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BERLIN VERSION OF RUSSIAN RETREAT

Declares the Muscovites Have Been Driven Eastward Past the Dukla Pass

GERMANS ALSO CLAIM SUCCESS IN FRANCE

But Claim is Vigorously Denied in a French War Office Communication — Asserts the Germans Have Been Checked and That Their Losses in the Meuse, the Woerve and the Vosges Will Exceed 35,000 Men—Premier Asquith in Parliament Told the Members That the Operation of the Allies in the Dardanelles Are Being Pressed Under Highly Satisfactory Conditions.

Reports from Vienna and Berlin continue to assert that the Austro-German offensive against the Russians in the Carpathians is continuing with success. The latest communications declare that the Muscovites now have been driven eastward past the Dukla pass and across the Wisloka river and that their retreat is continuing.

Dukla pass, where savage battles took place throughout the winter campaign, has been taken by hte Teutonic allies, Vienna says, and likewise the town of Dukla, while to the northward, across the mountain range, the important town of Tarnow, taken by the Russians in the winter, has been recaptured.

Germany's recent claims to various successes on the western front, including that of a forced evacuation of French positions in the Ailly wood, with heavy losses in dead and the capture of two thousand Frenchmen, are vigorously denied in a French war office communication.

This communication says that, instead of making gains, the Germans in the last fifteen days have suffered complete checks and heavy losses and that at various points along the line in France the allies themselves have made progress. In the Meuse, the Woevre and the Vosges the German losses have exceeded 35,000 men, according to Paris.

Premier Asquith in parliament told the members that the operations of the allies against the Dardanelles are now being continued and pressed forward under highly satisfactory conditions.

Japan has sent an ultimatum to its legation in Peking for delivery to China, demanding that all of Japan's twenty-four demands on China be granted. The United States government, through Secretary of State Bryan, has issued a statement explaining the position of the United States government with regard to the Chino-Japanese dispute. It reiterates the governments' adherence to the open door and the maintenance of the territorial integrity of China. The United States hopes the negotiations between the two countries will be satisfactorily settled and thus contribute 'to the peace of the world," the statement says.

DIGEST OF WAR NEWS BY GERMAN WAR OFFICE

Tells of Advance in France—Big Battle at Lupkow Pass.

Berlin, May 6, via London, 7 p. m.—The war office issued the following statement today:

"Over the whole front artillery duels have aken place. We made further progress near Ypres (Belgium) and have taken the Van Helpe farm and another farm near the Messines-Ypres railway. We made 100 prisoners and took fifteen machine guns.

"In the forest district to the west of Combres we made an advance and captured four French officers and 135 men. We also took four machine guns and a mine thrower.

"In our attack yesterday in the Ailly wood we achieved our objective by forcing the enemy to evacuate his position. More than 2,000 Frenchmen, among them 21 officers, were made prisoners. We also took two cannon and several machine guns and mine throwers. The number of Frenchmen killed was extremely heavy."

"The enemy attacked us in the region north of Flury and near Croix Des Carnes. North of the former place the enemy pushed forward as far as our trenches. At one point in this sector fighting continues. At all other points the French were beaten back. In the Vosges an advance against our position north of Steinbrueck was repulsed.

"In the eastern theatre, southwest of Mitau, south of Szadow and east of Rossiena (Russian Courland) fighting continued.

"Northeast and southwest of Kalwarya our positins were attacked several times yesterday by strong Russian forces. All these attacks failed with heavy losses to the enemy.

"The enemy advanced against our bridgeheads on the Pilica river without success.

"Bombs were dropped on the fortified town of Grodno during last night.

"In the war area to the east of Tarnow and to the north of that place as far as the Vistula river and on the right bank of the Dunajec river, fighting continued far into the night. The number of prisoners so far taken has reached to more than 40,000. It is worthy to note that this is the Russian front.

"In the Beskid mountains, on the Lupkow pass, an attack is being made by the forces under General of Cavalry Von Der Marwitz simultaneously with an attack made by the Austro-Hungarian army which is co-operating with the Germans. These attacks are progressing favorably."

DENIAL OF AUSTRO-GERMAN VICTORY IN WEST GALICIA

Received by Russian Embassy at Washington.

Washington, May 6.—The Russian embassy today received the following despatch from the Russian minister of foreign affairs:

"Petrograd, May 5, The reports from Berlin and Vienna of a victory gained by the Germans and Austrians in Western Galacia are absolutely unfounded. The battles that are proceeding now in that region give no foundation whatever to talk of even of a partial success of our enemies. emphatically the reports spread by the Germans. (Signed) Sazanoff."

RUSSIA SAYS BATTLE CONTINUES IN CARPATHIANS

Admits Troops Were Severely Tried, But Says Enemy Suffered Heavily.

Petrograd, Via London, May 6, 10.35 p. m.—The following official communication was issued today:

"An engagement took place yesterday near Libau (on the Baltic) with German torpedo boats.

"There were skirmishes, which resulted favorably for us, south of Mitau (Courtland) and near the village of Besiagola.

"On the right bank of the Orzica on the evening of the fourth we repulsed an impetuous attack by the Germand which had been prepared for by a fierce fire lasting an hour and a half. We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

"East of the Miawa railway we succeeded by a surprise attack in the capture of the farm of Pomicany. Yesterday the enemy made incessant, but abortive counter-attacks lasting six hours. In front of the farm, which still remains in our hands, the Germans left about a thousand dead.

"All is quiet on the left bank of the Vistula.

"In Galicia the battle between the Vistula and the Carpathians was continued yesterday with great obstinacy. Covered by heavy artillery fire, the enemy continued to concentrate forces on the right bank of the Dunajec. The enemy's main efforts were directed toward Biecz and Jaslo.

"Our troops were severely tried, owing to the superiority of the enemy's heavy artillery; but the enemy also suffered heavily under our shrapel and rifle fire when he attempted to attack.

"In the direction of Stry during Tuesday we developed our success on positions on Mount Makouwka.

"The number of prisoners we made in this action amounts to two thousand men, including forty officers. The retreating enemy was thrown back a considerable distance. Along the course of the upper Lomnica we also gained some successes yesterday morning."

GENERAL BOTHA HAS CAPTURED KARIBIB.

An Important Railway Junction in Southwest Africa.

Cape Town, May 6, Via London, May 7, 12.35 am m.—The following official statement was issued today:

"General Botha has occupied the important railway junction of Karibib and other stations (German Southwest Africa). He expects to occupy Windkuk very soon. Large quantities of rolling stock, including seven locomotives, were taken at Karibib.

"The town was captured after a forced march of 35 miles over a waterless waste, under conditions of heat, thirst and hunger which called for the greatest resolution and grit."

GEN. OBREGON CUT OFF FROM VERA CRUZ BASE

By Capture of Queretaro by the Zapata-Villa Forces.

Washington, May 6.—The reportted capture of Querataro by the Zapata forces co-operating with General Villa in his campaign in central Mexico, while unconfirmed in advices to the state department today, proved of great interest to officials here.

According to a statement issued by the Villa agency, based on advices from headquarters at Chihuahua, the Zapata force, which has been active between Mexico City and the Carranza army under General Obregon entered Queretaro yesterday, cutting Obregon off from his base at Vera Cruz. Recent reports to the Carranza agency said the Zapata troops had been driven back to within twenty miles of Mexico City.

Movements of Steamships

New York, March 6. — Arrived: steamer Hellig Olav, Copenhagen.

Kirkwall, May 2.—Arrived: steamer United States, New York.

Liverpool, May 5.—Sailed: steamer Arabic, New York.

Christiansand., May 6. — Arrived steamer United States, New York.

Woman Pleads Guilty of Manslaughter

Wiscasset, Me., May 6.—Mrs. Eugenia A. Hisler pleaded guilty to the charge of manslaughter today, after retracting her plea on the murder charge, for the killing of her husband, Fred T. Hisler at Somerville, on Feb. 7, and was sentenced to serve not less than five nor more than ten years in state prison.

Cabled Paragraphs

Emperor William in Berlin.

Amsterdam, Via London, May 6, 9.57 p. m.—The Nieuw Rotterdamsche Courant says it learns from Berlin that Emperor William arrived in Berlin yesterday at noon from headquarters and that he was enthusiastically cheered by the populace.

Germans Using Artillery in Belgium.

Havre, May 6, 7.30 p. m.—An official communication issued by Belgian headquarters says: "The enemy's artillery has bombarded intermittently Ramscapelle, Oude Stuyvekenskerke and territory beyond the Yser, to the north and south of Dixmude and also the outskirts of Oostkoke and Reninghe."

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANTS IN CAMPBELL WILL CASE.

Miss Elsry Burkham Entitled to Half of $16,000,000 Estate.

St. Louis, May 6.—A unanimous verdict in favor of the defendants in the Campbell case was returned by the jury in circuit court here tonight. The verdict declares Lois Campbell, now Mrs. Elsry Burkham, to be the daughter of James Campbell and therefore entitled to half of his $16,000,000 estate willed her by Campbell.

Upon application for attorneys for the defense, Circuit Judge Kitzey immediately after the verdict was returned dismissed the entire case, thereby denying the contestants the right to a trial upon their allegations that Campbell was of unsound mind and that he was unduly influenced in making the will by members of the church to which the property eventually would go after the death of his wife and daughter. The contestants have four days in which to apply for a reahearing.

The jury was out two hours and fifteen minutes.

DISTANCE OF AMERICAN FARMS FROM MARKET

Average Is 6.5 Miles, According to the Department of Agriculture.

Washington, May 6.—American farms are on the average 6.5 miles from market, according to the department of agriculture which has just completed an inquiry. The number of round trips per day averages for all farms 2.1. In other words it requires about half a day for the average farmer to make a round trip with wagon from farm to market.

The inquiry shows that the longer hauls are generally in the cotton states and in the Rocky mountain region. The smaller loads are also in the cotton states.

The statisticians estimate that it would require about 6,358,000 days for one wagon to haul from farms the marketed portion of an everage corn crop. The corresponding figures for wheat is about 6,857,000 and for cotton 2,532,000.

EIGHTEEN EXHAUSTED CAMPERS RESCUED

From Snowbound Valley in the San Bernandina Mountains.

San Bernandino, Calif., May 6.—Eighteen exhausted campers rescued from snowbound Little Bear valley, in the San Bernandino mountains and taken to Skyland last night, were reported today to be recovered from the effects of severe hardship. Two of the party, C. W. Allen of Milwaukee and Melvin Case of Fenton, Mich., were seriously ill when found.

The party had been marooned in the valley for nearly a week by snow-blocked roads. Provisions were nearly exhausted and all were suffering from hunger when a search party sent out by county officials reached their camp. Great difficulty was met in taking them out of the mountains, as the snow was three feet deep.

RECEIVED LETTER FROM SLAYER OF CHILDREN

Writes Mother of Latest Victim That He Will Commit Another Murder.

New York, May 6.—The letter-writing murderer who killed five year old Eleanor Cohn and four years old Charlie Murray, has written to the Murray boy's mother telling her that he will commit another murder when the present excitement over her child's death subsides.

The letter was received today at the time the little victim's body was about to be buried. Mrs. Murray read one paragraph and collapsed. The missive was taken to police headquarters to be examined for finger prints.

TORNADO KILLS 15 PERSONS IN SOUTHERN LOUISIANA

More Than Two Score Injured—Fourteen of Those Killed Were Negroes.

Jennings, La., May 6.—Fifteen persons were killed and more than two score injured by a tornado late today which passed through the western part of Acadia Paris in southern Louisiana. Of the known dead Adam Thibodeau, killed on a farm near Mermentau, was the only white person to lose his life. The others were negroes.

OBITUARY.

Rev. T. C. Williams.

Boston, May 6.—Rev. T. C. Williams, a Unitarian minister who was head master of the Hackley school at Yonkers, N. Y., for several years, died today, aged 60 years. He was the class orator when he graduated from Harvard college in 1876.

William B. Graves.

Andover, Mass., May 6.—William B. Graves, professor emeritus of natural sciences at Phillips Andover academy and father of Hon. Henry S. Graves, United States forester, died during the night at his home here, aged 81 years. Professor Graves was born in Fairlee, Vt., Feb. 3, 1834. He graduated from Amherst in 1862 and taught at Phillips-Andover with the exception of a few years from 1865 to 1908 when he resigned on account of advancing age and was immediately made professor emeritus by the trustees.

Texas Floods Serious.

Houston, Texas, May 6.—Conditions along the Trinity river, south of Long Lake, today grew serious as the north Texas flood raced toward the gulf. Great damage to crops appeared inevitable. The Brazos while not falling at the mouth, was stationary. Lowlands in that section were under water.

Mother and Male Infant Murdered

THROATS CUT AND SKULLS CRUSHED, IN CHICAGO.

ROBBERY THE MOTIVE

Diamond Ring Taken from the Dead Woman's Finger—A Bloodstained Hammer Found Near the Bodies—Two Suspects Under Arrest.

Chicago, May 6.—Mrs. Ella Coppersmith, 27, wife of John L. Coppersmith, a commercial merchant, and her son, John, 2 years old, were found murdered in their home on the South Side this afternoon.

Their Throats Cut.

Their throats had been cut and their skulls crushed. A bloodstained hammer was found near the bodies and in an adjoining room the police discovered a bloodstained butcher knife. Diamonds belonging to Mrs. Coppersmith are missing and robbery is believed to have been the motive.

Murderer Washed His Hands.

The murderer remained long enough to wash his hands and ransack the apartment for valuables. He took a diamond ring and her wedding ring from Mrs. Coppersmith's hand, but overlooked $800 in bonds and about $50 in currency.

Imprint of Murderer's Hand.

What the police consider their most tangible clew was the bloody imprint of the murderer's hand on a table in the kitchen. Two suspects were under arrest tonight.

PARABLE OF PRODIGAL SON BASED ON LEGAL GROUNDS

Belief of Yale's Curator of the Babylonian Collection.

New Haven, Conn., May 6.—Further deciphering of a Babylonian tablet possessed by Yale university, makes it appear reasonable that the parable of the prodigal son was based upon legal grounds. This opinion was expressed today by Professor Albert T. Clay, curator of the Babylonian collection. The tablet, which is written in the Sumerian language about 2,000 B. C., contains the earliest laws known.

The fourth law on the tablet legislates in reference to a son who, wishing to venture upon a separate career, renounces his legal sonship and receives his portion; after which he leaves his home and is thereafter legally sparated from his family.

Professor Clay's translation of this law follows:

"If a son say unto his father and his mother '(Thou art) not my father, not my mother'; from the house, field, plantation, servants, property, animals he shall go; and his portion to its full amount, he (the father) shall give him; his father and his mother shall say to him '(Thou art) not our son.' From the neighborhood of the house he shall go."

Commenting on this, Professor Clay says: "This legal banishment was for prudential reasons. The son could make no further demands, and it annulled the law of inheritance, which provided a patrimony for him. It was also a wise provision in the interests of the other children. In this respect this law from the oldest known code seems to be an advance upon the present day law; for if a father during his life gives a son his portion, and does not leave a will, the law of inheritance will give him another share.

"The tenacity of custom among Oriental peoples makes it reasonable that the parable of the prodigal son was based upon legal grounds. After the son had received his portion which he had demanded, he took his departure. And when he was in dire extremity he knew he could only ask his father to make him a hired servant. Upon his return, his brother, who is usually condemned, quite naturally was anxious to know what his father intended him to do. Whereupon, his father told him that all that he had belonged to him, but that they would rejoice at his return, not as a legal heir, but as a real son."

BARNES GOT $10,000 SALARY FROM PRINTING CONCERN

Both Sessions of Court Were Taken Up With Public Printing Testimony.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 6.—An excerpt from the minute book of the Albany Journal company, read in the supreme court here today, purported to show that William Barnes assigned to that corporation a salary claim of $20,000 against James B. Lyon, founder of the Albany printing concern which bears his name. The claim, it was said, represented salary for two years and for the assignment the trustees authorized the giving to Mr. Barnes of a general release from all existing claims against him held by the Journal company. The Lyon company and James B. Lyon have been mentioned many times in previous testimony.

Excerpts from the minute book were read by counsel, for Theodore Roosevelt after objections made by Mr. Barnes' attorneys had been overruled. The minute book was introduced during the afternoon session of court. During the morning session Justice William S. Andrews ruled that Colonel Roosevelt could not testify about local conditions in Albany.

The colonel then went on the stand for cross examination. He remained there long enough for William M. Ivins, chief counsel for Mr. Barnes, to inform him politely that he had no desire to question him. It was probably the colonel's last appearance upon the witness stand.

Both of today's session were congested with testimony in regard to the public printing.

Additional evidence in regard to public printing and public money will be presented.

Opera Singer Correspondent in Divorce Suit.

New York, May 6.—Summons in two suits, one against her husband for divorce, the other against Emma Trentini, the light opera singer, for "alienation of affections" were filed in the county clerk's office today by attorneys for Mrs. Mathilda Friml, wife of Rudolph Friml, opera composer and musician. The papers in each case were sealed.

House Passes Sewerage Bill

TO PREVENT POLLUTION OF TIDAL AND INLAND WATERS.

NEW BILLBOARD LAW

Committee on Finance Reported Favorably on Act Authorizing Norwich to Issue $30,000 Bonds for Sidewalk Construction and Improvements.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Hartford, May 6.—The act concerning the disposal of sewerage in inland and tidal waters of the state was the order of the day Thursday. The bill specifies that the term waters of the state shall include that portion of the Atlantic ocean and its estuaries and Long Island sound and its estuaries within the state and all springs, ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, wells and bodies of surface or underground water, whether natural or artificial, within the boundaries of this state or subject to its jurisdiction. Sewage shall mean human and animal excretions and all domestic and manufacturing wastes.

Provisions of Sewage Act.

The act provides farther that the state board of health shall investigate all points of sewage discharge and shall examine all existing or proposed public sewage system and refuse disposal plants, and may compel their operation in a manner which shall protect the public health and welfare, or may order their alteration, extension or replacement by other structures. After the passage of this act no public sewerage system or refuse disposal plant shall be built until the design of the same has been filed with the state board of health.

No person, corporation or municipality shall place or permit to be placed or discharge or permit to flow into any of the waters of the state, any sewage, except as hereinafter provided. The provisions of this act shall not prevent the discharge of sewage from any private sewerage system or any public sewerage system owned and maintained by a municipality, provided such sewerage system was in operation and was discharging sewage into the waters of the state on the date of the passage of this act; nor shall the provisions of this act prevent the discharge into the waters of the state of sewage from any existing plant or sewerage system owned and maintained by any person or private corporation in an amount not exceeding that heretofore discharged into the waters of the state from such plant or sewerage system; but these exceptions shall not permit the continuance of any pollution of the waters of the state which is prejudicial to the public health.

Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as recognizing a vested right in any person, corporation or municipality to discharge sewage into the waters of the state, or as legalizing such disposal of sewage.

Declared Bill Too Mandatory.

Mr. Griswold of Berlin offered several amendments, some of which were in the form of clerical corrections, and less mandatory, and removing some of the power of the state board of health, but the empowerment of suggestions.

Mr. Brooks of Torrington said the bill as originally presented was too strong and the amendments tend to modification and the teeth have been taken out of the bill, and he would vote for it as amended, but he believed it was still detrimental to municipalities and manufacturers. He hoped the amendments would be passed.

Mr. Bowers of Manchester asked why the word shall should be substituted for may, and was told that if the word shall should be retained the members of the board of health would be required to investigate in instances that should be optional.

Bill Explained in Detail.

Mr. Griswold explained the entire bill in detail, which occupied considerable time and gave all members information for intelligent action. He said no bill before the legislature had received more careful consideration. This bill originated in the legislature of 1913 and the tenor of the bill was not against municipality or manufacturer, but to clear the way for improved sewerage system, and will anticipate prospective orders of the federal government. While the original bill has been modified, it has a few teeth left. He said the committee had given the matter genuine consideration and moved that the report of the committee be accepted and the bill passed as amended, which included that the act take effect Jan. 1, 1916.

The Billboard Law.

The substitute billboard act was on the calendar for action. It was strongly opposed by Mr. Chesbro of Windham, who said the tax was prohibitive and he believed unconstitutional, and that it was hatched by those who desired to do away with this form of competitive advertising. Mr. Shaw of Redding favored the measure as a source of revenue to the state. Mr. Pelton of Clinton said the bill went too far, as it included the advertising of Sunday school suppers and library entertainments. Mr. Bowers of Manchester spoke in favor of the substitute, as did also Mr. Foord of Stamford, as he believed it would tend to lessen the number of existing billboards. Mr. Taylor of Danbury offered amendment exempting municipalities from the terms of the law in advertising industries.

Mr. Schultz of New Britain favored the bill by reason of the general disfigurement throughout the state by billboards. Mr. Hull of Plainville was opposed to the bill and said so in unmistakable terms. Mr. Chesbro said that while the bill would practically preclude billboard advertising it did not refer to advertising on barns and therefore this form of advertising would continue. Mr. Aubrey of Meriden favored the bill as a tax producer and the state needed the money. Mr. Rogers of Litchfield said outside concerns were using Connecticut as advertising space and ought to pay for the privilege. Mr. Hyre said the law would not affect the owners of land where billboards are located, but the owners of the billboards would pay the tax.

Mr. Thomas of Lebanon offered amendment so that the law would not apply to space less than four feet square, to permit of church advertis-

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Condensed Telegrams

Mayor Mitchel and party arrived at Cody, Wyoming.

Henri Piet, French middleweight champion, was killed at the front.

Another hawser and chain sling have been around the sunken submarine F-4 in Honiulu harbor.

The military step has been put under the ban in the New York Police Department as it causes "flat-foot."

Mrs. Mary D. Stackpole, the oldest person in New England, died at her home in Wolfeboro, N. H., aged 105.

The Lackawanna Railroad sold 26,000 tons of steel rails to the Russian Government for immediate delivery.

Louis Phillips, one of three brothers with international reputations as submarine divers, died in Quincy, Mass.

The Woman's Social and Political Union of Great Britain has arranged to adopt a number of girl war babies.

Earth tremors were recorded on the Yale seismograph from a point believed to be about 2,500 miles distant.

Secretary Daniels announced the promotion of Capt. A. G. Winterhalter, aide for material, to the grade of Rear Admiral.

General Victoriana Huerta, former dictator of Mexico, decided to settle down with his family in a Long Island villa.

George W. Baker, one time chairman of the board of police commissioners of New Rochelle died suddenly from hemorrhage.

In a message to the Brazilian Congress President Diaz urges reform of the electorial law, tariff revision and financial reform.

In the absence of a clergyman President Elihu Root opened the session of the Constitutional Convention at Albany with a prayer.

Mrs. Adelia Meyers of Croton, N. Y., died at her home there of hydrophobia as a result of being bitten by a pet cat several weeks ago.

President Wilson appointed Samuel Iredell of Bridgeton, N. J., to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of New Jersey.

Governor Rye of Tennessee vetoed a bill abolishing the death penalty in that State as he believes that it would tend to increase mob violence.

President Manuel Estrada Carbrera of Guatemala was unanimously chosen as candidate to succeed himself at the election of January 10, 1916.

Commissioner Byrne of Jersey City, said he may ask the courts to probe his own department because of irregularities in account of subordinates.

The Presbyterian Church at Hackensack, N. J., wa scrowded to the doors at the woman's prayer meeting presided over by "Ma" Sunday

Benjamin E. Davis, Socialist candidate for the office of mayor of Baltimore, Md., eight years ago, was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife.

George F. Turfler, 19, active in boy scout circles in Hackensack, N. J., is in a hospital suffering from ptomaine poisoning due to eating poisoned ice cream.

A report on a delicate operation on the heart of a soldier has been presented to the Academy of Medicine, Paris. A splinter of a shell was taken from his heart.

Because of the failure of the Legislature to appropriate sufficient money, the annual encampment of the New Jersey National Guard at Sea Girt was abandoned.

News was received in New Haven of the sudden death at Berkeley, Cal., of Dr. Jay W. Seaver of New Haven, formerly for 20 years director of the Yale gymnasium.

The British steamer Great Western and the Peninsula and Oriental liner liner Poona collided in the English Channel off Guernsey. Neither ship was seriously daamged.

Burglars although fired upon by a patrolman, escaped with silverware and silver bullion valued at $12,000 from the establishment of Thomas G. Brown & Sons, New York.

Pope Benedict XV has sent an autograph letter to the Right Rev. Charles P. Grannan, D. D., member of the pontifical biblical commission and professor emeritus of the Catholic university at Washington, D. C.

Secretary Tumulty went to court to testify for a White House chauffeur arrested for speeding while driving the Secretary home from the Executive offices. The chauffeur was fined $5.

Great Britain will be the first of the belligerent nations to be visited by peace envoys named by the International Women's Conference at The Hague to initiate a world movement for peace.

Lieut. Robert Commander Robert L. Berry, in command of the Presidential yacht Mayflower, was appointed naval aide to the President, succeeding Lieut. Commander Needham Jones, who is ill.

The strike of 1,000 carpenters and builders at Woolwich Arsenal, England, ended, when the contractors promised to negotiate with the union officials to the end that the questions be arbitrated.

The British warships that have been lying off the New York and New England coasts will be temporarily withdrawn so as not to interfere with the maneuvres of the Atlantic fleet which begin May 18.

The United States consul at Lyons, France, Frederick Van Dyne, one of the passengers on the steamer Sant Anna, which arrived at Naples, Italy from New York is reported to have committed suicide during the voyage by leaping overboard.

President Wilson signed an executive order waiving all civil service requirements for the postions of guards on American fortifications under construction and provides for the hiring of discharged American soldiers, sailors and marines.

JAPAN IS WITHHOLDING ULTIMATUM

Chinese Foreign Office Given Until 5 P. M. Friday to Concede Twenty-four Demands

IF NOT THE ULTIMATUM WILL BE DELIVERED

Withheld Document Sets Time Limit for Expiration at Six P. M. Sunday—Paper is Now in Hands of Japanese Legation at Peking—It is Said That the Chinese Government Has Resolved to Communicate With the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France on Receipt of the Ultimatum—Japanese Ambassador at Washington Has Conference With Secretary Bryan—Position of American Government Explained in Statement by Secretary Bryan.

Peking, May 7, 12.55 a. m.—The Japanese legation has informed the Chinese foreign office that Japan would be unable to accept the further concessions offered Thursday by China and would present an ultimatum before 3 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon unless the 24 demands were accepted by China without qualification.

The Japanese legation continued yesterday its efforts to persuade the Chinese government to concede Japan's demands without the necessity of serving upon China the ultimatum of the Japanese government, which was received early yesterday morning.

Japanese Legation Has Ultimatum.

The secretary of the legation visited the foreign office and informed Vice Minister Tsao Yulin that the legation had received the ultimatum and that it would be presented unless China agreed to Japan's 24 demands before 7 o'clock in the evening. Tsao Yulin immediately visited the winter palace, the residence of Yuan Shi Kai and after a conference with the executive and other members of the government, conveyed to the Japanese legation the following further concessions.

China reiterated regarding Shantung province, that she would grant Japan everything that already had been granted to Germany there by treaty.

Concessions to Japan.

China agreed to grant Japan the right to work mines in South Manchuria and eastern Mongolia; that all disputes between the Japanese in Manchuria of whatever nature, shall be under Japanese jurisdiction; that schools and hospitals may lease land from the Chinese, thereby reserving land ownership; to grant a concession to Japan to build the Nan Chang-Chao-Chow-Fu railway, if Great Britain consents to the release of China from the negotiations begun concerning this railroad two years ago. The Japanese claim they requested the concession for this railroad in 1907.

The three stipulations China made to the demands in the nature of counter-proposals last Sunday were not withdrawn by China. These were that China asked the right to participates in an international conference for a rearrangement of the altered status of Shantung; indemnity for the losses incurred in consequence of the Kiao-Tsau campaign and the restoration of the status of Shantung as before the war.

China to Notify Powers.

It is said that the Chinese government has resolved to communicate with the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France on receipt of the ultimatum and that the nature of this communication will depend upon the nature of the ultimatum.

Time Expiration Sunday at 6 p. m.

Tokio, May 6.—It is understood that the Japanese ultimatum demands acceptance by China of the Japanese demands within a time limit which expires at 6 p. m. of Sunday, May 9.

Japanese Embassy Here Not Informed.

Washington, May 6.—Officials here said late today they had not heard of Japan's ultimatum to China except through press despatches. A few minutes later the Japanese ambassador called at the state department and went into conference with Secretary Bryan.

On leaving the department the ambassador told the newspapermen that he had not been advised that his government had sent an ultimatum to China, nor had he heard any suggestion of mediation.

Shortly after the Japanese ambassador left, Kai Fu Shah, the Chinese minister, reached the department and was shown into Secretary Bryan's office.

SECRETARY BRYAN EXPLAINS POSITION OF GOVERNMENT

Adheres to Open Door Policy and Maintenance of Integrity of China.

Washington, May 6.—The silence which has been consistently maintained by the United States with reference to the Japanese-Chinese negotiations since they began nearly four months ago was broken tonight by the issuance of a statement by Secretary Bryan explaining the position of the American government.

The statement was prepared earlier in the day after consultation by President Wilson. While press reports had told of Japan's decision to send an ultimatum to China, no official information had been received to confirm this tonight.

Adheres to Open Door Policy.

The American government in its pronouncement, in effect, reiterates its adherence to the open door policy and the maintenance of the territorial integrity of China and points out that there has been "no statement of its interest in the welfare and progress of China." The "sole interest" of the United States is declared to be that the negotiations between Japan and China "may be concluded in a manner satisfactory to both nations" and thus contribute to "the peace of the world."

Text of Statement.

The text of the statement follows:

"In order that there may be no misunderstanding of the position of the United States in reference to the negotiations pending between China and Japan, the following announcement is made:

"At the beginning of the negotiations the Chinese government confidentially informed this government of the matters which were under discussion and accompanied the information by the assurance that Japan had no intention of interfering with either the political independence or territorial integrity of China and that nothing that she proposed would discriminate against other powers having treaties with China, or interfere with the 'open door' policy to which all the leading nations are committed.

"This government has not only had no thought of surrendering any of its treaty rights with China, but it has never been asked by either Japan or China to make any surrender of these rights. There is no abatement of its interest in the welfare and progress of China and its sole interest in the present negotiations is that they may be concluded in a manner satisfactory to both nations and that the terms of the agreement will not contribute to the prosperity of both of those great Oriental empires, but maintain that cordial relationship so essential to the future of both and to the peace of the world."

CONSTABULARY USED TO CREATE REIGN OF TERROR.

And Break Strikes in Pennsylvania—Labor Leader's Assertion.

Washington, May 6.—Charges that the Pennsylvania State constabulary is used to break strikes and to create reigns of terror in times of industrial disputes were made to the United States commission on industrial relations today by James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and a member of the state legislature. After detailing specific instances of cases in which he said the state police acted against union strikers, Mr. Maurer asserted that he would advise the union men of Pennsylvania to learn military tactics and how to shoot in order to protect themselves.

"I have on a previous occasion urged that trade union men learn how to shoot and to protect themselves," he told the commission, "and next week at the convention of the state federation of labor I am again going to advocate that union men learn the military arts in order to protect themselves against these agents of the commonwealth who are used against them. We are tired of having our defenceless people shot down and beaten by these officers of the state."

Maurer submitted to the commission a pamphlet he had prepared on the Pennsylvania state police, which he entitled "The American Cossack." The police were recruited, he declared, from "United States soldiers and degenerate sons of the middle class who never were worth anything at home."

The witness stated that during the Westmoreland coal strike in Pennsylvania the state police precipitated trouble between pickets and strike-breakers and arrested only strikers.

"In no instance," he said, "were the strikebreakers arested and several appeals from us to these police to protect strikers of men who wished a guard when they desired to go home, were unanswered. The state police protect employers and never the striker. They are strictly partial in their conduct."

THREE KILLED BY WIND STORM IN OKLAHOMA

Forty Buildings Blown Down at Wilson—Storm Covered Wide Area.

Rumore, Okla., May 6.—Three persons were injured and much property damaged here today by a heavy wind storm. It was reported that Wilson, Oklahoma, near here, was hit by a storm which blew down 40 buildings, but that no one was seriously injured there. Winds of almost tornado proportions were reported over a wide section of southern Oklahoma.

RAILWAY CLERKS ARE TAKING A STRIKE VOTE

Officials of Brotherhood Decline to Comment on the Situation.

New Haven, Conn., May 6.—Officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad in this city today declined to discuss the strike vote now being taken by the organization or to comment on the situation in any way.

"I do not care to say anything about the matter at the present time," said Richard C. Stearns, chairman of the grievance committee.

Officers of W. A. B. H. M. Society.

Providence, R. I., May 6.—Mrs. George W. Coleman of Boston was reelected president of the New England branch of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission society at the annual meeting today. Other officers chosen were: Vice president, Mrs. F. O. Draper, of Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Miss Grace Mosley, Needham, Mass.; treasurer, Mrs. F. L. Cleveland, Malden, Mass.