line steamer Friedrich der Grosse.

The others are Capt. Otto Wolpert and Captain Eno Bode, of the Hamburg-American Line; Carl Schmidt, chief engineer, and Frederick Karshide, Wilhelm Parades and George Friedel, assistant engineers on the Friedrich der Grosse.

## FRENCH AEROPLANES SHELL GERMAN POSITIONS.

Paris.—The following official communication states that:

"North of the Aisne the cannonading has been rather violent in the region of Bois Des Buttes. East of the Meuse of a violent bombardment was directed against our positions between the Cote du Poivre and Douaumont. During the night of 27-28 our aeroplanes shelled the station at Audun-le-Roman, some military hats near Spincourt.

## FRACTURED SKULL AGAINST SIDE OF U. S. BATTLESHIP.

Norfolk, Va.—Cornwall Marvins B. Hunter, aged 24, of the battleship New Hampshire, was killed here while loading and officer's cutter. The cables broke and Hunter was hurled against the side of the warship, sustaining a fractured skull. Private Andrew Hobbs, a marine, rescued Hunter from the water, diving from the deck of the warship. Hunter lived only a few minutes. Hunter is a son of J. B. Hunter of Bryon, Ark.

# THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

May 1, 1915.  
Germans gained ground along Ypres canal, but lost near Bagastelle and in Le Pretre forest.  
Germans invaded Russian Bessarabia provinces.  
Russians defeated in Kovno and at Orawa and Opor valleys.  
Two German torpedo boats and one British destroyer sunk in North sea battle.  
Dardanelles and Bosphorus forts bombarded.  
American tanker Gulfport torpedoed.

May 2, 1915.  
British and French vainly attacked Germans northeast of Ypres.  
Great battle developed in Plain of Rawa, Central Poland.  
Austrians took offensive in region of Cieszowice.  
Allies made further advance on Gallipoli peninsula; Australians lost heavily.  
German aeroplanes bombarded Epinal and other places.  
Last of the landsturm called out.

May 3, 1915.  
Germans made violent attacks near Ypres and in Champagne.  
Teutons under Von Mackensen won great victory in West Galicia.  
Continuous bombardment of Dardanelles maintained by allied fleet.  
British steamer Minterne and four Norse steamers sunk by German submarines.

May 4, 1915.  
Germans took three villages near Ypres.  
French gained in region of Steenstraete.  
Fierce battle near Stry between Russians and Teutons.  
Triple alliance treaty denounced by Italy.  
Turks defeated allies near Avi Burnu.  
Lloyd-George introduced second British war budget.

May 5, 1915.  
Germans drove British back but were checked by French.  
Russians retreated along Galician line and from Carpathian slopes.  
Teutons captured Gorlice.  
Turks checked allies at Sedd-ul-Bahr.

May 6, 1915.  
German line around Ypres gave way in places, and French won ground in Alsace.  
Teutons took Tarnow, Jaslo and Dukla and drove Russians from Dunajec and Biala rivers.  
Russians defeated Turks in Caucasus.

Desperate fighting in Gallipoli.  
Five British vessels sunk by submarines.

May 7, 1915.  
Cunard liner Lusitania sunk by German submarine; 1,154 persons lost, including 102 Americans.  
Gerrard made more gains near Ypres.  
Turks captured ten British guns at Sedd-ul-Bahr.  
Russian aviators dropped bombs on Constantinople.

## PICKED UP AT RANDOM

About twelve marriages out of every 100 are second marriages.  
There is no federal institution in the continental United States for the reception and care of lepers.

The coal mines of Sweden do not produce enough fuel for that country's needs and scientists are trying many experiments with peat, of which there is a vast supply available.

So serious was a recent invasion of Uruguay by locusts that an agricultural and live stock census of that country was postponed for three months.

To enable persons to take breathing exercises systematically and on a progressive scale is the purpose of a simple apparatus invented by a French doctor.

Elephants have been put to work in England. Horses are scarce, due to the great demand for war horses, but a Sheffield firm broke the horse famine by hiring a retired elephant from a circus, which pulls as much as five horses.

By photography, with a vibrating lens, an English scientist has timed a lightning flash at one-thirtieth of a second.

Parachutes to bring an aeroplane safely to land after it had met with a mishap in flight are a French invention.

Hawaii will be equipped with a lighthouse giving a double flash of light of 940,000 candle power every ten seconds.

The mineral production of Alaska last year is officially estimated to have been worth \$22,000,000, the greatest amount on record.