

The Bulletin's Circulation in Norwich is Double That of Any Other Paper, and Its Total Circulation is the Largest in Connecticut in Proportion to the City's Population

SPEECH OF FRIEND TO LEAD

Austro-Hungarian Statesman Declares This is Interpretation to be Placed on Note

NOT A CRY FROM A LAND IN DISTRESS

Nor the Slightest Hostile Intent Towards the Union—Not Sent at the Instigation of Germany—Sympathetic Reception in This Country is Anticipated Because of Hitherto Undisturbed Friendly Relations Between the Countries.

Vienna 7th London, July 16.—From a highly authoritative source at the foreign office a representative of the Associated Press has received an explanation of the motives that are said to have inspired the despatch of the Austro-Hungarian note to the U. S. regarding the American traffic in war munitions.

Inauspicious Earlier. The Austro-Hungarian statesman who spoke said that although the facts upon which the note is based had been in existence for a long time, the communication was sent only when, after great distress in Galicia, it could not be interpreted, as a cry for help from a land in distress. He disavowed in advance any idea that the note was sent at the request or inspiration of Germany, asserting that the step was taken spontaneously in the hope, that, owing to the undisturbed friendly relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States, the note would be assured a sympathetic reception in the latter country.

The note, said this statesman, "is inspired by friendly feelings of the monarchy towards the union where so many of our subjects have found a second home—their friends and friends to a friend—an attitude which we are more justified in taking because the relations of the two states have, as a fact, never been clouded."

Austria-Hungary Not Starving. "It might perhaps easily be a source of wonder that since the basic grounds of the note have been in existence for months the note was not sent long ago, but there is a reason for its appearance at this particular time. In view of the incredible rumors and reports about the condition of the monarchy which have been circulated throughout the United States, this note would surely have been interpreted at an earlier stage of events as a confession of weakness, as an appeal for help in distress. Today when a rich harvest is being garnered throughout the monarchy, when talk of starting out on an American-Hungary is rendered idle, when complaints of shortages of ammunition are heard everywhere, when the monarchy is a central monarchy, there can be the slightest question of this."

"On the other hand, it might be asked why the note was not sent long ago, but there is a reason for its appearance at this particular time. In view of the incredible rumors and reports about the condition of the monarchy which have been circulated throughout the United States, this note would surely have been interpreted at an earlier stage of events as a confession of weakness, as an appeal for help in distress. Today when a rich harvest is being garnered throughout the monarchy, when talk of starting out on an American-Hungary is rendered idle, when complaints of shortages of ammunition are heard everywhere, when the monarchy is a central monarchy, there can be the slightest question of this."

"The assumption that the Austro-Hungarian note was sent at the wish of the German government is incorrect, every German statesman is completely spontaneous demonstration, inspired wholly by the Austro-Hungarian considerations. We hope it will be received with the same spirit in which it was sent."

On Behalf of Bernard Montvid, Who Murdered Priest and Housekeeper.

Hartford, July 16.—Anthony Montvid of Chicago has written a letter to Governor Holcomb requesting him to commute to life imprisonment the sentence of hanging recently imposed upon his brother Bernard, convicted of murdering Rev. Joseph Zebria and his housekeeper, Miss Eva Gilman, at New Britain, Feb. 8. The letter reaches the executive chamber today, and the governor is at present out of the city. Montvid is to be hanged August 8th.

The hearing adjourned until next Tuesday.

Two Massachusetts Indictments for Murder Shot Gun and Knife Were the Weapons Used.

Cambridge, Mass., July 16.—Moses Blood, a farmer of West Townsend, was indicted today for the murder of William Barnaby a neighbor in that town on July 9. Barnaby was a friend of Moses Blood. He is alleged to have been killed with a shot gun during a quarrel that arose when he went to their house to make a call. Blood was arrested the day after the shooting.

An indictment alleging the murder of Anthony Weinfalky at Frammingham was found against Peter Torchia. Weinfalky died last night of knife wounds alleged to have been inflicted by Torchia at a wedding party on July 11.

Submarine Will Cross Ocean and Return Lake Has a Submersible with 5,000 Miles Cruising Radius.

Bridgeport, July 16.—In a successful test of a new submarine of the "G" type held today, it was practically demonstrated, according to Simon Lake, the submarine inventor, that vessels of this class have the ability to cross the ocean and return without stopping for fuel. The new craft, the G-3, has proved a cruising radius of 5,000 miles at the rate of 11 knots, according to Mr. Lake.

The largest of the lake ferry boats was recently launched at Toronto, with a capacity of 30 loaded railroad cars and 1,000 passengers.

Cabled Paragraphs

Youngest German Commander. Berlin, July 16.—Major-General, Hans von Bay has been named commander of a division in the German army. He was colonel of the Augusta Guard regiment at the outbreak of the war and now is the youngest divisional commander in the army.

Cholera in Austria. Zurich, Switzerland, July 16.—The Austrian ministry of the interior today announced that there were 809 cases of Asiatic cholera in the empire on July 15, as compared with 77 cases on July 8. The alarming spread of the disease occurred chiefly in Galicia, where many prisoners of war are affected.

GERMANS REPORT SUCCESS ON BOTH FRONTS. Hammering Away At Russians North and South of Warsaw.

The Germans on the north and the Austro-Germans on the south of the great battle front in Russia and Galicia are keeping vigorously on the offensive against the Russians.

Artillery Duels. On the west comparative calm prevails in the Argonne region, where for weeks the Germans and the French have been struggling for supremacy in the cannon of the opposing sides now, for the moment at least, having supplanted the sanguinary infantry attacks and counter attacks. In fact, all along the line in France artillery engagements alone are in progress, except at Chauny, in the Aisne, where allied aeroplanes are declared by Paris to have dropped a large number of bombs, the targets being important German war material depots. Fires broke out in two places as a result of this aerial raid, and the barge on the Oise canal was blown up.

Germans Report Victories. In Courland, on the Baltic, and at various points southward to the west, the Germans are on the aggressive and according to Berlin are everywhere fighting victoriously. Further southeast of Kolno and south of Przasnysz in the drive toward Warsaw by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's forces is declared by Berlin to have been successful.

In Galicia Vienna reports that along the Dniester river, where the stream has been crossed at several points by an Austro-German force, counter attacks by the Russians have been unsuccessful and that near Sokal the Teutons have stormed and captured several strategic points of the Muscovites.

Men and Guns Taken. Twelve officers, thirteen hundred men and three machine guns are reported to have been taken by the Teutons in this region.

In the Italian war theatre the Austrians assert that they have repulsed with heavy losses the several Italian battalions near Ruffado. An artillery engagement is in progress near the coastal district and in Carinthia.

Welsh Miners Do Not Yield. The walkout of the Welsh coal miners continues the absorbing feature of the war news in Great Britain. As yet there has been no break in the ranks of the 100,000 miners who have laid down their picks, and there is said to be no indication of any weakening on the part of the men. Report has it, however, that Walter Rees, president of the board of trade, has made new proposals to the executive committee of the South Wales miners' federation looking to settlement and that these proposals will be considered.

Rumania Has Bars Up. A news agency despatch from Copenhagen quotes the Berlin Vorwarts as saying that Rumania has officially refused to permit munitions of war to pass through Rumania bound for Turkey.

Ambassador Page at London has presented to the British foreign office a federal notification that the United States contends that the rights of Americans in the Bessarabia region rest upon international law and not upon British orders-in-council or municipal law.

POLISH NATIONAL DAY. Delegates From Sections of Three Warring Countries Met in Convention.

Berlin, July 16, (via wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Natives of Russian, Austrian and Prussian Poland have held a "national day" in Petrikau, Poland, according to a despatch from that place given out today by the Overseas News Agency for transmission abroad.

"Delegates were present," the despatch says, "representing the Polish executive national committee, the Polish legion, Polish organizations in provinces occupied by the Teutonic allies; members of the Polish independent party in the Bessarabia region; other political parties and representatives of American Polish organizations."

Warsaw delegate, the despatch continues, stated that his fellow countrymen would eagerly await a manifesto from the Central Powers assuring national independence, but also welcome autonomy in connection with Austro-Hungary.

"The 'National Day' held under the auspices of the allied government proved a great success in preparing for a close connection between Russian Poland and the Teutonic allies."

TROLLEY STRIKE SETTLED. Mayor Gainer of Providence to Be One of Three Arbitrators.

Providence, July 17.—The strike of 2,400 employees of the Rhode Island company was definitely settled early today. Practically all the trolley lines in the state had been tied up for two days.

By an arrangement suggested in a communication from the union officials to Mayor Gainer and immediately accepted at a meeting of the directors of the company, the union will select one arbitrator, the company another and the mayor will act as the third. "The strike was precipitated Wednesday night when the company refused to accept three men named by the union as arbitrators of matters in dispute. Union and company officials had been in conference for a month over the men's demands for increased wages, shorter hours, the abolition of the automatic fare collector and a guaranteed daily wage for spare men."

Many of the largest Japanese warships have been equipped with wireless telephones which operate successfully for distances up to 100,000 miles.

Machinists Make Demands

VOTE TO STRIKE UNLESS THESE ARE MET.

ALTERNATIVES OFFERED UNDER \$35,000 BONDS

Bridgeport Company Officials Say They Will Not Back Down—Want Labor Men to Settle Their Own Quarrel—Possibly 30,000-Out of Work if Strike Comes.

Bridgeport, July 16.—The machinists of Bridgeport by a unanimous vote tonight voted for a general strike should the Remington Arms Company decline to meet their demands. Two alternatives will be offered the company by

The meeting of the machinists last night was a scene of great excitement. The hall was packed with men, many of whom were wearing their best suits and ties. The atmosphere was one of high tension, and the speakers were met with a chorus of approval.

The first alternative is that the company should pay the strikers \$35,000 in bonds, which would be used to pay the wages of the men during the strike. The second alternative is that the company should pay the strikers \$35,000 in cash, which would be used to pay the wages of the men during the strike.

The company officials, who were present at the meeting, said that they would not back down. They said that they would meet the strikers on their own terms, and that they would not be forced to pay the strikers \$35,000 in bonds or cash.

The strikers, on the other hand, said that they would not accept any alternative unless the company met their demands. They said that they would go on strike unless the company agreed to pay them \$35,000 in bonds or cash.

The meeting ended at midnight, with the strikers still in a state of high tension. They said that they would go on strike tomorrow morning, unless the company met their demands.

The Remington Arms Company, which is one of the largest manufacturing concerns in Bridgeport, has a long history of labor troubles. It has been the scene of several strikes in the past, and it is expected that the current strike will be no exception.

The strikers are demanding a 10 per cent increase in wages, a reduction in hours from 48 to 44 per week, and the abolition of the automatic fare collector. They also demand a guaranteed daily wage for spare men.

The company officials say that they are willing to meet the strikers on their own terms, but that they will not be forced to pay the strikers \$35,000 in bonds or cash. They say that they will meet the strikers on their own terms, and that they will not be forced to pay the strikers \$35,000 in bonds or cash.

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Trailed by Automobiles

THAW LEFT NEW YORK IN A CLOUD OF DUST.

His First Free Day in Nine Years—Judge Accepts Jury Verdict That Stanford White's Slayer is Guilty—Thaw Evasive as to Attitude Toward Evelyn.

New York, July 15.—Harry K. Thaw shook off the grip of the law today, motored down Broadway to the applause of admirers, crossed the ferry to Jersey City, had the sheriff good bye, and whizzed away toward Philadelphia with his car throwing dust on a pro-

cession of automobiles filled with newspapermen under orders to stay with him. He reached Newark, ten miles away, about 2 o'clock, and stopped for luncheon. His presence became known immediately and a crowd which taxed the capabilities of the police assembled in the street outside the restaurant. They cheered him again when he had finished and Thaw, smiling his appreciation, resumed his trip. His announced intention was to motor to Philadelphia, about one hundred miles by roadways, and there take a train for Pittsburgh.

Outside Newark, Thaw lost some of the cars which followed him. Apparently he had headed back for New York, but a man to elude the newspapermen. This created some speculation, as he had previously said he wanted to attend a theatrical performance on Broadway tonight, and had abandoned the idea rather reluctantly when he saw the size of the crowd swarming his departure from the court-

For the first time since he fired the shot that killed Stanford White at the Madison Square roof garden, more than nine years ago, Thaw was free today to go and come as he pleased. Supreme Court Justice Hendrick, who presided at the jury proceedings, which ended Wednesday with a verdict that Thaw was sane, announced from the bench shortly before noon that he had accepted the jury's verdict. The writ committing Thaw to the state prison for nine years automatically became inoperative.

The state lawyers appealed from Justice Hendrick's decision and Thaw was released in \$35,000 bail pending the result of the appeal. Under the terms of the bond he is to hold himself amenable to the court's orders until the appeal is finally decided. Meantime he may go wherever he pleases.

Thaw seemed to be delighted. He appeared to be excited somewhat by the demonstration of the crowd, which hailed him good naturedly and boisterously, said that he was very happy and frequently stood up in his automobile to bow to those around him. His private secretary accompanied him.

What About Evelyn? What Thaw's attitude would be toward Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was a matter of considerable speculation. To no question, however, bearing on this point would Thaw return a direct answer. One interviewer asked him if he expected to see her soon. Thaw's answer was to look at his questioner steadily for a few moments and turn away without a word.

Arrives at Atlantic City. Atlantic City, N. J., July 16.—Harry Thaw, who was given his freedom in New York today, arrived here by automobile shortly before midnight. Before leaving the metropolis Thaw had announced that he intended to motor Philadelphia and go from there by train to Pittsburgh, but outside of Newark he changed his mind and came here by way of Lakewood. He registered at a beach front hotel and refused to be interviewed.

The jury in the case of Albert Goodson, suing for an interest in the \$8,000,000 estate of David Eccles, Utah millionaire sugar manufacturer, on the ground that he is a son of Eccles, decided that Eccles was the boy's father.

The man who has been arrested 1,000 times in the last 50 of his 65 years lives in Ballastona Spa, N. Y.

members would be raised to above 90. One hundred and seventeen applications for membership were received at the meeting tonight. Many of these applications were made after it had been stated that Mr. Keppeler had men in every shop in Bridgeport ready to call out the members of the machinists' union in the event of a general strike being declared.

Machinists Expect Membership Gain. There are 3,000 machinists in Bridgeport and the labor officials estimate that 70 per cent of that number belong to the union. They estimated that within a week the percentage of

condemned telegrams Secretary Redfield left Washington for a six weeks' vacation. A state of siege was proclaimed at Kiel by the German admiralty. Parliament will be asked next week to vote a new British war loan of \$1,350,000,000.

John J. Elkin, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, the New Jersey militia, and of the entire system. A new bank, the People's Trust Co., was formed at South Bethlehem, Pa., with a capital of \$250,000.

Martin Engel, well known politician and secretary of the East Side district leader, died in New York. Twenty-German surgeons and nurses arrived at Constantinople, where surgical and medical aid is badly needed.

Three members of Troop D, First Cavalry, the New Jersey militia, have formed an air squadron in Hoboken. It was officially denied at the state department and the White House, that Ambassador Marze at Petrograd will resign.

Carrying 300 passengers, the Holland-America liner Rotterdam sailed from New York for Rotterdam, via Palmouth. A temporary injunction was granted to the Jitney Auto Service Co. of Philadelphia, to restrain the jitney ordinance.

Premier Asquith announced in parliament that the British government would not consider peace at the present time. Florence Michelson, 2 1/2 years old, fell to her death from the veranda on the third floor of her home at New Haven.

Many persons were killed and wounded when a bomb wrecked a train between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, at Apizaco. John D. Rockefeller arrived at Cleveland from Tarrytown, N. Y., to spend the summer at his Cleveland residence, Forest Hill.

Seven hundred head, the first assignment of cattle ever received at St. Louis from Honduras, sold at \$50 a hundred. Large quantities of supplies have reached Mexico City, the food trains being given the right of way over military trains.

A fast submarine cruiser is being developed by construction experts of the navy. Plans of the ship are being kept secret. Fifteen persons were injured, several seriously, when a trolley car collided with a work car just outside of Rochester, N. Y.

A telegram received at Copenhagen from Berlin declares that Germany will spend \$7,500,000 in rebuilding the city of Louvain. Donald A. Adams has been appointed instructor in business law at the new graduate school of business to be started this fall at Yale.

Machinery for the manufacture of airplane cases is being installed at the Huntington, W. Va., plant of the American Car & Foundry Co. Crawford Price, British eyewitness with the Serbian army, confirmed the report that British soldiers are fighting with the Serbian forces.

According to a report received at Basel, Switzerland, a strike of all the workers at the Krupp gun works at Essen, Germany, is threatened. When asked for assurances that American vessels would be safe on unresisting and unarmed belligerent ships would be acceptable, Secretary Lansing told inquiries that such assurances would be given if the German government would be as satisfactory as those of a formal character. As yet he has had nothing from Berlin on this phase of the situation since the last note arrived.

Submarines Giving Warning Now. The ambassador expressed confidence late today that the situation between the two countries was not critical and that a rupture of relations seemed impossible because of the desire of both governments to avoid it. He believed that there will be no repetition of attacks without warning on passenger vessels of belligerent nationality and that the submarine situation would be handled in a way that would not commit himself in the absence of the president to the course that the United States would follow.

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