

on the Adige river, near the village of Rivola. The Austrians fired several shells at the Italian outposts. It was reported, but there were no casualties on either side.

**Sink German Ship.**  
The war office today expressed satisfaction at the manner in which the sea and air attack by the Austrians on Adriatic coast towns yesterday was repulsed. An official statement, with more details concerning the attack, was issued early today and reported that the Austrian fleet sank one German ship.

**Two Aeroplanes Took Part in the Raid on Venice.** said today's statement. "They threw eleven bombs, but no serious damage was done. The defense of the city was prompt and efficient and forced the hostile aeroplanes to put to sea."  
The slight damage caused by hostile aeroplanes and ships at Ancona yesterday morning has already been repaired.  
Florence has been chosen headquarters for the Red Cross, and all the hospitals have been requisitioned for hospital purposes. Priceless art works from Venice, Udine, Treviso, and other northern cities are being transferred to Florence for safekeeping.  
A special dispatch to the Messenger from Ancona says that 4,000 Austrian troops have deserted to the Italians, complaining of starvation.  
The Italian commander was transferred to Florence for the duration of the war, the King, Queen, and their suites occupying the famous Pitti Palazzo. Florence is chosen because it is only a few hours' distance from Bologna, the present headquarters staff will be established there.  
Five or six civilians were killed and a train traveling at full speed was struck by a small dirigible, the Austrian bombardment of Ancona.  
"The fire of the warships damaged part of the railway station and five engines," said the Mail's correspondent. "The damage to the port was insignificant. That in the town was somewhat more extensive."

**Italian Embassy Gives Out Statement Showing Why Italy Is in War**

The Italian embassy today issued a copy of the official documents prepared by the Italian government justifying the participation of Italy in the war.  
The embassy took occasion to deny that any sanction had been given to call for Italians who are naturalized American citizens, to respond to the colors and to enroll themselves at the nearest consulate, where transportation home would be provided.  
The embassy did not deny that the various consuls are enrolling all reservists who report and making arrangements for them to return to Italy. It is understood that the Italian government is not making any distinction between the Italian citizens who are sent home to fight and those who are sent to the front where steamers will take them to Italy.

It is explained that the Austrian embassy has been authorized to take over the United States had taken over the Austrian affairs in Rome was an error. The United States will represent Austria's interests in the event of a settlement in Italy it was decided, after instructions had been sent to Ambassador Thomas Nelson to act that the difficulties of carrying out the great that a European neutral power could be of more service. Austria is now completely cut off from communication with the rest of the world excepting by wireless through Berlin. Inasmuch as the wireless across the ocean via Seattle is now open, the commission, except for very brief intervals, it is felt that to have the United States act might prove a hardship if an emergency arises. It is understood therefore that Spain will represent both Germany and Austria in Italy.

**Rigid Censorship By Italy Suppresses Facts Of Naval Disposition**

LONDON, May 25.—Italy today adopted the censorship regulations of the allies and it was impossible to obtain further facts from Rome concerning yesterday's naval battle in the Adriatic.  
The Corriere d'Italia has been suppressed by authorities for printing unofficial details of the Austrian warships. Hereafter editors will be held personally responsible for publishing facts not officially made public by the government.  
Co-operation of the allies warships with the Italian fleet in a particular matter which, for strategic reasons, the Rome admiralty wishes to keep secret. The Corriere d'Italia yesterday revealed the presence of a British squadron in the Adriatic.  
Until the war is over, Italy will be closed to details of unofficial battle descriptions. Yesterday's account of how the Duke of Abruzzi saved the Adriatic coast cities cannot, therefore, be continued, since the facts might be of value to the Austrian admiralty.

**Roumania Negotiates With Allies; Expected To Join the Powers**

LONDON, May 25.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Bucharest says: "The Roumanian government is negotiating with the allies. King Ferdinand has reviewed the army. Great enthusiasm prevails."  
The Times correspondent at Bucharest says: "The general belief that Roumania is on the border of war for the fulfillment of her national ideal has been strengthened by Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary."  
"Celebrations of the anniversary of the coronation of the late King Carlo of Sunday were attended with unusual fervor. King Ferdinand and Queen Marie were presented at the great military review. The troops wore their new service uniforms of gray khaki instead of the usual purple dress uniforms."

**Nine Killed, Twenty Hurt By Dust Blast in Mine**

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., May 25.—A dust explosion of terrific force in the Summitless Coal Company's No. 1 mine last night killed nine men and seriously injured a score more.

In a heroic effort to save the men, Gomer Phillips, director of the Cambria Steel Company's first aid work, lost his life.

**THE WEATHER REPORT.**

Forecast for the District of Columbia—Fair and warmer tonight and Wednesday.  
Maryland—Fair tonight; Wednesday fair; warmer; increasing cloudiness in west portion; moderate to moderate north to northeast winds.  
Virginia—Fair tonight; warmer in north and central portion; Wednesday partly cloudy; warmer in east portion Wednesday; moderate northeast to east winds.  
TEMPERATURES  
U. S. BUREAU OF WEATHER  
5 a. m. 66 8 a. m. 68  
9 a. m. 68 12 noon 70  
1 p. m. 72 4 p. m. 73  
7 p. m. 71 10 p. m. 68  
TIDE TABLE  
High tide—4.25 a. m. and 4.55 p. m.  
Low tide—11.31 a. m. and 11.34 p. m.  
SUN TABLE  
Sun rises—6:42 Sun sets—7:12

**FOREIGN TRADE HERE GROWING, IS CLAIM**

**Federal Reserve Board Members Address Pan-American Financial Meeting.**

(Continued from First Page.)  
Board members began a general discussion, participated in by the financiers and statesmen of Central and South America, regarding the means of bringing about financial and commercial relations between this country and Latin America.  
Governor Hamilton said, in part: "We all recognize today the real interdependence of nations, they are especially interdependent from the aspect of trade and commerce. The nation of large resources recognizes that in the long run it is for its own profit to strengthen this interdependence by furnishing the nation of smaller resources means to meet their needs. It should never be forgotten, however, that in the long run this interdependence means to meet the needs of the creditor country, for its account, to the creditor country."  
"The question, however, which must be foremost in your minds is just what the United States can do in assisting other nations to finance their trade movements with the United States and with the other nations of the world. As to the amount of capital at present available in the United States for such purposes, and the working out in detail of any specific plans or suggestions, it is not my province to speak, shall leave that open to the delegates assembled here, and especially to my colleague, Hon. Paul M. Warburg, who can speak with the authority of a master on every detail of international finance."  
"The message which I wish to bring to you today, however, is that the United States is ready to take a position as it occupies today to reach out and extend its trade by granting credit to other nations who wish to do so."  
"The Federal Reserve act has done much to help make possible closer trade relations with other countries. The Federal Reserve Board is given power to permit national banks to establish branches in foreign countries. It is not only authorized to do so, but it is authorized to do so in a manner which will be of great assistance to the United States, but likewise to the other nations who are trading with us. The Federal Reserve Board is given power to permit national banks to establish branches in foreign countries. It is not only authorized to do so, but it is authorized to do so in a manner which will be of great assistance to the United States, but likewise to the other nations who are trading with us. The Federal Reserve Board is given power to permit national banks to establish branches in foreign countries. It is not only authorized to do so, but it is authorized to do so in a manner which will be of great assistance to the United States, but likewise to the other nations who are trading with us."

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**Concessions Made.**  
"The Federal Reserve Board is also authorized to permit the Federal Reserve banks to open and maintain banking accounts, appoint correspondents, and establish agencies in foreign countries, for the purpose of raising and selling bills of exchange arising out of commerce with other countries. They are also authorized to deal in gold coin and bullion at home and abroad. It is easy to see what power the Federal Reserve banks will thereby have, in connection with its power over discount rates, to bring about the most advantageous terms into and from the United States."  
"These great powers can and will be exercised in such a manner as to encourage and assist in every way the growth of the volume of trade between the United States and foreign countries. It is not only authorized to do so, but it is authorized to do so in a manner which will be of great assistance to the United States, but likewise to the other nations who are trading with us. The Federal Reserve Board is given power to permit national banks to establish branches in foreign countries. It is not only authorized to do so, but it is authorized to do so in a manner which will be of great assistance to the United States, but likewise to the other nations who are trading with us."

**Traces Upheaval.**  
Paul Warburg, recognized as an authority on international finance, traced the financial upheaval among the nations following the sudden outbreak of the European war. He added: "The problem affects us all; we have all suffered together. It is of vital importance that if possible a proper remedy be found. Our sufferings in this respect are of three kinds—shipping, trade, and credit."  
"Disruption might have been less if instead of relying upon Europe for their credit and shipping facilities, the American nations had begun in time to develop and organize their own resources. Had the United States enacted and put into operation three years ago its Federal Reserve system, not only could our country have weathered the storm without far-reaching disturbances, but we should have been in position to save our American sister republics such loss and inconvenience."  
Warburg said England should not be criticized for protecting her finances by declaring a moratorium. "This may well have been her duty," he said. "We must not blame England; we must blame ourselves for having carelessly placed ourself in this economically dangerous position. The chief lesson which all American nations will learn from the last year's experience is that it is unwise for the world to place financial dependence upon any single nation."

**Wants New Policy.**  
"Those who can afford to do so, for instance, the United States, should from this time on adopt a policy of greater reliance upon their own resources."  
"There is no doubt that upon establishment of peace, there will be a tendency on the part of many nations to emancipate themselves in this respect. We realize it will be an arduous task to procure for our American sister republics the same standing in world markets as is now enjoyed by those of nations which have been in the field for generations past."  
Warburg pointed out that in extending its commerce the United States would greatly benefit. That only \$200,000,000 of phenomenal gold resources of \$1,500,000,000 of this country had been mobilized so far by the reserve act. He discussed the technical features of establishing the American "dollar exchange" with central banks of other nations.  
"The United States," he continued, "will be in a safer condition if in the future when placing securities issued for development of our own properties we rely to a larger extent upon our own markets."

**Must Place Bonds.**  
"Indeed the United States will not only have to rely on its own resources for internal development but it will be called upon to provide means for absorbing the securities previously placed in Europe but now returned to us."  
"European banks and bankers have been our staunch and loyal friends in the past. It would be unbecoming of us to display a policy of forcing them to attempt to profit from their misfortune. Our own steadily increasing wealth and Europe's relatively weakened condition means that the new world market in the future lean less heavily on the old."

"Our own field of operation is still too vast to enable us, to render it even desirable, for us to become the world's banker at this stage of our development. But the safety of all countries demands that if again England should find herself forced to call upon us for instant payment there should be at least one country strong and independent enough to shoulder a substantial portion of the burden."

**SELF-DEFENSE PLEA IN STRIKERS' TRIALS**

**Questions Develop Fact That Large Missiles Were Carried on Day of Shooting.**

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 25.—It became apparent from the line of questioning pursued by counsel for the deputies on trial here for No. 1 second day strike murders at this, the second day of the trial, that a plea of self-defense will be relied upon to save the men from conviction. Twenty-five witnesses were called this morning, and questions developed the fact that the strikers carried large missiles on the day of the fatal shooting.  
The most interesting testimony of the day was given by Sidney Rolle and Paul Martin, both of Elizabeth. Rolle is cashier of the United States Metal Refining Company. He arrived at Roosevelt on the morning of the shooting and heard shots fired while still on his train. He said all the strikers carried stones. Martin, who is assistant superintendent of the Goldsmith Metal Refining Company, Roosevelt, on the same train with Rolle, told the jury that he saw the defendants have guns, but that the strikers were armed with clubs and stones.  
Lack of funds to close circuit courts in June. Because of a shortage in appropriations for jurors, trials in the two circuit courts will be discontinued early in June. It being estimated that approximately \$3,800 more than is available would be needed to keep all the courts in session until July 1.  
When the circuit court trials are discontinued, Justice Gould, who has been presiding in Circuit Court No. 1, will relieve Justice Anderson in Criminal Court No. 2 and Justice Siddons will return to Equity Court No. 2. Justice Anderson, who has been in poor health for some time, will preside at no vacation term, but will take a four-month rest in Colorado.  
"So long as the vacation term were announced as follows today: Justice Stafford, from June 30 to July 17; Chief Justice Conyngham, from July 15 to August 5; Justice Gould, from August 5 to August 23; Justice Siddons, from August 24 to September 11; and Justice McCoy, from September 12 to October 4."

**Wilson to Receive Chinese Tomorrow**

**Wilson to Receive Chinese**