

UNLAWFUL ACTS CEASE AT ONCE

President's Strong Demand Upon German Government

SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA

The Culmination of Series of Events Which Has Distressed and Amazed United States—Rights of American Citizens Cannot Be Abbreviated—Sacred Principles of Justice and Humanity Violated by Use of Submarines Against Merchantmen

President Wilson's note to Germany protesting against the loss of American lives and violation of American rights on the sea as a result of Germany's submarine warfare was presented by Ambassador Gerard to the German foreign office at Berlin.

The note demands that Germany end her submarine warfare so far as American lives and property are concerned and contains this unmistakable threat of action should the demands go unheeded:

"The Imperial German government will not expect the government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

The phase of the note which is believed most likely to create a serious issue with the German government is that part in which the president states that the entire submarine campaign of Germany against its enemies' commerce ships is objectionable. President Wilson's note says:

The government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the Imperial German government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity, which all modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her; and, if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts, it is understood the Imperial German government frankly admits. We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received.

Manifestly submarines cannot be used against merchantmen as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

The note begins with the following statement:

In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship Lusitania on May 7, 1915, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the government of the United States and the Imperial German government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leach C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel Guilfoyle by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death, and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amazement.

DENIAL BY BOSTON POLICE

Man Who Was Hanged Declared They Profited by Deeds of Outlaws

Members of the Boston police department denied the statement of Peter Krakus, hanged for murder at Wilmington, Del., that Boston and New York policemen profited by the outlawry of a gang of thugs.

Krakus, who was hanged for the murder of a Wilmington policeman last March, declared on the scaffold that he was a member of a gang to which New York and Boston policemen belonged.

JAMES W. GERARD.

American Ambassador
In Berlin, Who Handles
The Delicate Situations.



Photo by American Press Association.

NEW YORK LABOR WARS

Criminal Band Leaders Confess Crimes to District Attorney

The stories which frightened band leaders are daily telling Assistant Attorney Breckenridge at New York as a result of the confession of "Dopey Benny" Fein are fast developing into a recital of professional terrorizing that has forced Fein's story into practical insignificance.

The throwing of bombs and the blinding of highly paid workers with sulphuric acid in the fierce labor wars of the past few years are only some of the things learned about through the new confessions.

The investigators learned that Fein with his hoarded \$10,000 a year in earnings was as nothing compared to other leaders willing to take more desperate chances and consequently capable of demanding higher prices. These were the men who conducted their operations in such a way as to throw suspicion toward the Black Hand and other such organizations.

CAPTAIN BRACKETT DEAD

Was Dean of Fishermen and Originator of Swampscott Dory

Captain Theophilus W. Brackett, 95, oldest active fisherman in the country and inventor of the famous Swampscott dory, died at his home at Swampscott, Mass.

Brackett was born in Wellfleet and had always gained his living from the sea. His outdoor life, though full of hardship, has kept him in the pink of physical condition. He followed his vocation until a short time ago and made regular trips to the fishing grounds.

It was his boast that he was better able to withstand rough weather than many men of half his years. It was said of him that he had pulled more fish from the sea than any man in the world.

QUARRIES RESUME WORK

Increase in Wages For Four Thousand Men in Vermont

Granite cutting plants in the vicinity of Barre, Vt., which have been idle since March 1 on account of differences between manufacturers and employees over wages and working conditions, reopened.

Nearly 4000 men will return to work during the next few days under a new five-year working agreement, which was signed Saturday night by manufacturers and union representatives. The agreement provides for an increase in wages on a graduated scale.

UNION OFFICIALS FREED

Cases Against Members of Miners' Federation Are Dropped

A nolle prosequi was entered at Calumet, Mich., in the cases against President Moyer and thirty-seven other officials of the Western Federation of Miners, indicted on charges of conspiracy by the Houghton county grand jury a year ago.

The indictment was the result of alleged acts of violence said to have been committed at the direction of the defendants during the copper strike.

Rockefeller Wins Big Suit

John D. Rockefeller won his injunction suit to restrain Cuyahoga county, O., from collecting taxes on \$11,000,000 worth of intangible property. Federal Judge Clark granted the injunction.

ONLY SEEKS TO AID HUMANITY

President Declares America Asks Nothing For Herself

NO THREAT HAS BEEN MADE

Navy Ready to Cope With Responsibilities In Behalf of Great Moral Principles—Mightiest Armada Ever Assembled in American Port Reviewed by the Chief Executive

Voicing his and the nation's pride in the navy and its readiness to face and cope with responsibilities, President Wilson delivered a patriotic address at the civic banquet in his honor at New York in connection with the review of the Atlantic fleet.

"The interesting and inspiring thing about America is that she asks nothing for herself except what she has a right to ask for humanity," said the president. "We want no nation's property; we question no nation's honor."

"We stand for that for which every nation should wish to stand. When I think of the flag, the only touch of color about the fleet, it seems to me I see alternate strips of parchment on which are written right and justice; strips of blood spilt for maintaining these rights, and in the corner a strip of blue serene.

"The mission of America is the only thing a soldier or sailor should think about. He has nothing to do with her policy. He stands and waits to do the thing which the nation desires.

"America sometimes seems to forget her program, or rather those who represent her do, but the people never forget. Their real affection and force is for the ideals that men embody."

"When a crisis comes in this country, it is as if you put your hands on the pulse of a dynamo.

"This spirit now broods over the river. No threat is lifted against any man or any nation. This is just evidence that the force of America is lifted for great moral principles. There is nothing else for which she will contend."

Standing on the reviewing platform, before the public library, President Wilson, as a preliminary to the naval review, saw 6000 fighting men from the fleet and the New York naval militia pass before him in the rain, while hundreds of thousands of people lined the streets.

On the way to the reviewing platform the president rode between thousands of persons lining the sidewalks, who cheered and roared a noisy welcome. The presidential party traveled at a brisk pace through the street, trailed by three automobiles of secret service men and a detachment of detectives from police headquarters. Seldom before had such precautions been taken to guard a president in New York city.

When the president arrived at the reviewing stand he found the Seventh regiment, New York national guard, drawn up at salute. The block in which the stand stood was roped off from the public.

In the middle of the afternoon the presidential yacht Mayflower weighed anchor for the naval review. A mighty armada of battleships, destroyers, submarines and auxiliary craft, the nation's bulwark in case of war, swung at anchor in the Hudson.

The most powerful array of fighting ships ever assembled in an American port, sixty-four in all, they stretched for four miles in a double line of gray, but touched with gay colors where pennants and ensigns streamed from fighting top and mast-head.

Each battleship thundered out the presidential salute of twenty-one guns when the Mayflower, with the president on the bridge, passed them. The naval review was on the program as the chief ceremonial feature of the ten days' visit.

ON CHARGE OF MURDER

Miss McCluskey Held For Causing Death of Sheriff Hadfield

Miss Catherine McCluskey was arraigned at Fall River, Mass., on a charge of murdering Deputy Sheriff Hadfield and was held without bail for a hearing.

Through her counsel the defendant entered a plea of not guilty.

Hadfield was shot and killed while attempting to enter Miss McCluskey's home to serve a writ committing her to an insane asylum.

Bread Bill Becomes Law

Governor Walsh of Massachusetts signed the "pure bread" bill over which the legislature wrangled for weeks. The bill, for the first time in the history of the commonwealth, establishes a standard for bread.

REBELS WIN SHORT BUT SHARP BATTLE

Peace Restored in Portugal Under New Government

After two days of anarchy and fiercest rioting, Portugal is nearly normal. The garrisons in Santarem and several other cities surrendered to the revolutionary forces.

Manoel Arriaga, president of the republic, has gone to a suburb of Lisbon, escorted by a cavalry brigade. An official announcement says Arriaga has agreed to sign the nominations of the new cabinet and that he left the capital of his own volition.

More than 100 persons were killed and about 400 wounded in the two street fights in Lisbon alone. The casualties in Oporto, Santarem and other cities were very heavy.

The success of the revolutionary movement was due to the revolt of part of the Portuguese army garrisoned in the capital.

TRANSYLVANIA IS SAFE

Skipper Makes Port in Scotland Instead of Liverpool

The Anchor line steamship Transylvania arrived at Greenock, a port on the Clyde, on Monday, thus dispelling all fears for her safety.

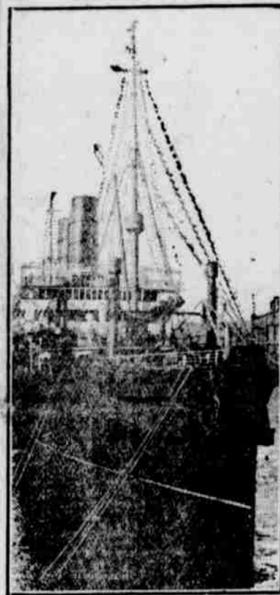


Photo by American Press Association.

THE TRANSYLVANIA

The passengers had a nerve-racking trip, but sighted no submarines. Captain Black, in order to avoid danger of torpedoes, took the course to the north of Ireland making for Glasgow instead of Liverpool as is usual.

The ship's cargo was frankly munitions of war and no secret was made of this when she left New York. It has been Germany's claim from the start that she has the right to sink ships carrying such cargoes, regardless of whether her passengers are non-combatants.

ARMORY CLOSELY GUARDED

Fear of Possible Isolated Attack Upon Big Plant at Springfield

Additional guards have been stationed about the Springfield, Mass., armory grounds as a precaution against a possible isolated attack upon the arsenal and factory buildings.

The main entrance to the grounds was ordered closed to private citizens at 6:30 o'clock each night. The usual evening closing hour is 11:30 o'clock.

While the officials do not anticipate any trouble from outside sources, it was thought advisable to take some measures to protect the property against the designs of some "crank," who might attempt to work damage on the buildings.

MAY LAWN PARTY

Given by Y. W. C. A. of Burr and Burton

The Young Women's Christian Association of the Seminary announces a May Party to be given on Tuesday, May 25, from 4 to 6 o'clock. Miss Annie L. Battie has very generously contributed the use of her grounds for the occasion. The party will be given on the north lawn of Miss Battie's home.

The program includes a May pole dance and many novel features. It promises a delightful afternoon to all who attend. Music will be furnished by the Bennett Orchestra. Candy and ice cream will be on sale. The proceeds will be used in sending delegates to the Y. W. C. A. summer conference at Altamont, N. Y.

Watch the posters for further details of the May Party.

THINK WAR IS NOW CERTAINTY

Enthusiasm of People of Italy Knows No Bounds

ALL CLASSES ARE REJOICING

Rome Witnesses Greatest Demonstration Since Days of Revolution,

While Similar Mood Prevails in Other Cities—French Troops Deliver Heavy Blows Against Germans—Russians Deny Decisive Defeat,

While Germany and Austria Claim They Are Pursuing Enemy—Kurds and Turks Massacre Armenians

News that the Salandra cabinet is to be retained has swept over Italy and united all factions in a great cry for war.

A demonstration such as Rome has not seen since the days of the revolution lasted throughout the night. Contrary to former practices, there was no effort by the police or military to stop the popular enthusiasm, and the crowds surged through the city, acting very much as if war had been declared already and victory were being celebrated.

The same thing has occurred throughout the country. The one call is for Salandra, the war advocate, and for his ministers. The fact that King Victor Emmanuel has at last accepted Salandra is taken as proof that he has come at last to favor intervention and has given his consent to mobilization. Momentous events are expected momentarily.

When it became known that the cabinet was to meet for the first time since its resignation was handed to the king, the people made up their minds that war was at last a certainty and began a demonstration.

All Classes For War

Practically a third of Rome's population, 800,000 citizens of all classes, ranging from noblemen to peasantry and laborers, and even including priests, assembled in the Piazza Republico. Everyone wore the tri-color.

Very soon a movement was made toward the Quirinal and the entire throng fell in, with bands playing and flags flying. As the mobs crossed the principal streets they were showered with flowers from crowded windows and balconies. Mingled with the Italian flags were the emblems of France, England and Belgium.

The enthusiasm knew no bounds, and along the entire line of march the men and women joined in singing national anthems, interspersed with cries of "Long live the king," "Long live Trent and Trieste," and with an almost continual shouting of "War, war, war."

All troops were withdrawn from the streets, and guards were left only at the German and Austrian embassies and consulates. The occasional soldiers sighted by the crowd were cheered and cheered again. The officers shouted for the citizens, and in the general enthusiasm men threw their arms around each other's neck and kissed, after the Italian custom.

No Germans or Austrians were assaulted throughout the demonstration, which in reality was nothing more nor less than a bubbling over of patriotic good feeling at the prospect of immediate war.

Hard Fighting in West

After the successful onslaught of the French on the German lines in northern France the present seven-day period seems likely to witness a British effort in emulation.

At all events, the English have already made a start in that direction, with the dislodgment of the Germans from their positions over a two-mile front and a depth of half that distance. The point selected for the attack by the British lies just to the northwest of La Bassee, between Tichebourg l'Avoue and Festubert.

Meanwhile the French have not been idle, but have cleared up the remainder of the ground to the north of Arras in the operation known as "consolidating" their system of trenches on the ground already won.

Further to the east, in the Champagne region, the Germans are stated to have received a severe local repulse. Attacking at Ville sur Tourbe, they at first succeeded in penetrating a portion of the French lines, following the exploding of a mine. But two strong French counter-attacks accounted for the force of eight companies engaged in the assault almost to a man, the Germans losing 1000 dead and leaving some 300 prisoners behind them.

Claims Do Not Agree

A Russian official dispatch, delayed in transmission, still insists that there has been no decisive defeat of the czar's forces in the southeastern theatre of war.

It is stated that although the con-

centration of great numbers of German and Austrian forces compelled the Russians to withdraw to the east of the San in central Galicia, the Russian front has been broken at no point, and that constant counter-attacks during the retirement inflicted enormous losses on the enemy. A serious reverse for the Austrian army further to the east is also chronicled, it being stated that the foe has been forced back across the Pruth river with a loss of 30,000 prisoners.

Meanwhile Berlin and Vienna are still claiming a continuation of the "pursuit" of the fleeing Russians, not only in western and southern Galicia, but in southern Poland as well. It is stated that in the latter region the Teuton troops have cleared out the Russian defenders in the entire district between the lower Pilica and the Vistula.

The further claim is made that the Austro-German forces are advancing to the northward on Perysl from the Carpathians. It is conceded, however, that the Russians are offering resistance on the lower San.

Massacre of Armenians

The Russian consul in Van reports the wholesale massacre of Armenians by Kurds and Turks, the number killed being in excess of 5000.

News dispatches from Persia, Armenia and Transcaucasia, in Russia, have set forth for several weeks that the position of the Armenians in Turkey as well as in northwestern Persia was one of grave danger, but no message has conveyed any indication of such extensive massacres as does this report to London. If it is true, the Armenian situation has entered upon a period which threatens to rival the conditions of 1895.

The city of Van numbers 30,000 inhabitants. It is the seat of an important American mission and the missionaries have taken an active part in the protection of Armenians from Turkish and Kurdish attacks.

Terrible massacres of Armenians in 1895 resulted in international action for enforcement of reforms. Something like 15,000 people were killed in two months. A London Times dispatch from the vicinity says that as a result of these new massacres the Armenians have risen in revolt.

MANCHESTER DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE

Report for the Year Ending April 6th, 1915

From April 6, 1914 to April 6, 1915, Miss Bachelder has attended cases as follows:

Medical cases, 62; 267 visits.
Obstetrical cases, 20; 82 visits.
Surgical cases, 18; 123 visits.
Total number of nursing calls, 472.
Total number other than nursing calls, 77.

Total all visits, 549.
Total number patients, 84.
Total number calls from physicians, 100.
Total number night calls, 69.
All night visits, 24.
Total number Sunday calls, 64.
Assisting undertaker when not on case, 2.

Physicians responded to:

Dr. Wyman.
Dr. Trull.
Dr. Kelley.
Dr. Hemenway.
Dr. Calahan.
Dr. Campbell.
Dr. Liddle.
Dr. Russell.
Dr. Reichling.

Financial Statement

From collectors	\$694.50
Voluntary contributions	13.25
B. C. V. Imp. Assn. for printing	21.25
Proceeds town meeting lunch	23.00
Proceeds from supper at Depot	36.00
Nursing fees paid in	235.18
	\$1,023.18

Expenditures

Salary of nurse, April 6, 1914, to April 6, 1915	\$960.00
Traveling expenses	7.00
Nursing supplies	15.62
Printing	21.25
Bal. on hand Apr. 6, 1915	19.31

\$1,023.18

In addition to the balance of \$19.31 the nursing fees for April are due and some other fees, part of which are probably not collectible.

Britain Urged China to Yield

One of the leading Chinese newspapers asserts that China's acceptance of Japan's ultimatum was due entirely to British mediation.

Jump in Hub's Death Rate

Boston, May 17.—Fifty-eight more people died in this city during the past week than during the corresponding period last year. There were 222 deaths, as against 182 for 1914.

Germany's African Capital Moved

Following the capture of Windhoek by the British, the capital of German Southwest Africa was removed to Grootfontein.