

JAP-CHINA WAR IS EXPECTED

CHINA GETTING READY FOR WAR WITH JAPAN

Her Army is Being Put in Readiness to Protect the Capital When Japanese Soldiers Swarm Over the Country in a Horde.

SHE EXPECTS HELP FROM NATIONS

United States and Great Britain are Vitally Interested in the Outcome of the Demands Made by Japan Upon China.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

PEKIN, May 5.—China is getting ready for war. While diplomats are still endeavoring to find a way out, whereby Japan can be placated and China's integrity and honor preserved, the army is being put in readiness for action. The government will concentrate its energies on the defense of the capital. It is conceded the great Japanese army will be able to overrun much of China, but hopes are expressed that the capital can hold out at least for a time.

China has rejected a majority of the Japanese demands in sharp language. It has taken the position that its existing treaties with other nations make granting of the Japanese demands a flagrant violation of solemn pledges. Japan has been asked to modify these demands so that China's integrity will be respected. China holds the demand known as "article five" as an insult to her. This is a demand by Japan that China shall not grant any mining, railway or other industrial concessions to foreign powers without first consulting Japan. Granting such a demand, the Chinese government says would be in effect a surrender of China's sovereign rights to Japan.

It is on this very article that China is hopeful the various nations of the world will come to her relief. It violates the treaty obligations between China and the United States and also between China and Great Britain. President Quan Shi Kai has notified the various legations here that China has made material concessions to Japan and that the sending of an ultimatum is an attempt to force China to surrender her integrity before she can perfect an appeal for the assistance of other friendly nations. It is understood he takes the position that Japan is plainly determined to take what she wants and he desires to force her to do so in the expectation that the world powers will protest. The government would face a revolution should it grant the Japanese demands without a fight, but if Japan takes what she wants by force, the

administration will be much stronger than it now is.

Reports that the Japanese legation has been notified to be ready to leave Peking and to turn its affairs over to the British ambassador are current, but cannot be confirmed.

Conference is Held.

TOKIO, May 5.—The result of the conference between the cabinet and the elder statesmen will not be known until tomorrow. It is considered certain, however, that the ultimatum to China calls for consent to the modified Japanese demands within a short time—some of the newspapers say forty-eight hours. There is much dissatisfaction with the Chinese attitude, especially the demand that certain sections of Japanese suggestions, especially those referring to Kiao-Chau, be reduced to writing.

Reports that the foreign office has directed all consuls in China to be prepared for the withdrawal from the country of all Japanese, are not confirmed. They are uttered, however, from quarters that are very influential and carry much weight. It is known that there is the greatest activity at the war office and that General Count Terauchi, governor general of Korea has held a conference with the Japanese general staff.

England is Interested.

LONDON, May 5.—The Japanese situation loomed up extremely important this afternoon. Tokio reports that the Japanese ultimatum granted only twenty-four hours for China to reply. It is expected that the reply will be a refusal to meet the Japanese requirements. This would be followed, it is expected, by hostile action by Japan.

Freight rates jumped this afternoon on news. It was anticipated that steamers will be in demand as transports and there are not many available for charter. British officials are watching the situation very closely because of possibilities that are involved. The British-Japanese treaty contained no provision which would permit England to do more than advise Japan.

TAME SESSION OF THE TRIAL

Spectators Were Bored at Testimony Regarding Bookkeeping and Printing Contracts.

[By Bond P. Geddes, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 5.—Froth and foam of past and brewing political storms were up on the trial today. The morning session was devoted to the printing matters. Roosevelt's reappearance to give testimony excluded last week, being postponed until this afternoon. How the Albany Journal Co., Barnes' newspaper, was paid large commissions on state, city and county printing contracts by the J. B. Lyon Co., which performed the work, was stated by Manager Charles M. Winchester, of the latter.

He insisted there was no wrong in paying such commissions, stating it was a usual business custom. Winchester said he never knew of Barnes using his political influence to get public printing work for the Lyon Co., when Barnes was a stockholder in it.

That the Lyon company owned stock of Barnes' newspaper corporation was also developed. Since 1896, Winchester showed, the Barnes Co. had never gotten a contract for state, legislative or departmental printing. Complex and technical testimony regarding printing contracts and bookkeeping bored principals and spectators. It was a tame session.

With Roosevelt on the stand most of the afternoon, the defense admitted

ted it was impossible to conclude and rest its case before tomorrow.

Just before noon recess, the promised "sensational" of the new commission on the "Boss" Platt's flies between him and Roosevelt, blew up. Barnes' attorneys produced thirty-five new letters, most of them written while Roosevelt was president, but decided not to offer them as evidence. None were found with any political revelations in the libel suit.

Saloons are Open.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] DANVILLE, Ill., May 5.—Deciding to reopen their saloons in the face of the "dry" city council's refusal to issue them licenses, eighty applicants for saloons have deposited with the city clerk \$31,200 as license fees for the ensuing year and today the sign "beer now on sale" was flaunted from the windows of a saloon which had actually opened. On advice of attorneys, others are preparing to open in a few days. Attorneys for the saloon men claim that in the case of Prather versus People, the supreme court has held that when the license fee for a year is deposited in advance, it is mandatory upon the city council in wet territory to issue licenses.

BRITISH RETREAT.

BERLIN (via wireless through London) May 5.—The German war office report today declared that the British continue to retreat. It is stated the British losses have been very heavy and that a number of farms along the British front in Belgium have been captured.

In the southeastern theatre, it is declared that a third of the Russian line has been penetrated.

ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

LONDON, May 5.—Three more trawlers are victims today of a German submarine attack designed to destroy the trawler fleet in the two-fold hope of preventing use by the admiralty of the fishing fleet as auxiliaries for mine sweeping and to force the stoppage of all fishing. The three vessels today were the Westward Ho, recently used as a patrol boat; the Iolanthe and the Hero.

The crews of the three trawlers were permitted to take to the boats before they were sunk. All were safely landed at Hull today.

ONE TRAWLER ESCAPED.

GRIMSBY, England, May 5.—The trawler Collingwood on arriving here today reported that she had been chased by a German submarine, but escaped owing to her superior speed. Forty shots were fired at the Collingwood, but only one shell hit her, causing slight damage.

SEVEN TRAWLERS SUNK.

LONDON, May 5.—The German submarines are running amuck today among the North sea fishing fleet. Seven Hull and two Grimsby trawlers are reported to have been sunk yesterday and today.

The fact that the Germans have ordered the destruction of the entire North sea fishing fleet is admitted at the admiralty where there was displayed today copies of a German admiralty communiqué, issued from Berlin on April 17. It said: "The object of our aerial and submarine efforts must now be to sink a fishing fleet. As the English design the starvation of Germany as their chief objective, it is naturally our duty to interfere with England's food supply by all of the means in our command. The destruction of the fishing fleet would contribute to this plan in no small degree. The time for operation against this fleet is splendidly chosen, as the fish are now running well in the North sea."

CANADIAN LOSSES.

LONDON, May 5.—In the house of commons today, Under Secretary Tennant announced that the total casualties of the Canadian division are 232 officers and 6,024 men. The Princess Patricia's regiment alone lost twenty officers and 303 men.

WHOLE FLOCK SUNK.

LONDON, May 5.—Eleven trawlers of the North sea fishing fleet have been sunk in the North sea by a sea going German submarine with a facsimile of the iron cross painted on her conning tower. They are the Hector, Progress, Coquette, Iolanthe, Hero, Northwards and Bob White, of Hull, and the Ruby and three others whose identity has not yet been established from Grimsby. All of their crews are safe after an exciting experience in the open sea in small boats.

The fleet was fishing on Monday when suddenly the big German submarine appeared in their midst. Some of the trawlers managed to escape among them the Collingwood. The victims, however, were too slow to essay flight and lay to under orders from the commandant of the under-sea craft. They were given a short time to gather their belongings together and to take to the small boats. Then the trawlers were sunk. The crews of the three unnamed Grimsby craft were permitted to come up alongside of the submarine and were supplied with a quantity of black bread. They were picked up later by the trawler Leonard, according to the crew of the Ruby who were landed at Hartlepool today.

It is feared that other trawlers have been sunk, as the last seen of the hostile submarine, it was headed for the Aberdeen fishing fleet. Captain Henry Foot, of the Bob White said that when he was overhauled, he was in the act of picking up the crew of another trawler. He was given five minutes to abandon the ship and the German submarine took eighteen shots from her small gun to sink the trawler. He and his men floated thirteen hours before they were finally picked up by the trawler Ely.

ITALY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

LONDON, May 5.—All despatches from Rome bear evidences of the strictest censorship. They agree, however, that the situation is rapidly approaching a culmination. Premier Salandra has been assiduously devoting himself to the military and diplomatic preparations necessary for the carrying out of any purpose that may be decided on.

Count Goluchowski has reached Rome with Austria's latest reply to the Italian demands. The interventionist newspapers continue to declare Italy is about to join the allies.

WAS TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING

Fate of American Ship Gulf-Flight Which Went to Bottom, With Three Lives Lost.

FLYING AMERICAN FLAG

Chief Officer Smith of the Vessel Makes Statement as to Details of the Destruction of the Boat.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Gulf-Flight was torpedoed by a submarine without warning, as it followed in the wake of two British patrol boats, flying a large American ensign, according to a message received at the state department today from the offices of the owners, the Gulf Refining Company. The account rested on a statement from Chief Officer Smith of the Gulf-Flight and a consul whose name was given as Banfield, an error, it was believed, in cable transmission, since no such name appears in the consular list.

The Frye Case.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The latest American note to Germany on the case of the bark William P. Frye, sunk by the kaiser's raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was made public by the state department today.

The note was cabled to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin, April 28, and is supposed to have been delivered to the German foreign office May 1.

The Frye's destruction was referred to as "a violation of treaty obligations imposed upon the imperial government under existing treaty stipulations between the United States and Prussia."

The United States, it was continued, will not consider Germany's suggestion that the legality of the ship's capture and destruction, the claimant's standing, or the amount of indemnity to be paid, be submitted to a prize court.

The transfer of the whole matter to the German embassy in Washington for settlement was suggested.

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

PETROGRAD, May 5.—Desperate fighting, with Russian successes at most points, is reported from the battle line which now extends from Courland to the southern side of the Carpathians. The Germans, it is freely admitted, succeeded in forcing passage of the Donajec river in Galicia, but they have been held to their new position for three days and have suffered heavily from the Russian gun fire. The fighting all along the line from the Vistula to the Carpathians in Galicia has been of the see-saw variety first one side and then the other gaining an advantage. The Germans have been strongly reinforced with artillery and have been prodigal in their fire. Despite this fact, however, it is claimed that only a very few of Russian front line trenches have been ceded and they simply because it would have meant annihilation to try to defend them. In the region between Tuchow and Biecz, the Austrian forces have been almost entirely replaced by Germans, according to the reports to the general staff. The fighting has passed and repeated over the same territory and was still continuing today.

In the direction of Strij in the region of Golovetzka, one hill changed hands three times, but at last account was still in the hands of the Russians. In the fighting 1,200 prisoners and five officers, with three rapid fire guns were captured at Golovetzka; 700 prisoners near Biecz and 300 along the river Switz. Libau and Mitau have again been attacked by the Germans, but are held by the Russians. Along the left bank of the Niemen and on the left bank of the Vistula, the Germans were reported today to be renewing their attacks. Fighting is also

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GERMANY

[By Karl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

BERLIN, May 5 (Via the Hague and London).—Germany today was more confident than ever before that all efforts of her enemies to crush her must prove in vain. With a three-fold offensive—in Flanders, in Galicia and in northwest Russia being successfully prosecuted, there was a spirit of enthusiasm displayed here today in both military and civilian circles that exceeded even the stirring days immediately following the outbreak of the war.

Flags are flying everywhere today, the imperial standards of Germany and Austria predominating, although there is a goodly showing of the Turkish present. Bands are playing as regiments after regiments pass through the city for the front. The troops are first fighting line men whose units are now complete and they are plainly chafing to get into action. Through Wilhelmstrasse the soldiers move, their hats and guns decorated with fragrant flowers and with mothers, sisters and sweethearts clinging to and encouraging them.

The reports from both the east and west fronts agree that the German offensive is not only developing, but that already surprising gains have been made. It is declared that the German line around Ypres has now closed in so that the city, the British army base, is partly encircled and the German fire is expected soon to make it untenable. In addition, ground is being gained in the Argonne, between the Meuse and Moselle, and in Alsace. While details of the fighting are withheld for strategic reasons, it is said at the war office that important announcements may soon be looked for. In Galicia, the Germans continue to press back the Russians and announce that the attempted invasion of Hungary has proven abortive, is expected soon. The invasion of the Baltic provinces is being pressed and enormous quantities of grain and other food-stuffs have been captured.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

BERLIN, (via wireless to the United Press through Sayville, L. I.), May 5.—Distinct gains by the Germans in the eastern and western theatres of war are reported by the war office today as follows:

"The English have been driven back with heavy losses toward Teledont east of Ypres. The farms of Van Heule, Elsternest, Hetpappotte and the park of Herenthage have been captured by the Germans."

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle several French attacks have broken down and we have taken 760 prisoners."

"Russian attacks along the Rosinsky-Kalvary-Augustow line have failed and we took 500 prisoners. In the southeastern theatre of war, the Austro-German troops have broken through the third fortified Russian position. The Russians are evacuating their positions in the Carpathian for east southwest of Dukla pass. Already more than 30,000 prisoners have been counted."

FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

PARIS, May 5.—The fighting for possession of the positions dominated by Ypres, continues without let up night and day. Artillery and infantry encounters follow each other and both sides are being heavily reinforced. The allied line has now straightened out, the war office says, and all of the new positions are being well maintained.

The Germans have brought up a new force which has attempted to break through the southern part of the British lines.

In a night attack last night, the Germans were repulsed with very heavy losses and it is stated that as they were being repulsed they were caught the Germans on their flank, killing and wounding many of them.

Today's official communiqué says:

"The battle of Ypres continues with heavily reinforced German legions being hurled against the British positions in front of that city. An attack delivered against the British lines by the Germans last night, broke down with heavy losses. After the Germans had been repulsed they were taken on the flank by a cross fire from the French artillery which had been sent to support the British and serious losses were inflicted."

Big Damages.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 5.—Sixty-five thousand dollars was today awarded Mrs. Lucy Harrod in her action against J. H. Maddox, a wealthy Pine Bluff planter, whose automobile she charged ran down and killed her husband Judge J. H. Harrod.

MRS. CARMAN WINS POINT FROM PROSECUTION WITNESS

Testimony Turned in Her Favor Greatly Disturbed State's Attorney Who Placed Witness on the Stand Today.

SAW A MAN IN FRONT OF THE WINDOW

Next Door Neighbor Who Heard the Shot Fired, Told Nothing Which Would Incriminate Woman Charged With Murder.

[By N. C. Parke, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

MINEOLA, L. I., May 5.—Mrs. Florence Carman's counsel scored a smashing victory in their first real clash with the state's attorneys today. Mrs. May I. Black, introduced by District Attorney Smith as a surprise witness, unexpectedly gave testimony that is regarded as being highly helpful to the defense.

Smith was plainly disconcerted by the entirely unexpected blow his case received at the outset. Mrs. Carman's counsel was jubilant. The Freeport physician's wife, who entered court today a trifle paler than at any time this week, was visibly elated. She turned to her husband and daughter, her face wreathed in smiles as Mrs. Black's cross examination was completed.

Mrs. Black testified that she lived directly west and adjoining the Carman home in Freeport on June 30, last, when Mrs. Louise Bailey was shot to death there. She said after dinner on that night she and her two daughters went out on the front porch. She placed the time at shortly before 8 o'clock. It was still light.

Suddenly she heard a crashing of glass, followed by what she thought was an explosion. They came from the direction of the Carman home. She arose and walked around her porch to where she could see the Carman home. She saw no one running through the yard.

Then she walked down into the yard and over to a tree directly opposite the Carman home. In front of the windows of Dr. Carman's office, she said she saw a man standing. She described him as being of medium height and wearing a slouch hat.

District Attorney Smith at once

sought to show that the man she saw was George Golder, who it was brought out at the first trial, was in Dr. Carman's office when Mrs. Bailey was killed. Mrs. Black said that she could not identify the man if she saw him again.

On cross examination, Mrs. Black said she didn't know what became of the man. She admitted that bushes which grew between where she was standing when she saw the man, and the Carman house, might have hidden him if he had run through the yard.

Witnesses proceeding Mrs. Black on the stand were Coroner Norton and a policeman, both of whom testified regarding the time the murder was reported. Norton also gave evidence concerning the screen on the window through which the fatal shot was fired, saying the hook on it was not bent or broken, indicating that the murderer was familiar with the working of the screen and unhooked it.

The state failed in its attempt to prove that the man Mrs. Black saw was Golder. Smith placed Golder on the stand. He told of going to the Carman home on the night of the murder to get some medicine. He was in the waiting room when he heard a shot. He walked outside by Dr. Carman's window. But he stated positively that he wore a straw hat. Mrs. Black had testified the man she saw wore a soft hat. The prosecution suffered another setback when Smith tried to have Golder repeat the statement he was said to have made at the coroner's inquest—that he saw Mrs. Carman, shortly before the fatal shot was fired, pass from the dining room into the kitchen. Golder could-

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What the War Moves Mean

By J. W. T. Mason, Former European Manager of the United Press.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

NEW YORK, May 5.—(11 a. m.)—Great Britain intends to curtail her recruiting, and an unlimited supply of Englishmen will not be sent to the front to be killed or maimed after the continental fashion.

This sudden change in the British attitude toward the war was announced in somewhat more diplomatic language by Lloyd-George last night in the house of commons. The chancellor of the exchequer said there were three parts England could play in the war; she could keep command of the seas; she could maintain a great army on a continental scale and she could bear the burden of financing the allies. The first and third of these things England was doing, but the second could be done only within certain limits. Great Britain has raised an enormous army, the chancellor pointed out, but the time had come to discriminate in recruiting.

The inference to be drawn from this speech is unmistakable. England believes that since her warships are playing so important a part in the conflict by keeping the seas open to the allies, and since British gold far more than the gold of any other of the allied nations is paying for the war, the allies must not count on England submitting to the slaughter of all her males, as well.

England is primarily a naval and financial nation; France and Russia are military powers; therefore let each of the allies do what it can best and what its past preparations warrant it in undertaking. This is the logic of Mr. Lloyd-George's statement, carefully veiled under the name of "discrimination" in recruiting.

If the army England already has raised, is not sufficient to overwhelm Germany, a second expedition of similar strength will not be forthcoming. If the war is to be a long one, the British navy must be accepted as England's further contribution to victory. Command of the seas, said Lloyd-George, is essential to the allies' ultimate success, "especially if the war is prolonged."

No more momentous announcement concerning the conduct of the war has been made since hostilities began. It seems probable the British government has reached the conclusion that Germany cannot be overwhelmed by a long campaign except at a price in casualties which England for her part is not prepared to pay. This conclusion is far from meaning that Great Britain has given up the struggle. Such an interpretation would be ludicrously wrong.

It appears, though, as if the military authorities had decided a permanent deadlock is inevitable in France and Flanders; and offensives destined to break through the line and win major victories are not likely to succeed. Otherwise there would be no limitation at this time to British recruiting.

But although a deadlock may end the land campaign, the British navy will still continue to hold Germany over-seas trade at its mercy. Nothing can prevent that. Lloyd-George is right in declaring command of the seas is essential to the allies' ultimate success. So, a deadlock on land still makes it imperative for Germany to ransom her captured commerce and her captured colonies. This fact now seems to be publicly recognized by the British chancellor of the exchequer as the way victory must come.