

DIGEST OF WORLD'S IMPORTANT NEWS

EPITOME OF THE BIG HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

TO BE READ AT A GLANCE

Items, Both Foreign and Domestic, That Have Interest for Busy Readers, Arranged and Classified for Their Convenience.

European War News

Thirty thousand Russian soldiers, 22 cannon and 64 machine guns were captured in the battle of West Galicia, according to official statements given out in Vienna and Berlin. Petrograd admits that the Austro-German armies crossed the Dunajec river in Galicia.

In a dispatch from Athens received by the London Exchange Telegraph company the declaration is made that the fall of Smyrna has entered fresh negotiations with the allies for the surrender of the town.

It is officially announced at Berlin that a German airship dropped bombs on several English submarines in the North sea. One submarine was sunk.

Three more British boats, two trawlers and a steamer, have been torpedoed by German submarines in the North sea. Six lives were lost.

Five towns taken by the Germans in their latest offensive in the western theater of war are Zovencote, Zonnebeke, Westhoek, Polygonwijd and Nonneboschen.

The American oil tank steamer Gulf-light, which was torpedoed off the Scilly islands, was attacked without warning by a submerged submarine, according to Second Officer Paul Bower of the Gulf-light, whose home is in Chicago and who arrived at Plymouth, England, with thirty-two members of the crew.

News of the sinking of seven more vessels by German war craft was received in London. The Norwegian steamers were torpedoed and sunk in the North sea by submarines and a Swedish steamer met with the same fate, also in the North sea. In addition two British trawlers were destroyed by submarines.

The official statement of the war office at Berlin that the Germans have broken through the Russian front in western Galicia, capturing the Russians across the Dunajec, has caused a great outburst of jubilation in Berlin. The city is decorated and noisy crowds fill the streets.

Direct information from the German embassy at Rome confirms the report that negotiations between Austria and Italy have been broken off. The excitement in the city is growing. Premier Salandra unexpectedly called a meeting of the cabinet. It was announced that, "owing to the international situation," the king and his ministers would not attend the Quarto celebration.

Word was received at Amsterdam that Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia visited Antwerp and inspected the German defenses there, after which they returned to Luxembourg.

Domestic

Theodore Roosevelt again went on the witness stand in the supreme court at Syracuse, N. Y., after many witnesses, including a son and also a former secretary of the late Thomas C. Platt and Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, had testified in his behalf.

Farm dwellings and barns were leveled and several persons received severe injuries when a tornado touched near Grand View, Ia.

Secretary Bryan declared in an address under auspices of the National Abolitionists' union at New York that the European war had developed that even patriotism was no match for the appetite which alcohol cultivates in its victims.

Fifty thousand or more head of sheep, valued at about \$400,000, perished in a snow and wind storm in northeastern Oregon.

The jury returned a verdict at Trinidad, Colo., pronouncing John R. Lawson, labor leader, guilty of murder in the first degree, fixing penalty at life imprisonment, for the killing of John Nimmo, a deputy sheriff, in a battle with strikers October 25, 1913.

Two lives were lost in a fire that destroyed a shed on the North Riverside road near Purdue university.

Eighteen hundred bridge and structural iron workers went on strike at Chicago. Refused raise in wages.

John J. Slomski, private banker at Chicago, was shot in a daylight hold-up of his bank by five young auto bandits and died shortly afterward. The robbers seized \$83 from a depositor and escaped.

With what is said to be the largest list of passengers that ever crossed the Pacific ocean and with a cargo valued at \$4,000,000, the Pacific mail liner Manchuria reached port at San Francisco from the Orient. Among the 740 passengers were 48 of the cabin passengers of the liner Minnesota, wrecked in the Sea of Japan.

The Missouri supreme court at Jefferson City, Mo., overruled the motion for a rehearing in the case of the state against several packing firms on a charge of violating the state antitrust laws. In the original suit the packers were fined \$25,000 each, and this decision they have sought to have set aside.

The retail dry goods firm of W. H. Albrecht & Co. of Terre Haute has filed a petition in bankruptcy, listing liabilities of \$75,000 and assets of \$55,000.

The board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, in session at Des Moines, Ia., accepted the overture of church unity made by the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Danville, Ill., was voted dry by the city council for the first time in the history of the city. Seventy-three saloons were put out of business.

The senate of the Wisconsin legislature passed for the second time the anti-tipping bill, which had been vetoed by the governor.

Washington

Robert T. Lincoln, chairman of the board of the Pullman company, testified before the United States industrial committee at Washington that the company's capital stock was \$120,000,000 and eight per cent interest has been paid annually since 1900. He said that the wages of porters should be more than \$27.50 a month.

The empress of Germany expressed her appreciation of the American Red Cross work in behalf of Germany, sending her message through the German ambassador, who sent a letter to Miss Mabel T. Boardman, at Red Cross headquarters at Washington.

President Wilson, Secretary of State Bryan and the international law experts of the department at Washington have decided to suspend judgment in the case of the American tank ship Gulf-light, which was torpedoed off Scilly island, with the death of Captain Alfred Gunter and two sailors.

A total of 142 foreign-built vessels of 500,705 gross tons have taken advantage of the ship registry law of last August to register at Washington as vessels of the United States and engage in foreign trade under an American flag. The value of these vessels is \$32,000,000.

Postmaster General Burleson announced at Washington that mail facilities would be extended to 1,000,000 new rural patrons before July 1, through readjustment without increasing the present cost of service. Motor vehicle service will be inaugurated at postal centers.

Having enacted his role as godfather to "Baby" Sayre, President Wilson returned from Springfield, Mass., to the White House. The new name for the baby is Francis Woodrow Sayre, sharing the name of his distinguished grandparent.

General improvement in business conditions, with "returning confidence," is announced in the federal reserve board's digest of reports at Washington of agents in the 12 reserve districts into which the country is divided.

Mexican Revolt

Jack Mayes of San Francisco was killed at Aguas Calientes in making a test flight of one of the aeroplanes purchased for the Villa army.

Personal

Thomas A. Edison has been voted the American who has done the most to benefit mankind and is to receive the civic forum medal of honor for distinguished public service.

Foreign

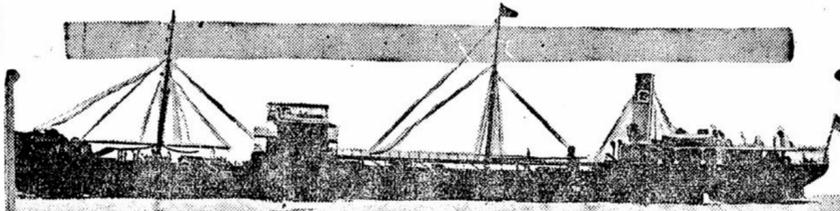
Fire destroyed the palace of justice at Madrid, Spain. Judge Aranda perished while endeavoring to save the court records. Many firemen were injured.

The correspondent of the London Central News at Tokyo cables: "I learn that the cabinet in special session has decided to send an ultimatum to China. The ultimatum will accord a brief time limit for China's compliance with the Japanese demands." Military preparations are being made by the Chinese government for the defense of Peking.

Canada has stopped the shipment of grain from that country and the closest restrictions will be enforced. Exports cannot leave Canada for the United Kingdom or the United States unless specified consignees are named; nor to any foreign country unless under Ottawa permit.

China has replied to the Japanese demands in a note which, while complying with some of the demands, definitely refuses to accede to others, including the most important, embodied in what is known as group 5.

AMERICAN SHIP BLOWN UP BY GERMANS



American tank steamer Gulf-light, which was blown up by a German torpedo or mine off the Scilly islands. Below, at the left, is its commander, Capt. Alfred Gunter, who died of heart failure; at the right, Charles C. Short of Chicago, wireless operator, who jumped overboard and was drowned.

CARRIED AMERICAN FLAG WHEN STRUCK

GULFLIGHT BORE STARS AND STRIPES AT TIME OF DISASTER.

THREE EXPLANATIONS OPEN

Washington Looks for Pacific Settlement of Case—Aid Expected From German Government in Making American Position Easier.

Washington, May 7.—From the owners of the Gulf-light, torpedoed off the Scilly islands, comes the information, addressed to the Department of State, at Washington, that the ship carried the American flag.

This leaves three possible explanations open to the Germans for the destruction of the American ship:

First.—That the captain of the submarine was mistaken as to the identity of the vessel.

Second.—That he assumed the American flag was being misused to cover the real identity of the ship.

Third.—That in view of the warning given by the German government, no vessel has a right to assume safety in the published war zone.

Friendly Settlement Likely.

So far as developments here are concerned, every indication points to a pacific settlement of all the cases in point and that Washington will confine itself to its usual program of writings notes and making protests.

Aid is expected from the German government in making the American position easier.

If a more drastic policy is adopted it will mean that the President has yielded to advisers in the State Department, not Secretary Bryan, and that the entire administration policy relative to foreign relations is changed.

Pacificism is expected to prevail.

If Germany disclaims knowledge of the identity of the submarine which fired on the Gulf-light, the administration will be puzzled to say differently, should it wish to do so.

It is generally admitted that the German advertisement warning Americans to avoid the war zone has a tendency to place the burden of proof on the German government, but the administration may not look at it that way.

The general expectation is that the administration will find a loophole out of the present difficulty.

Liberty Bell is Repaired.

Philadelphia, May 6.—The clapper which had hung inside the liberty bell for 162 years has been removed and a "spider" of structural steel inserted on the inside of the relic.

The "spider," or steel skeleton, stretches its six metal fingers down underneath the bell and at equally distant points around the clipped edges, clasps them tightly so that the crack in it may be prevented, if possible, from growing further.

MAID ALLEGES BRIBERY OFFER

DECLARES DETECTIVE WANTED HER TO CHANGE STORY.

WILL FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Chief Counsel for Defense Declares He Will Fight Case to Finish—Had Confidently Expected Acquittal or Disagreement.

Trinidad, Colo., May 5.—John R. Lawson, noted labor leader, has been condemned to spend the remainder of his life at hard labor in the Colorado penitentiary. He was found guilty of first degree murder in connection with the death of John Nimmo, a deputy sheriff killed in a strike battle Oct. 25, 1913.

Under the Colorado statute making it the duty of the judge to fix the penalty at death or life imprisonment the jury in the district court fixed the milder punishment.

Lawson sat immovable as the jury filed in the courtroom. There was only a sprinkling of spectators. Judge Granby Hillyer had announced lunch recess until 2 o'clock and it was not quite that hour when the jury reported.

Judge Hillyer glanced at the verdict submitted by the jury and then handed it back to the clerk. The clerk read aloud:

Murder in First Degree.

"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree and fix the penalty at life imprisonment."

Lawson did not move. A slight smile played over his features. There was silence for a few moments, then Horace N. Hawkins, chief counsel for the defense, asked that the jury be polled.

As the clerk read the names, each man assented to the verdict. Then there was brief legal formalities and the crowd filtered out the door.

Thirty days were given to file a motion for a new trial and Lawson was released temporarily in custody of his counsel.

Judge Hillyer later announced that the labor leader would be released on \$20,000 bond pending action on his motion for a new trial. The bond was arranged for at a conference between Judge Hillyer and Horace N. Hawkins, chief counsel for the defense.

Fights for Workingmen.

Seated at his lawyer's table after the verdict, John R. Lawson talked calmly of the outcome of his fight for life and liberty.

"They may get me, but they can't defeat the cause of labor," Lawson said. "I'm not worrying about myself—it's the fight I have been making for the workingmen that I am interested in and that will go ahead just as before. Even for me, it's a long way to the penitentiary. My attorneys will not give up until everything possible has been done to save me."

Lawson and his counsel had confidently expected an acquittal or at most a disagreement.

"Ripper" Threatens Another Murder.

New York, May 7.—The letter-writing murderer who killed 5-year-old Eleanor Cohn and 4-year-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 at the time the little victim's body was about to be buried. Mrs. Murray read one paragraph and collapsed. The murder of the boy, on May 3, was preceded by a similar threat contained in a letter.

FIND LABOR LEADER GUILTY OF MURDER

JURY CONVICTS JOHN R. LAWSON—PENALTY IS LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

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CHINA MUST YIELD, WARNING OF JAPAN

TOKIO GOVERNMENT WILL ACT UNLESS 24 DEMANDS ARE GRANTED.

ARMY CORPS MAKING READY

Volunteer Defense Troops of China and Japan Have Clashed at Tsinan, According to Manchuria Dispatch.

PREPARE FOR EVENTUALITIES.

Tokio, May 8.—Certain portions of the army corps stationed at Hiroshima and Okapama already have prepared for eventualities. Dispatches from Manchuria say that many Japanese are leaving Japanese Dairien, Manchuria, and that the volunteer defense corps of Japanese and Chinese troops have clashed at Tsinan. All the troops in Shantung province and Manchuria are preparing for possible trouble.

Tokio, May 8.—The Japanese foreign office declares that Eki Hioki, minister to China, has been given instructions by telegram regarding the presentation of Japan's ultimatum to China. If the demands of Japan are not accepted before the time limit expires Minister Hioki will leave Peking.

The Chinese minister at Tokio has been informed of the action taken. Peking, May 8.—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 in the afternoon unless the 24 demands were accepted by China without qualification.

The Japanese legation continued its effort 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 Wednesday morning.

China Yields Point.

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 concession:

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

China agreed to grant Japanese 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-Chaochow 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.

Three Stipulations Held.

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 participate in an international conference for a rearrangement of the altered status of Shantung, indemnity for the losses incurred in consequence of the Tsing Tau campaign, and the restoration of the status of Shan Tung as before the war.

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.

REVOLUTIONARY LEADER RIDES INTO CAPE HAITIEN

Haitien, Haiti, May 7.—Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, leader of the revolutionary movement against President Guillaume, rode into Cape Haitien at the head of a strong detachment of cavalry. The town was occupied some 10 days ago by two of Dr. Bobo's generals.

Fighting is going on between the government forces and the followers of Dr. Bobo at Limbe and Grande Riviere. Both of these towns have changed hands several times in the past fortnight.

U. S. Note to Germany Made Public.

Washington, May 6.—The text of the American note to Germany declining the suggestion that reparation for the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye by the converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich be made through a German prize court, and reiterating the representations for indemnity, was made public by the state department. It already has been presented to the Berlin foreign office in the form of a communication from Ambassador Gerard.