stance, for it sought to disturb, to our detriment, the delicate system of territorial possessions and spheres of influence in the Balkan Peninsula.

"But, more than any particular point, it was the whole spirit of the treaty which was wronged, and even suppressed, for, by unloosing in the world a most terrible war, in direct contravention of our interests and sentiments, the balance which the triple alliance should have helped to assure was destroyed, and the problem of Italy's national integrity was virtually and irresistibly revived.

"Nevertheless, for long months the government has particularly striven to find a compromise, with the object of restoring to the agreement the reasonable being which it had lost. These negotiations were, however, limited, not only by time, but by our national dignity. Beyond these limits, the interests both of our honor and of our country would have been compromised."

AMBASSADOR PAGE AMONG SPECTATORS

The Parliament building was packed and the chamber filled. Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, of the United States, was present with his staff, and George B. McClellan, ex-Mayor of New York, was among those present.

Troops guarded the Piazza di Montecitorio, in which is located the parliamentary structure, and a strong armed force kept constant guard over the Austrian embassy to protect it from the fury of the mobs.

The war ministry has placed all the railroads under military control. The government has suspended all navigation in the Northern Adriatic, owing to the presence of numerous Austro-German submarines.

All stores in the center of the city already have been provided with signs, on which is printed, "Closed Account of National Rejoicing," to be pasted on the shutters when war is declared.

This morning the King received the Ministers of War and Marine.

KING PARDONS STRIKERS AS STEP TO BRING UNION

King Victor Emmanuel, it is asserted, has decided to grant a general pardon to all railway employees who were punished because of the part they took in the strike in May, 1914. This action is said to be designed as another step to bring about a closer union of all parties in the country.

Reports received from every university in Italy are to the effect that the students of each will volunteer in a body if war is declared.

Dispatches from Verona say that Italians whose homes are in Austria are pouring across the frontier by thousands every day because they are fearful of reprisals in the event of hostilities.

The authorities at Genoa have been ordered to keep a close watch on the German steamers interned at that port, as it is believed their captains may attempt to escape after a declaration of war or to blow up the vessels.

COMPLETE VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT

PARIS, May 20.—The Temps publishes a telegram from Rome, dispatched at 3 o'clock, in which the correspondent says:

"All the galleries of the Chamber of Deputies were crowded at 1 o'clock, some time before Parliament reassembled. There were 450 deputies in their seats. Only one incident marked the opening of the session, that was when Gabriele D'Annunzio entered the gallery. All the deputies stood up and shouted: 'Viva D'Annunzio! Viva Italia!'

"Signor Marcora, president of the chamber, took his place at 3 o'clock. The members of the house and everybody in the galleries stood up to acclaim the former follower of Garibaldi.

"Then Premier Salandra, followed by all the members of the Cabinet, entered. A delirium of cries broke out. 'Viva Salandra' were the words, and the cheering lasted for five minutes. Premier Salandra appeared much moved.

"After the formalities of the opening, Premier Salandra arose and said:

"'Gentlemen, I have the honor to present to you a bill to meet the eventual expenditures of a national war.'

"Prolonged applause followed this announcement.

"The Premier then began an exposition of the situation of Italy before the opening of hostilities in Europe. He declared that Italy had submitted to every humiliation from Austria-Hungary for the love of peace. By her ultimatum to Serbia, the Premier said, Austria had annulled the equilibrium of the Balkans, and prejudiced Italian interests there. Notwithstanding this violation of the treaty of the triple alliance, Italy endeavored during long months to avoid a conflict, but these efforts were found to have a limit in time and dignity.

"'This is why the government felt itself impelled to present its denunciation of the triple alliance on May 4,' said Premier Salandra.

DECLARATION RECEIVED WITH GREAT APPLAUSE

"This declaration was received with great applause, which the Premier tried to quiet. When he had succeeded in so doing he said:

"'Italy must be united at this moment, when her destinies are being decided.'

"These words were greeted with renewed applause, the deputies and spectators rising. When quiet was restored, Premier Salandra exclaimed: 'We have confidence in our august chief, who is preparing to lead the army toward a glorious future. Let us gather round this well-beloved sovereign.'

"It was observed that Socialists took no part in the applause.

"Premier Salandra then proposed that a committee of eighteen deputies should examine a bill composed of a single article, which he presented.

"The bill reads: 'The government is authorized in case of war, and during the duration of war, to make decisions with due regard to the law, in every respect required for the defense of the state, the guarantee of public order and urgent economic and national necessities. The provisions contained in articles 243 to 251 of the military code continue in force. The government is authorized also to give recourse until December [illegible] to monthly provisional approximations for balancing the budget. This law shall come into force the day it is passed.'

"After the presentation of the bill the president of the chamber submitted the question whether a committee of eighteen members should be elected. Out of the 421 deputies who voted, 367 cast their ballot in the affirmative. The other seventy-four were against. The victory for the government was complete. The opposition was composed of Socialists and some adherents of ex-Premier Gioletti.

"The chamber then recessed until 5 o'clock, when the committee was expected to report.

"The government made the same communication to the Senate."

WHAT WARRING NATIONS CLAIM IN THEIR OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

French.

PARIS, May 20.—The French War Office this afternoon gave out a report on the military situation, which reads:

"There has been nothing Wednesday night to report."

The official communication issued by the War Office to-night says:

"Between Nieuport and Arras the ground remains water-soaked and impracticable to-day. To-day was marked by a spirited artillery engagement, during the course of which two German aviators were shelled, one by the British artillery and one by our guns.

"In Champagne, near Beausejour, we have advanced by mining as far as the enemy's trenches, contact with which we are maintaining.

"In the Argonne at Bagatelle we have repulsed an attack in the Ailly wood, have taken several trenches, captured some prisoners and conserved the ground gained."

German.

BERLIN, May 20 (via London).—The German army headquarters staff to-day gave out the following statement:

"In the western theater:

"Gloomy and hazy weather hindered active fighting in Flanders and Northern France yesterday. We made a little progress in the Lorette hills.

"At Ablain a night advance attempted by the enemy was repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle artillery duels were especially fierce. At daybreak the French commenced an attack east of Ailly, extending over a wide front, but were everywhere repulsed, in certain sections after fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

"In the eastern theater:

"We had no engagement with the strong forces of the enemy reported to be advancing on the line of Shadora-Frauenburg.

"Russian attacks on the Dubysa were repulsed. Nine hundred prisoners and two machine guns remained in our hands.

"Yesterday we attacked north of Hodubis. We captured a hill and took 500 more prisoners.

"Russian forces advancing south of the Niemen were completely defeated at Gryeszkabuda, Symtwoty and Szaki. Remnants of the enemy's forces are fleeing in an easterly direction into the forest. Minor divisions still are holding Sutki.

"The losses of the Russians in killed were very heavy, and the number of prisoners for this reason increases by only 2,000. Two hundred and four more machine guns were captured.

"In the southeastern theater:

"Our troops which penetrated across the San, north of Przemysl, again were attacked yesterday by the Russians in a desperate assault.

"The enemy everywhere was repulsed, with very considerable losses. This morning we opened a counterattack on one of his wings and stormed the enemy's positions. He is fleeing as quickly as possible."

Austrian.

VIENNA, May 20.—In the official statement issued by the Austrian War Department the announcement was made that 5,600 more Russian prisoners were captured yesterday in battles along the upper Dniester River, in Galicia.

The text of the statement follows:

"To the east of Jarolisa, and near Sieniawa, in Central Galicia, strong Russian attacks were repulsed, with severe losses to the enemy.

"The allied Germanic troops are gaining ground in the east and southeast of Galicia. We captured an additional 5,600 prisoners in battles along the upper Dniester. In one sector to the north of Sambora the Russians were driven from their main defensive positions.

"We stormed a village six miles southwest of Mosviska.

"Along the Pruth line the situation is unchanged.

"In a brief counterattack to the north of Kolomea we captured 1,400 prisoners."

ROCKEFELLER SHARPLY QUESTIONED BY WALSH

Asked About Personal Attitude of Himself and His Father Toward Striking Miners.

ANXIOUS TO SEE RIGHT DONE

Witness Says He Is Determined That Administration of Justice Should Be Left to State—Cool Under Rapid-Fire Examination.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., testifying to-day before the Industrial Relations Commission for a second time in its inquiry into the recent Colorado coal strike, was subjected to searching examination by Chairman Walsh, who questioned him about the personal attitude of himself and his father toward the striking miners. He will continue his testimony to-morrow.

After Mr. Rockefeller had read a statement relating to correspondence published since his appearance before the commission in New York, Chairman Walsh brought up the case of John R. Lawson, member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, recently convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. He declared that W. W. Wilson, a juror, had been identified as a traveling salesman for a biscuit company which had exclusive sales privileges in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's plants. Mr. Rockefeller's attention also was called to allegations that employees of the Colorado Company who testified against Lawson were detectives hired by the company, and the chairman asked what the witness would do for the sake of justice if the allegation proved to be true.

Mr. Rockefeller, cool under rapid-fire questioning by the chairman, said he was determined that administration of justice should be left to the State, and that if injustice could be shown, the Attorney-General of Colorado would wish to try the Lawson case again.

"Suppose," asked Chairman Walsh, "it should be brought indubitably to you that W. W. Wilson, a traveling salesman for a biscuit company, a juror in the Lawson case, had been given exclusive privilege of selling his products to all of your camps, would you suggest to the authorities that you did not think that fair with a man's life at stake?"

DO WHATEVER NECESSARY TO SEE THAT RIGHT IS DONE

"I am not familiar with the conditions," Mr. Rockefeller replied. "Should it develop that what you say is true, I would do whatever was necessary to see that right was done."

"Do you think it right or fair to try a man before a juror who was situated with your company as I have described this man?" the chairman continued.

"I think that the jurors should all have been selected with the greatest care," Mr. Rockefeller answered, "and if any jurors selected were not properly fitted for the place, they should have been excused. If it can be shown now that they were not proper men, the Attorney-General would want to try the case again, I am sure. The administration of justice should rest solely in the hands of the State. This principle I regard as so vital that I would not stop at anything which might be necessary in order to maintain it absolutely."

Chairman Walsh told Mr. Rockefeller that the information regarding Juror Wilson had come to him from Hoy Eugene Gaddis, formerly in charge of the sociological department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, who testified yesterday. "If this turns out to be true, the chairman continued, questioning the witness, "have you such zeal for the full administration of justice that you will make some demand upon your company and the authorities of Colorado in regard to getting Mr. Lawson a new trial before a jury, none of whom are beholden to your company?"

"I am reserving the right to decide that when I am informed as to the situation," said Mr. Rockefeller. "Again I say I stand on this very definite statement, that the administration of justice should rest in the hands of the State."

"But I am giving you a specific instance," Mr. Walsh insisted. "Lawson has a wife and children. Suppose he was sent to the penitentiary under the judgment delivered by this jury. Would you tell them to read your statement about the administration of justice to him in the penitentiary, or to his wife and children? What would you do yourself if an injustice has been done?"

TO MAINTAIN JUSTICE AND SEE THAT IT IS DONE

"I will do what I can to maintain justice and see that justice is done," Mr. Rockefeller replied.

In his statement to the commission, Mr. Rockefeller emphatically denied that officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had anything to do with the prosecution of Lawson, and called attention to a statement issued by Mr. Welborn, president of the company, denying allegations to that effect, and stating that some of the company's employees might be called as witnesses.

"Were these employees men who came through the Baldwin-Felts Detective Agency who pretended to be strikers, and did they afterwards, for pay that your company gave them, testify to that portion of the evidence which convicted Lawson of the crime of murder?"

"I would have to refer you to Mr. Welborn," said Mr. Rockefeller.

"Suppose it were true," continued the chairman, "with your repugnance to the taking part by the corporation in these proceedings, would you go to Denver and take some action against officials of your company?"

"I presume that is a matter which the Attorney-General decided, when he called his witnesses," Mr. Rockefeller answered.

"But suppose absolute knowledge were brought to you, would you take any part to save a man from life imprisonment?"

"I certainly would not be willing to stand back of anything that would not be perfectly fair," said Mr. Rockefeller.

REFERS TO LETTER WRITTEN TO BOWERS

Dismissing this subject temporarily, Chairman Walsh read to Mr. Rockefeller a letter he had written to L. M. Bowers, chairman of the executive department of the company, dated December 26, 1913, in which the witness referred to his father, John D. Rockefeller, as follows:

"I know that father has followed the events of the past few months in connection with the fuel company with unusual interest and satisfaction."

Mr. Rockefeller said he had written such a letter, but could not recall just what report he had made to his father.

"How did he express satisfaction," asked Walsh.

"Did he say he was glad to see how things were going, or just laugh?"

"It is a little difficult to recall it, it being a year and a half ago," was the reply.

Mr. Walsh then recited that on September 26, prior to this letter, that thousands of Mr. Rockefeller's "faithful employes" took to the canyons of Colorado rather than continue work under existing conditions in the mining camps," and added:

"Is it true that a few months prior to the time you wrote that letter about your father that Sheriff Jeff Farr had deputized 336 gunmen and allowed your company to arm them and turned them loose in the community?"

"That is the statement made," Mr. Rockefeller answered. "I don't know from personal knowledge."

"Is it true that these deputized gunmen, before you wrote about your father's satisfaction, had riddled the Forbes' tent colony with machine guns and had shot a boy of one of the striking miners?"

"I cannot say as to that," was the answer.

Walsh also asked if before this letter was written, officers of the Colorado Company had not refused to "go through a door or thin partition at the State House," to meet representatives of the strikers.

"That, I do not know," said the witness, "but I know the officers of the company met representatives of the miners in a conference in which Secretary of Labor Wilson was present, and that the proposition made by the Governor looking to a settlement of the disputes was acceded to by the operators, and not by the representatives of the miners."

JURY IN ROOSEVELT CASE IS LOCKED UP FOR NIGHT

(Continued from First Page.)

So have sympathy and friendship. Only the widely different personalities of the two men and the effect of those on twelve of their fellow citizens can count in the result.

ROOSEVELT GLOOMY AT END OF TRIAL

Colonel Roosevelt was steeped in gloom at the conclusion of the trial. He left the courtroom with few words. He feels that this is a national issue, and that, while it hangs in the balance, lightness of heart is altogether out of place. Barnes sat in moody silence, while his lawyer played Cicero to the Colonel's Cataline, or Burke to the Colonel's Warren Hastings, as you prefer.

He got out of town as quickly as possible after the jury took possession of his reputation. He will not come back to Syracuse to hear the verdict.

A great crowd, mostly women, heard Ivins's summing up and the Justice's careful last word to the jury.

Among the men in the courtroom were Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, the stanch defender of the Standard Oil Company; Francis Hendricks, the Republican boss of Syracuse, and a former appointee of Governor Roosevelt, and Justice Andrews's venerable father, who once sat on the Court of Appeals. At the close of the charge, there burst forth a chatter like that after the final curtain of a matinee. And Justice Andrews, though he looked up quickly, did not attempt to check it. Like every one else, he seemed to feel a deep sense of relief that it was all over. As the orator of the day, Mr. Ivins was not vituperative, but he was at no pains to spare the distinguished detractor of his client.

IVINS CENTERS FIRE ON COLONEL'S AMBITION

Ivins centered his fire on the vaulting ambition which he laid to the charge of Roosevelt, concluding with Cardinal Wolsey's heart-felt advice to Cromwell.

"I charge thee, fling away ambition, by this sin fell the angels."

He contended that the unsleeping desire of the Colonel to achieve a third term had engendered the bitterness towards Barnes, out of which sprang the attack cited in the complaint.

He concluded at noon, and the spectators got a breathing spell before the charge.

The room was packed when Justice Andrews turned toward the jury to give them the law by which their minds were to be guided.

The jury, leaning forward in their places, listened intently, and in the pauses between the court's short, precise sentences, one could distinctly hear the heavy breathing of Roosevelt as he sat with parted lips following every point.

Justice Andrews told the jury it must not be swerved in the slightest degree by any political feeling, friendship or sympathy. He said it might consider the appearance of the witnesses on the stand. The printing matter, he ruled, could be considered only as affecting the credibility of Barnes. He said that in the list of campaign contributions to the Roosevelt campaign, there was no evidence to show that any promises had been made regarding them, or that Mr. Roosevelt had any knowledge of them. He also pointed out the Roosevelt contention that the Platt letters showed only his desire to comply with Platt's will, so far as necessary to get legislation and appointments through, and the Colonel had, on the stand, announced that public action complained of was without malice, written in the interests of a candidate, Roosevelt believed was a good candidate, and based on statements he believed to be true. Concluding, he said:

"If the charges are true, that ends the case. If the charges are not true, the libel is not justified, and you must find a verdict for the plaintiff. The fixing of damages is in the discretion of the jury. Take the case, gentlemen, and put out of your minds everything that can unfairly influence you—all political prejudices and friendships. Remember, you are here just as I am, to do equal justice between these parties."

MR. IVINS EARLY IN COURT, APPARELED AS THE LILY

Mr. Ivins, apparelled as the lily, was early in court. When he was told to proceed, he walked over to the jury box and fixed Juror No. 2, an impassive red-faced gentleman, with a steely eye.

He had discarded the skull cap he usually wears, and the top of his head gleamed in the morning sun, and slowly, and without any effort at oratory, he drove home his words. One juror after another fell under his eye as he spoke, until there was no man in the box who did not feel the address to be a personal communication.

Mr. Ivins characterized the former President as "the master molder of libel—the master molder of phrases with which to attack his enemies."

"What right has this defendant," he asked, "to don the yellow robe of a censor of morals? What right has he to set himself as the only judge and arbiter of right and wrong?

"The only evidence of domination and boss rule in this case is the evidence of how the defendant himself was ruled and dominated by Senator Platt.

"Is Theodore Roosevelt beyond the reach of the law? I cannot see that he is. He is as much within the law as you or I. When you go into the juryroom, you will go there forgetting that you are Progressives or Republicans or Democrats, and remember only that you are jurors trying to do your duty according to your oaths.

"This is a plain, ordinary law suit. It is not a political controversy. I say again, Theodore Roosevelt is not above the law, and I ask you to not to be moved by the glamor of his record before the public eye.

MAN MUST FIGHT FOR HONOR AS HE WOULD FOR LIFE

"An attack upon a man's honor is like an attack upon a woman's chastity. Once it is believed in, his usefulness is gone. He cannot live with his fellowmen. He is an outcast and a Pariah among them. He must fight for his honor as he must fight for his life."

"Mr. Roosevelt has done remarkable things in the history of this country," he said. "Breaking away in 1912 from the organization whose fortunes he had advanced, and which had advanced his fortunes, he yet had influence enough to take with him nearly 4,500,000 of votes.

"An attack from a man of such power is an attack which must be met and grappled with, or the subject of this attack must sink down into ignominy and to practical death.

"Let us assume that a man, great in many ways and who has rendered able service to his country, has a habit of calling every man who does not agree with him a liar, until it has become a joke in the community, and a class has grown up of persons who have been classified by a certain great personage as a falsifier of the truth.

"Suppose that this great personage, through pique over a trial of political supremacy in which he hasn't been the victor, characterizes in this way a man who has been his friend, with whom he has associated and taken counsel.

"Is there anything for this man, pilloried as a modern Benedict Arnold, to do except to ask a jury of his peers to determine whether or not the truth has been spoken concerning him; whether he is an honest man, or a creature so base and so degraded in the sight of all honest men as to be unfit to live—a man who has entered in corrupt and secret combinations with the enemy, and who has trafficked with dishonor for his own gain.

"You have seen the plaintiff on the stand. You have noticed his manner of testifying—deliberate, carfeul, hesitating at times, in order to be sure that he was giving no wrong impression and making no mistake.

SHOWED MALEVOLENCE WITH WHICH HE ENTERED CASE

"And you have seen the defendant. When he was called to the witness box, he sprung at the chair as if he thought it was going to get away from him. He talked with his feet, and his hands, and his head. He bounded from side to side. He shouted. His entire attitude showed the malevolence with which he entered the case, and with which he carried it on.

"We subpoenaed LaFayette R. Gleason as a witness as to printing matters, which were afterward ruled out by His Honor, and we were obliged to call him to refute the testimony of Mr. Loeb. He was attacked because he had been in public life for many years and drew a salary. What about Theodore Roosevelt? How long from the time of his leaving college was he out of public life, a civil service commissioner, a police commissioner, an assemblyman, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Governor of the State, Vice-President and President of the United States. Has he shown any aversion to public life or to the salary and emoluments derived from it?

"Before leaving the White House, in fact, as soon as he had been elected President, Colonel Roosevelt had declared he would not be a candidate for a third term. He went to Africa after his term was over and became a mighty hunter, and then he returned and sat down at Oyster Bay to await events. It may be that the insidious hand of the third term was knocking at the door of his mind. If that, I do not know, but I do know, as we all know, that when the State convention of 1910 came on he jumped into the fight, defeated Vice-President Sherman for temporary chairman, made Elihu Root, a proven member of his own Cabinet, permanent chairman, forced the nomination of his own candidate for Governor and absolutely ruled and dominated the party as not even Thomas C. Platt himself had ever done. It may be worthy of reflection, however, that his candidate was defeated, and that for four years the State was given into the control of the Democratic party.

EVIDENCE OF DEFENDANT'S TURNS AND CHANGES

"There has appeared in this case evidence of the defendant's turns and changes from the very beginning. You have seen how he threw off his allegiance to his native State for the sake of a slight pecuniary saving. You have seen how he violated the oath taken by him upon his election to the Presidency not to be a candidate for a third term. You have seen how year after year he snatched at dominance and at power.

"Lord McCauley spoke of Lord Bacon as the 'wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.' I don't believe I ever heard of a meaner or more contemptible act than that a President of the United States who sent for a man and ordered him to get certain legislation defeated and then urged as a justification for the charges made against him that he had worked against that legislation."

GERMANS CAPTURE RIGA, IS REPORT

(Continued from First Page.)

velop a cyclonic fire, but it is difficult to follow up successes with rapidity or to execute complicated maneuvers.

The phalanx required twenty days to advance from Gorlice to its present position on the San. In consequence of the closeness with which it is packed, this formation, which is said to comprise over 200,000 men, presents a vulnerable target, and will have to pay very dearly for any successes it may obtain.

The Russians are now doing their utmost to profit by this weakness, and are re-enforcing their artillery operating against the phalanx.

They claim that they have already turned it from its original destination at Przemysl and compelled it to approach the San further north, in the hope of taking the fortress in the rear.

FRENCH TROOPS LANDED AT SEDDUL BAHR

PARIS, May 20.—French troops have been landed at Seddul Bahr, at the southern tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula and on the European side of the Dardanelles, and are now fighting around the Turkish positions at Krithia, according to a dispatch to the Grecian newspaper Messager d'Athens from Mudros, Lemnos Island. This information was received to-day by the Havas Agency from Athens.

The French troops are supported by the French fleet stationed in the bay.

The British forces which debarked at Gaba Tepe are directing their action toward Krithia with the object of surrounding the Turks.

The attacks on the fortified positions at Chibaba continues. The battle front at the latter point is three and one-half miles in width.

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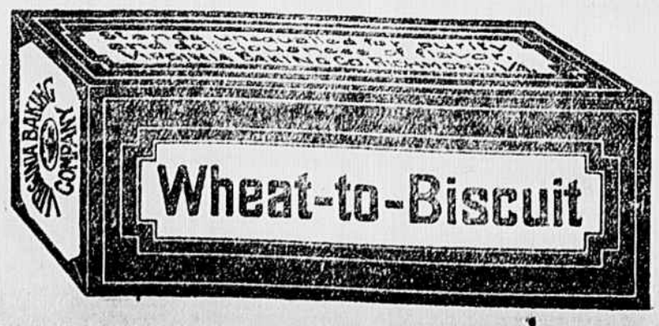
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