tation by Italy of freight traffic between the two countries.

All the railroad lines and stations in Italy have been placed under direct control of the military authorities. A royal decree to this effect was published this morning in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale*. By the terms of the decree any person approaching a tunnel or a railroad bridge is liable to imprisonment for six months, and if offence is committed while martial law is in force a court-martial may impose a more severe penalty.

At special points on the lines passengers are ordered to keep the car window blinds down and refrain from looking out. Soldiers and police are empowered to fire on any persons violating the provisions of the decree.

CADORNA OFF TO BORDER

Italian Chief of Staff Arrives at Vicenza, Near Frontier.

GENEVA, May 19.—Lieut.-Gen. Count Cadorna, Italian Chief of Staff, has arrived with his staff at Vicenza, near the Austrian frontier, while the mobilization of troops in upper Italy is rapidly continuing. A procession of trains is leaving Milan carrying soldiers to the frontier.

HAS BIG QUICK FIRERS.

Italy's New Machine Guns the Most Powerful Known.

GENEVA, via Paris, May 19.—Reports from Italian sources say that Udine, Belluno, Verona and Brescia, as well as their respective provinces are entirely in the hands of the military authorities, and that trains carrying field guns, horses, troops, ammunition and provisions are congesting all the lines.

Italy posseses now the most powerful machine guns in existence, capable of firing 1,400 bullets a minute, covering an area of 500 square yards. Italy has also adopted a new type of gun carriage, enabling the transport, even up steep mountains, of heavy siege guns, through a mechanism in the carriage which propels the cannon.

Twenty-nine thousand carabineers have been recalled under the colors, and there are about 50,000 select troops which can be used for scouting and advance guard service.

Great anxiety is felt for Venice, where large platforms have been hastily constructed for new batteries to protect the town. The danger to the monuments from aeroplanes is recognized. Protective measures also have been taken in Florence, Rome and Naples.

POET "DRUNK WITH JOY."

D'Annunzio Wires Friends the Effect of His Warlike Ardor.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 19.—"This battle is won," says Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian poet, in a telegram from Rome to friends in Paris. "I have just harangued a feverish crowd from the Capitol. The tocsin has sounded and the cries are rising toward the world's most beautiful sky.

"I am drunk with joy. You are going to see an Italian miracle after the French miracle."

"THE STREET HAS WON."

Berlin Paper Thinks War With Italy Certain.

BERLIN (via London), May 19.—The *Berliner Tageblatt* prints the following from its Rome correspondent:

"The short parliamentary interlude is ended. The street has won."

All news from Rome is of the same tenor, and the belief is prevalent that nothing short of a miracle can avert war between Italy and Austria.

Italy in War To-day, Paris Hears.

PARIS, May 19.—A message was received at the Foreign Office to-day, transmitted by courier from the French Ambassador at Rome, stating that diplomatic relations between Italy and the Teutonic allies will be severed to-morrow, when the Green Book is presented to Parliament.

U. S. MAY ACT FOR BOTH.

To Represent Italy at Vienna and Austria at Rome if War Comes.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Such advices as have been received in official quarters here tend to strengthen the general conviction that Italy's entrance into the European war on the side of the Allies is a matter of but a few days, and possibly only of hours.

It is understood that both Italy and Austria look to the United States to care for their respective diplomatic interests in the capitals of their enemies in the event that Italy does enter the war. The United States is already looking after Austrian interests in several countries.

Germany is reported to have asked Switzerland to look after her interests in Italy in the event of war. It is reported from German sources that the United States was not chosen by Germany because of the present state of feeling between the two countries growing out of the sinking of the Lusitania.

ROME HAS MARTIAL AIR.

American Business Man Tells of Preparation for War.

A letter received yesterday from an American business man in Rome which was written April 28 expresses the opinion that Italy's intervention in the war is a foregone conclusion. In part it is as follows:

"These Italians certainly are getting ready for the big show. Rome is full of military, and what struck me very forcibly was their appearance. They seem to have discarded all showy stuff, their uniforms, accoutrements and caps—everything is for service. The uniforms are a greenish-gray, a remarkable color that would be hard to distinguish at any distance. They have gun metalled all their accoutrements, even the visors of the caps.

"Northern Italy is being cleared for action. Everything of value has been removed from Venice and other places on the northern Adriatic."

PACT WITH VATICAN BROKEN.

London Hears Germany Won't Exchange Civilian Prisoners.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 19.—The official press bureau made public to-night a despatch received by the Foreign Office from Sir Henry Howard, the British envoy to the Vatican, which states that despite assurance to the Holy See by Germany of her agreement for the exchange of incapacitated civilian prisoners Germany will not carry out the agreement.

It was announced on January 3 at Berlin that the Kaiser, King George and the Emperor of Austria as representing their respective Governments had come to an agreement through the mediation of Pope Benedict XV. for the exchange of all civilian prisoners, old and invalid men, women and children interned in the respective countries. In response to the message of the Pope the Kaiser at the time sent the following message:

"I thank your Holiness for your despatch. The proposal meets with complete sympathy, and its charitable sentiments are fully in accord with my own wishes."

It had been thought that arrangements for this exchange, which would relieve the countries of great expense, were being carried out. No reason for its failure is stated.

WHAT AUSTRIA OFFERS TO ITALY

According to the German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Austrian concessions to Italy included the following:

First—Part of the Tyrol inhabited by Italians to be ceded to Italy (marked 1 on the map).

Second—The western bank of the Isonzo and the town of Gradisca to be ceded also (2).

Third—Trieste was to be made an imperial free city, receiving an administration which would insure the Italian character of the city and to have an Italian university (3).

Fourth—Italian sovereignty over Avlona (a seaport of Albania) and a sphere of interest belonging thereto, to be recognized (4).

Fifth—Austria-Hungary declared her political disinterestedness regarding Albania (5).

The concessions offered to Italy by the Allies are said to include the following:

1. Annexation by Italy of the Trentino, Trieste, Istria, Pola, Fiume, Zara and the Dalmation coast lands as far as the River Larenta.
2. Annexation by Italy of the Cyclades Islands and the Albanian port Avlona.
3. Rectification of the eastern frontier of Tunis in favor of Italy.
4. Constitution of an independent Croatian State under the government of a prince acceptable to Italy.
5. Part of the Ottoman Empire.
6. Portions of the German colonies.

SAYS KING VICTOR IS IN FAVOR OF WAR

Prof. Racca of N. Y. University Denies Stories of Conflict With Cabinet.

"The stories which have been set afloat that King Victor Emmanuel is against the war are the sheerest nonsense," said Prof. Vittorio Racca, head of the Italian Department of the New York University and a professor of political economy at the University of Rome, to a reporter for THE SUN yesterday.

"The real cause of the delay," he continued, "has been that Italy was perfecting herself and her armies. You have no idea to what perfection the mobilizing of the whole nation has been brought. Every man and woman of whatever age, even every public school boy, knows exactly what he or she is to do at the outbreak of war—and exactly how to do it. They have all been trained for months past and now that the time has come they will not be wanting.

"From the very beginning the King has shown himself an Italian and proof against any foreign influences. He showed it in his marriage to a princess of Montenegro. From a boy he has been an eager student of the 'Italia Irredenta' question.

"A few years since, when there was a feeling of unrest in the relations between Italy and Austria the Italian army manœuvres were held close to the frontier. The King and Queen attended them and at Udine received deputations from all the principal Italian cities. Among them were delegates from Trieste, Zara and other Italian communities still in the Austrian grip. The royal carriage was the mark of innumerable bouquets flung by the delegates—and the bouquets which they selected to carry with them were those from Trieste, Zara and other Austro-Italian cities."

Questioned as to the recent Cabinet crisis Dr. Racca, who speaks with authority, as he has held important positions under the Italian Government, put the whole blame upon Signor Giolitti. For fifteen years, he said, Giolitti, whether nominally in office or in opposition, has been the political dictator of the country. His rule was purely personal, and so little did he care for the ordinary party divisions that he would always ally himself with the Clericals against the Radicals, the Radicals against the Clericals, with both or either against the Socialists, and so forth, as the dictates of his opportunism led him. He behaved, in a word, exactly like an American "boss," retaining his power through the anxiety of his personal followers to reap their share of the spoils.

"With the exception of a few extreme Clericals and a few extreme Socialists," concluded Dr. Racca, "the whole of Italy is united heart and soul for the war."

NEW FRENCH APPROPRIATION.

Bill to Provide $220,000,000 Issue Introduced.

PARIS, May 19.—A bill providing for 1,100,000,000 francs ($220,000,000), being an additional appropriation for the first six months of this year, was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon by the Minister of Finance, M. Ribot.

Already $500,000,000 francs $1,700,000,000) has been voted by Parliament for these appropriations.

The budget figures published in the *Journal Officiel* to-day give an accurate idea of the vast expenditures necessitated by the war. For artillery alone France expended 126,000,000 francs ($25,200,000) during the first five months of the war.

During the same period 30,000,000 francs ($6,000,000) was spent abroad for explosives, ammunition, harness, motors, steel, &c. Uniforms and camp equipment bought in that period cost 180,000,000 francs ($36,000,000).

NO INVASION OF SWITZERLAND.

Cologne Paper Declares Germany Has No Such Intention.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, via wireless to London, May 19.—It is officially stated at headquarters that the Cologne *Gazette* declares that the statement published in the United States on May 1 that in case of war between Italy and Austria-Hungary Germany will cross the boundaries of Switzerland is a clumsy fabrication.

"Belgian neutrality," it is said, "was made ambiguous by the manner in which an arrangement was made on one side. Switzerland has preserved neutrality toward all parties. The Swiss know Germany's ideas and politics with regard to Switzerland too well to take notice of the lying tendencies of the French and Americans."

ITALY HAS 800,000 FIRST LINE TROOPS

Kingdom's Total War Strength Now Amounts to 3,150,000 Men.

The Italian army grew out of the old Piedmontese army with which in the main the unification of Italy was brought about. The high military qualities of the Piedmontese preserved the independence of their small kingdom between two such powerful neighbors as France and Austria. When Piedmont was temporarily absorbed into the French republic and empire the Italian troops who fought under Napoleon proved themselves the best of the French allies. After 1815 Piedmont was at the head of the national movement which agitated Italy and ended in her unification. Italy then rose against Austria, and the Piedmontese army after many hard fought battles, invariably relieved by the gallantry of officers and men even in defeats, succeeded in uniting the whole peninsula under the rule of Victor Emmanuel II.

While the Piedmontese system was admirably adapted to a compact little province it was wholly inadequate to a kingdom with as varied people and interests as Italy. The strategic conditions forced the concentration of the troops along the northern border and the territorial system of organization as understood in the remainder of continental Europe was impossible. Men from all over Italy did their service in barracks in the north and were then returned to their homes, and it thus became impossible to mobilize by corps except at the maximum of friction and expense. Besides, these conditions resulted in Italy being for some months almost completely disarmed.

Many efforts at reform were made, but they were all rejected on account of financial, geographical or social conditions until the present system was introduced by Gen. Spingardi about four years ago. While this is far from perfect it does away with some of the evils of the past, permitting the maintenance at all times of an approximate peace strength and of more rapid and less expensive mobilization.

The military organization of Italy is determined by the conscription law of the kingdom of Sardinia, which made universal liability to service the basis of recruiting. As unification meant for the army the absorption of contingents from all parts of Italy the territorial system was not adopted and the different types of soldiers are blended by causing them to serve together.

The army consists of 96 three battalion regiments of infantry of the line and 12 of "bersaglieri" (riflemen), each of the latter having a cyclist company; 26 regiments of cavalry, of which 10 are lancers, each of 6 squadrons; 24 regiments of artillery, each of 8 batteries; 1 regiment of horse artillery of 6 batteries; 1 of mountain artillery of 12 batteries and 3 independent mountain batteries. The garrison artillery consists of 3 coast and 3 fortress regiments, with a total of 72 companies. There are besides 6 regiments (11 battalions) of engineers and nearly 30,000 carabinieri (gendarmerie).

Ordinary and extraordinary military expenditure amounts to about $55,000,000 per annum, a slight sum compared with the military expenditure of other countries, especially considering the excellent organization, equipment and discipline of the Italian army.

Under the new recruiting scheme of 1907 the term of liability for service in the army is divided into nine years in the active army and reserve (two years with the colors), four in the mobile militia and six in the territorial militia. The peace strength of the army is nominally 800,000, but actually it is lower, since the medical standard of acceptance is high and not all the available contingent of recruits is drafted into the army. The war strength is 800,000 first line troops, 1,150,000 second line troops and over 1,200,000 available in excess of the above, so that Italy's total war resources of all kinds amount to 3,150,000.

The Italian army is organized into 12 army corps, each of two divisions, 6 of which are quartered on the plains of Lombardy and Venetia and on the frontiers, and 2 more in northern central Italy. In addition there are 22 Alpine battalions and 15 mountain batteries stationed on the Alpine frontiers.

FOR COMPULSORY TRAINING.

Dutch War Minister Announces Bill to That End.

LONDON, May 19.—The Dutch War Minister announced in the Parliament to-day that a bill is being prepared providing for universal compulsory military training, according to a despatch from the Amsterdam correspondent of the *Morning Post*.

This measure would increase the army to approximately 1,000,000 men.

ITALY'S EYES REST ON AUSTRIAN LAND

Covets the Trentino, Trieste, Istria and Hungarian Seaport of Fiume.

TROOPS READY TO ACT

Italy's eyes are on the Trentino, that little wedge of Austria that extends down between Lombardy and Venetia; on Trieste, Austria's most important seaport, and on Istria, the peninsula across from Venice which is bounded on one side by Trieste and on the other by the Hungarian seaport of Fiume, which Italy also aspires to seize, though she probably has no desire to hold it.

Added to the seizure of these provinces, which Italy has always regarded as rightfully her own, and the redemption of which has always been her national dream, there is still another objective to her military operations, that is the establishment of such a firm hold on Albania that when the time comes to settle once again its troubled affairs Italy will have the deciding word in the council and Austria will have no voice at all.

Italy has 484 miles of Austrian frontier, but the most of this lies in the Dolomites, where, except for a few heavily fortified passes, the jagged peaks form a natural barrier. The strike for the possession of Trent will undoubtedly be made from Verona, which on account of its position thirty miles from the Austrian frontier is probably the most important military post in northern Italy. It is very heavily fortified, has great supply depots and a large garrison, which has now been greatly increased.

Terminus of Railroad.

Verona is the terminus of the railroad from Innsbruck over the Brenner pass, a route open to military movements since Roman times. The entire route from Verona to the Austrian line between the villages of Peri and Borghetto is a succession of fortifications. From the frontier to the city of Trent is a distance of less than thirty miles, but for that thirty miles the Italians would encounter fortifications quite as formidable as their own.

Vicenza is another town in the north from which troops can be poured into Trentino, the frontier being only twenty-eight miles distant and connected with a splendid military road, in the construction of which Italian engineers excel. The road skirts the mountains for fifteen miles to Schio, which is also connected with Vicenza by a steam tramway; thence it climbs steadily by long windings, frequently carried over galleries and through tunnels, to Piano delle Fugazze, where at an elevation of 3,820 feet it crosses the Austrian frontier. On the Austrian side it drops steadily down for seventeen miles to Rovereto, twelve miles inside the Italian line toward Trent.

A famous road familiar to all motorists who have ever been in the Dolomites and which will undoubtedly figure in military operations is the road by way of Belluno and Pilave di Cadore to Toblach. This is a fine broad road, magnificently constructed, which leads through the most scenic part of the Dolomites and which is annually traversed by thousands of automobiles. From Belluno another military road approaches the Austrian frontier through the beautiful valley of the Agordo through the towns of Agordo and Cencenighe, where heavy garrisons of Alpini are maintained, to Caprile.

May Approach by Land.

It has been generally assumed that Italy's strike at Trieste would be made by the sea, but the approach by land is not impossible. From Venice to Trieste is a distance of only 140 miles, while from the frontier town of Udine, where it is said extensive preparations have been made for an advance on the Austrian port, the distance is only fifty-five miles.

Another and shorter route to Trieste is by way of Portogruaro and the frontier town of Cervignano, which is only thirty miles from Trieste. This route, though thirty miles shorter than the other, does not seem to have the military importance of the Udine route.

Italy's claim on the objects of her aggression is not based on prior possession, since politically they have not belonged to her for hundreds of years. She wants the Trentino, Trieste and Istria because their population is, except possibly in Istria, overwhelmingly Italian, with intense ambitions to become part of Italy. The Trentino, the Italian speaking part of the Austrian Tyrol, of which the city of Trent is the capital, has not been a part of Italy since 1027, when the Emperor Conrad II. bestowed all temporal rights over it on the Bishop and transferred it to Germany.

It underwent the usual conflicts with Venice, but the Bishop retained his powers until 1803, when Austria took it over. With the exception of a few years during the Napoleonic wars it has belonged to Austria ever since and was annexed to the Tyrol in 1814. The city of Trent looks like an Italian town, its people speak Italian almost exclusively, and all its industries are Italian in character.

Trieste, after a varying and tumultuous preceding history, came into the possession of Venice in 1203. That is as near as she ever seems to have come to belonging to Italy, and it is a matter of history that she fought bitterly against her captor for 180 years. Finally, in 1382, she placed herself under the protection of Leopold III. of Austria, whose protection soon became possession. Trieste and the thirty-eight square miles of territory surrounding it have been a part of the Austrian crown lands ever since, except for a brief period during the Napoleonic era. In 1888 a monument was erected in the city to commemorate the 500th year of Austrian possession.

Although Austria has not had the reputation of favoring her Italian subjects very much, so overwhelming is the Italian population of Trieste—something like 80 per cent.—that she has been obliged to yield in the matter of street signs, all of which are printed in Italian as well as German.

For the possession of Istria Italy has a more recent claim, founded only, however, on its possession by Venice until 1797, when it went to Austria, by which it has been held ever since, with the usual Napoleonic interval.

MAJ.-GEN. BIRDWOOD WOUNDED

Veteran on Service in Near East—Viscount Wendover Killed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 19.—To-day's casualty list includes the names of Major-Gen. William Riddel Birdwood, wounded in the fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and Viscount Wendover, a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards, who died of wounds in France.

Major-Gen. Birdwood was secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department when the war began. He has had a long military career. Lieut. Wendover was the eldest son of the Marquess of Lincolnshire.

ITALIAN NAVY ONE OF MOST POWERFUL

More Than 150 Warships of All Classes Are Now in Commission.

78,600 MEN IN SERVICE

Italy was one of the first countries to enter the competition for the growth of naval power. Her national navy, formed out of the existing squadrons of Sardinia, Tuscany and Naples, stood the strain of war of 1866, and the conditions in which the unity of the country had been achieved during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, together with the obvious need of a navy for a nation with a very extended seacoast, animated Italians to great efforts.

Italy succeeded in obtaining individual vessels of a high level of strength and she set the example of building monster ships, armed with monster guns, until to-day she is justly ranked among the important sea Powers.

The Duke of the Abruzzi, commander in chief of the Italian fleet, has adopted a new system in the composition of the fleet, which is no longer divided into squadrons, each under the command of a Vice-Admiral, but united under one supreme command consisting of seven divisions, each under a Rear Admiral. The new composition of the Italian fleet implies that in case of war all the ships will be together, operating in the same sea against one enemy, and as the entire fleet is now in the Adriatic, although naturally movements of warships have been withheld since the fleet was mobilized, it is no mystery that Italy's enemy will be Austria.

New Naval Organization.

The Italian fleet, now fully mobilized, is composed as follows:

Battleship Regina Margherita (1905), 13,426 tons, four 12 inch guns, six 9.7 inch guns. Flagship of the fleet. Commander in chief, Duke of the Abruzzi.

First Division, Dreadnoughts, Rear Admiral Corsi.—Dante Alighieri (flagship), 19,400 tons (1912), twelve 12 inch, twenty 4.7 inch guns; Giulio Cesare, 22,340 tons (1914), thirteen 12 inch, eighteen 4.7 inch guns; Leonardo da Vinci, 22,000 tons (1914), thirteen 12 inch, eighteen 4.7 inch guns; Nino Bixio (scout), 3,000 tons, six 4.7 inch guns, twenty-five knots, and ten destroyers, 613 tons, one 4.7 gun, four 12 pounders, thirty knots.

Second Division, Battleships, Rear Admiral Cutinelli.—V. Emanuele (flagship), 12,625 tons (1904), two 12 inch, twelve 8 inch guns; Regina Elena, same tonnage, equipment and speed; Roma, same tonnage, equipment and speed; Napoli, same tonnage, equipment and speed; Quarto (scout), 3,300 tons, six 4.7 inch guns, twenty-nine knots, and ten destroyers, 375 to 416 tons, four 12 pounders, twenty-nine knots.

Third Division, First Class Cruisers, Rear Admiral Cagni.—Pisa (flagship), 9,830 tons (1909), four 10 inch, eight 7½ inch guns, twenty-two knots; S. Giorgio, same tonnage, equipment and speed; Amalfi, same tonnage, equipment and speed; san Marco, same tonnage, equipment and speed; Marsala (scout), 3,800 tons, six 4.7 inch guns, twenty-nine knots, and eight destroyers, 800 tons, one 4.7 inch gun, thirty knots.

Fourth Division, Second Class Cruisers, Rear Admiral Bellent.—Garibaldi (flagship), 7,400 tons (1898), one 10 inch, two 8 inch, fourteen 6 inch guns; Varese, same tonnage and equipment; Ferruccio, same tonnage and equipment; scouts, Agordat and Coatit and ten destroyers.

Fifth Division, Training or School Ships, Rear Admiral Filomarino.—Benedetto Brin (flagship), 13,246 tons (1897), four 10 inch, eight 6 inch, eight 4.7 inch guns; Emanuele Filiberto, 9,800 tons, twelve 6 inch, six 4.7 inch guns; Saint Bon, 9,800 tons, twelve 6 inch, six 4.7 inch guns; Carlo Alberto, 6,400 tons; twelve 6 inch, six 4.7 inch guns, and eight destroyers.

Sixth Division, Old Ships, Rear Admiral Patris.—Sardegna (flagship), (1888-91), 67 ton B. L. guns; Lombardi, Liguria, Puglia and Etna.

Seventh Division, Torpedo Boats and Submarines, Rear Admiral Rifari.—Vittor Pisani (depot ship and flagship), 6,400 tons, twelve 6 inch, six 4.7 inch guns; torpedo boats, modern, 70; submarines, 20.

The personnel, including dock yards and landing parties, amounts to 77,000 men.

Cruisers Most Notable.

The battleships have good freeboard and are enabled to carry a powerful armament, as their hulls and machinery are built as lightly as possible. The cruisers are most notable, as they are heavily armed, well armored and of good speed. The Italian navy has been completely transformed within the last ten years and old types of vessels have been sold or demolished and are being replaced by newer types. Thus every ship is now modern and of good fighting value.

A normal programme of ship building is steadily executed and many vessels, including seven battleships and two cruisers, besides destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines, are being completed. Italy has three dockyards at Spezia, Naples and Venice. The first named covers an area of 629 acres, has five dry docks and is completely equipped with the best machinery.

A large dry dock has been built at Taranto and there is a naval establishment at Maddalena Island in Sardinia. Nearly all the ordnance for the Italian navy comes from the Armstrong factory at Pozzuoli, near Naples; the torpedoes from a factory in Venice and armor plates are produced at the important steel works at Terni. Machinery for the navy is supplied by private firms, especially Ansaldo, Adero and Orlando, who have important ship building yards and have constructed vessels for the Italian and foreign navies.

The personnel of the navy on active service consists of over 3,600 officers and 75,000 men, and it is divided as follows: General staff, naval engineers, sanitary corps, commissariat corps and crews.

The government of the navy is in the hands of the Minister of Marine, generally an Admiral, assisted by a permanent staff, who controls the navy on a centralized system of administration, but with a large admixture of the English representative element. Naval expenditure, which varies from year to year, amounts to an average of over $25,000,000 per annum, and this sum includes naval pensions and premiums upon mercantile ship building.

DERNBURG TO GO UNAIDED.

U. S. Will Not Ask England to Grant Safe Conduct.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—When Dr. Dernburg leaves the United States he probably will not carry safe conduct from the British Government.

The State Department has not officially asked the British Embassy to grant safe conduct to Dr. Dernburg and the request probably will not be made.

Reports from London indicate that the British see no reason that they should grant favors to the man who in a public statement told the American people that England, and not Germany, was to blame for the deaths of the Americans who went down with the Lusitania.

GERMANS CAPTURE FRENCH TRENCHES

Gain on Lorette Heights and Repulse of French at Neuville Announced.

PRESS ACROSS THE SAN

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville, L. I.), May 19.—The German gains along the canal north of Ypres, the repulse of attacks near Neuve Chapelle, the capture by the Germans of trenches on Lorette Heights and the taking of 7,000 prisoners in the fighting on the San are announced in the statement issued at army headquarters to-day. The report is as follows:

On the eastern bank of the canal north of Ypres the fighting has developed in our favor. The British prepared an attack south of Neuve Chapelle which was everywhere repulsed after there had been heavy artillery firing.

On the Lorette Heights we took some trenches from the enemy and captured two machine guns. A French attack against the southern part of Neuville broke down under our fire, the enemy suffering heavy losses. In Le Pertre Wood the French attempted to break through at midnight but were held back by our artillery fire. The enemy brought up additional forces in the Shavli-Fraurburg sector, on the eastern theatre of the war, yesterday. North and south of the Niemen the fighting continues.

In the southeastern theatre the Russians attempted by counter attacks yesterday to check our troops, which, however, pressed over the San. North of Peremysl attacks by the enemy failed with a heavy loss to him. A division composed of Hanoverian and Oldenburg troops has taken 7,000 prisoners in the fighting at the crossing of the San during the last two days. It took also four cannon and twenty-eight machine guns.

Between the Pilitza and the Upper Vistula and southeast of Peremysl fighting continues.

AUSTRIANS GAIN GROUND

Russian Positions Near Sambor Captured, Says Vienna.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, via Amsterdam, May 19.—The following official statement was issued to-night by the Austrian General Staff:

Fighting is proceeding on the upper Dniester and in the district of the Stryj. Our attacking columns stormed several Russian positions on the heights north of Sambor and captured places obstinately defended by the enemy.

Nothing of importance occurred on the line of the Pruth River.

In Russian Poland fighting is proceeding in the hill district of Rieloc.

FRENCH CHECK ATTACK IN LE PRETRE FOREST

Bad Weather Prevents Heavy Operations on West Front.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 19.—To-day seems to have been the quietest for some time along the battle front, the bad weather conditions having made operations practically impossible. The only engagement of consequence was an attempted attack against Le Pretre wood by the Germans, which was repulsed. Otherwise there were unimportant artillery duels. The night communiqué was as follows:

The weather is still very bad. The fog is very dense. There was no action during the day at any point on the front. On the night of Tuesday to Wednesday the Germans attempted an attack against the Le Pretre wood, which we immediately stopped by our fire.

The afternoon communiqué was as follows:

The bad weather continues. There was no development on the front during the night, with the exception of some artillery exchanges at various points. Also to the east of the Yser two attempted attacks on the part of the enemy were checked by our fire.

GERMANS MASS FORCES.

Check British at Yser After Big Guns and More Troops Arrive.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 19.—The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Rotterdam cables that the Germans have held the Allies in check just beyond the east bank of the Yser Canal by bringing up large reserves of men and artillery.

He says all the big guns of the Germans on the Belgian coast except their anti-aircraft pieces have been transferred to Yser, while all the Landsturm at Bruges, equipped with new rifles, have gone with them.

ARREST AMERICAN IN BERLIN.

Somborn, Who Was Ejected From Embassy, to Be Deported.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, via London, May 19.—Maurice Somborn, the naturalized American citizen who was ejected from the American Embassy by Ambassador Gerard because of insulting remarks he made about President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, was arrested by the police to-day.

Somborn made a bitter speech in a leading Berlin cafe, attacking Secretary Bryan and other Washington officials. When he was arrested he declared he had lost his passport and the police finally agreed to release him that he might look for it.

Somborn's passport will probably be confiscated at the instance of Ambassador Gerard, who considered him a firebrand in the present crisis. He will be expelled from Germany in all likelihood.

WILDING KILLED BY SHELL.

Tennis Champion Was Operating Auto-Mitrailleuse at Front.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 19.—A. F. Wilding, the tennis champion, who was killed on May 11, met his death when operating an auto-mitrailleuse, according to a letter printed in *Auto* from Saint Omer. He had put the machine under shelter to observe the enemy's artillery fire from a reserve trench, when a shell fell directly on him, killing him instantly.

AUSTRIANS SHELL PEREMYSL FORTS

Czar Rushes Reenforcements to Face Teutonic Avalanche in Galicia.

OIL FIELDS RECAPTURED

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 19.—For the Allies the only reassuring word from the Eastern theatre of the war is that Russia is rushing more men to the front to check the Austrian avalanche now crashing through Galicia.

It is conservatively estimated that the Austrians have now twenty-four army corps, or 960,000 men, while the Germans have ten army corps, or 400,000 men, making 1,360,000 in all on a front running from the Carpathians north to Peremysl and over the San to the Vistula at Sandomierz, covering a territory that Russia captured after the hardest kind of fighting.

There is no doubt that the Teutonic allies are again at the gates of Peremysl and that a bombardment of the outer ring of forts, sixteen miles from the city, has begun. It is also apparent that the Tarnow-Peremysl railway has been cut by them; that the Galician oil fields are once again in their hands, and in all likelihood the copper mining district, which will give them, if they hold it, gasolene and copper, two things much needed by Germany and Austria.

The Russians are back against the Vistula, if not across it. Vienna despatches say they lack ammunition and other supplies. The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Petrograd puts it bluntly: "All that has been accomplished by Russia in months has been undone."

The consensus of opinion among military experts, telegraphs the Petrograd correspondent of the *Times*, is that a general offensive along the Prussian front is impending. It is expected that it will greatly influence the German operations in Galicia.

The *Times'* military critic, reviewing the operations on the eastern front, while expressing the hope that the comforting assurances from Russia will prove true, thinks that at least there is a chance that affairs will grow worse for Russia before they grow better.

"The Austro-Germans, strongly reenforced from the west and numbering at least 1,500,000 men," he says, "are concentrating their energies in Galicia in an attempt to cut the Russian armies in two, driving half eastward and the other northward. The Austro-Germans defeat in the Bukowina will not save the situation unless the Russian centre holds firm, and the centre is being assailed with such vigor and such large numbers that it will require all the fine qualities of the Russians to hold fast."

The writer frankly admits his disappointment in the situation.

"The probability of a strong Austro-German offensive from the Cracow region with the object of turning the Carpathian passes," he says, "was anticipated a month before the movement began. It is difficult to understand why more adequate preparations were not made to counter it and why the Russian intelligence service apparently failed to give warning of the intended blow.

"We need not exaggerate the gravity of the position, for the ebb and flow of the operations in the eastern theatre is nothing new and the misfortunes of one Russian army out of fourteen will not necessarily, or even probably, be decisive."

After paying tribute to the splendid Russian defence, the writer continues:

"Gen. von Falkenhayn, German Chief of Staff, who is called the new Moltke, must aim at a devastating offensive such as will break up, demoralize and reduce to passivity the Russian armies for so long a time that an opportunity may be afforded for a fresh German concentration in the west and the renewal of the march to Paris. If the German offensive in the east has no such effect, if the Russian main armies soon begin to deploy and if each week the enemy is drawn further and further from his bases and continues to suffer terrible losses, then it will be the Allies, as in 1812, who will laugh last."

The correspondent urges that meanwhile the duty of the Allies in the west is to exploit the delay with the utmost energy and perseverance, adding:

"This is our hour which may or may not return."

BIG AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

Germans Compose Almost Entire Commanding Staff, Is Report.

PETROGRAD, May 19.—Many Polish refugees are fleeing eastward from western Galicia and stopping in the vicinity of the River San to await the outcome of the fighting now in progress, say despatches from Lemberg.

Many Austrian prisoners are passing through Lemberg. Most of them are of the Landsturm. They are comfortably clothed as a rule.

The Austrians lost heavily in their recent advances, according to prisoners from southern Galicia. Nearly the whole commanding staff consists of German officers brought from Belgium, Berlin and Leipzig.

Kaiser on Eastern Front.

AMSTERDAM, May 19.—Emperor William was present on Sunday when fighting was in progress on the eastern front, according to an official statement issued in Berlin. He was with the General Staff for a while and later was with a division which was attempting to cross the San River.

KUEPFERLE TRIAL SECRET.

Authorities Desire to Keep Military Information From Enemy.

LONDON, May 19.—The trial of Anton Kuepferle, who claims American citizenship, on a charge of supplying military information to the enemies of Great Britain, was resumed to-day before the Lord Chief Justice. It was held in secret. The reason advanced for this is that the information the accused man endeavored to supply to Germany will have to be mentioned, and it is necessary to keep that information from the enemy.

Nothing of the trial except the verdict will be revealed.

MAY BE NEWMARKET DERBY.

Jockey Club Bars Epsom, Ascot and Doncaster Tracks.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 19.—The Government has requested the Jockey Club to suspend all race meetings after this week until the war is over. The official Press Bureau was authorized to make the announcement. Permission is given to hold the Newmarket meet, however.

The Jockey Club has yielded to the request and therefore the Derby, the Oaks, the St. Leger and other great turf classics of England cannot be run at Epsom Downs, Ascot and Doncaster, nor elsewhere in 1915, unless transferred to Newmarket. Racing men think this is likely to be done in some instances, as the Jockey Club is fully empowered to make the transfer.

Newmarket has been the racing headquarters for generations. Its courses belong to the Jockey Club, which controls everything connected with racing there, and the whole town is dependent upon the sport.

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GERMAN ARMY CULT NOW TAMED BY WAR

"Officers Behave Like Ordinary Human Beings," Says "Neutral."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 20.—The *Times* begins this morning a new series of articles written by "a neutral lately come from Germany."

In his first contribution the writer notes the absolute determination of the whole nation to continue the war to victory. "The country's resources," he says, "are practically unimpaired and a new spirit has arisen in the army."

The writer noticed this new spirit to a marked degree and saw that "the overbearing Prussian spirit had disappeared and the officers behaved like ordinary beings, mixing with men in an easy-going, friendly way." When the writer asked the cause of this change he was told that "the war had played havoc with the parade elements."

"The guards and other crack regiments," the writer continues, "have been badly mauled again and again. The flower of Junker officers have fallen and able men have been promoted without much regard to their previous rank.

"Even privates are said to have entered into the class formerly so circumscribed, and commissions have been given to a number of Jews. The depletion of the corps of professional officers has automatically given greater importance to the reserve officers, who are now the mainstay of the military organization.

"The whole personnel of the army, officers and men alike, has changed. Its subdued tone corresponds to the grim determination to continue the struggle to any length and to endure any sacrifices until the end.

"The people long for peace, especially in business circles and among the working classes. But no one believes the peace will come soon. There is no question of going back until, in the phrase which has become a sort of watchword, 'the safety of the empire' has been secured and the German nation has vindicated its rightful position in the world.

"It is now the people who are at war. The change has subdued the tone of the nation, but it also has increased its internal strength, the singleness of mind and the faith in the country's military power. A gentler tone is noticeable everywhere, but especially in Berlin, which no longer is boisterous and arrogant.

"Food is still plentiful. Germany never has been in danger of being starved into submission. Foodstuffs which are not produced in the country, for instance rice and coffee, may be scarce, but Germany is prepared for this. The supply of soldiers remains abundant—there are more soldiers in garrison towns now than in time of peace. The military resources of Germany are enormous.

"The people, however, do not expect great and decisive victories. The general interest is fixed rather on the western front than on the eastern, and people fondly imagine that Germany's marine has stopped British overseas trade. Hence the explosion of joy at the sinking of the Lusitania. It seems to conceive that the loss of this vessel and so many lives lost her can have other than good consequences for Germany."

PORTUGAL'S CABINET NEUTRAL

**Announces All Parties