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**NAVAL EXPLOITS OF ITALIANS ARE ATTENDED WITH SLIGHT LOSSES**

Severe Damage Inflicted on Austrian Torpedo Boat and Destroyer by Shore Batteries, Says Rome.

**KING VICTOR'S FLEET LOST ONE VESSEL**

Submarine Is Sunk by Fire of Latin Boats During Engagement; Port Is Daringly Captured.

Italy, gained a certain amount of ground on both banks of the San. East of Goussow, near Klokowice, the enemy, after furious fighting which lasted several days, succeeded in capturing fresh trenches from two of our battalions.

"Between the great marshes of the Diester and Dolina, the enemy, who began a series of resolute attacks on May 25, was repulsed nearly everywhere and could only maintain himself in front of our wire entanglements, from which he is being gradually deluged by our counter-attacks.

"According to the latest information, the Third Croatian corps, resuming the offensive on the night of the 27th, carried Sienawa by assault, taking an additional thousand prisoners and capturing five guns.

**BELGIANS REPULSE ATTACKS BY GEIMANS**

Have, May 29 (11 a. m.)—An official Belgian statement issued on May 27 states:

"An infantry attack made against a bridge head defended by one of our divisions was repulsed. During the night and day the enemy's artillery bombarded the ground behind the Yser toward Oudkerke and Casskerke.

**ROME FEARS ATTACK BY AUSTRIAN AIRMEN**

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

Rome, May 28 (via Paris, 4 p. m.)—It being believed that Austrian aeroplanes may appear over Rome, special measures of protection have been adopted. In the first place, a very close watch is to be kept along the Adriatic coast. Equal vigilance will be exercised on the coast of the Appennines. While heavier forms observation posts are to be established at points of vantage. Stations for Italian aeroplanes have been established at Centocelle, on the Apennian way and at Lake Bracciano, about twenty-five miles from the capital. From these points aeroplanes are ready to start at a moment's notice to engage airships from Austria.

**SOUGHT TO SHIP CONTRABAND BY FALSE MANIFEST**

Three Men Who Undertook to Send Rubber to Germany Disguised as Resin Pleaded Guilty and Are Fined.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

New York, May 28.—Pleas of guilty were entered in the federal court late today by Franz Rosenberg, Sigmund Korman and Albert B. Newman to indictments charging them with having defrauded the United States by filing false manifests at the customs house in connection with an alleged effort to send contraband of war to belligerents by concealing rubber within resin and cotton. The first two were fined \$500 each and Newman \$300.

Harry P. Salomon and Albert Salomon, jointly indicted with these others, pleaded not guilty to the indictments. They were placed under \$25,000 bail and given until Monday to change their pleas if they desired.

By pleading guilty Rosenberg, a rubber merchant of Hannover, Germany; Korman, of Budapest, Hungary; and Newman, Korman's nephew, a tailor, who for two months was a merchant with offices here, admitted they had concealed \$30,000 worth of contraband rubber in 278 barrels manifested as resin, which they had forwarded to Newport, Rhode Island, on the Cunard liner Carpathia and had attempted to ship thirty tons more concealed in bales of cotton in the White Star liner Celtic.

The men further admitted that their purpose was to circumvent the allies and by so doing they believed they were performing a patriotic duty. They claimed they did not know by procuring false manifests they were violating the customs laws.

Harry B. Salomon, a German expert, and Albert Salomon are cousins and members of Salomon Bros. & Co., large importers and exporters here.

Before sentence was passed on the three defendants who pleaded guilty, Robert B. Wood, assistant United States district attorney, at the suggestion of Judge Hunt, outlined the government's evidence of the conspiracy, which resulted in the indictments and asked for severe punishment for the men "who engage in a scheme, likely to cast suspicion on the shipments of every honest merchant in the United States and which he added, "might perhaps justify the allies in seizing all shipments from this country."

Judge Hunt, in pronouncing sentence, said he meant it as a warning to others.

**BLOODY BATTLES CONTINUOUS ON WESTERN FRONT**

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

Paris, May 28 (10:20 p. m.)—The official communication issued by the war office tonight says:

The British troops have made progress toward the Lorraine wood. The enemy has continued to deliver counter-attacks with increasing violence near Angres. Five times they made these attacks during the day, but every time they were repulsed back. During the night, two counter-attacks met with the same result. Thus, in less than twenty-four hours the Germans attacked seven times, but our artillery and infantry made any German progress impossible.

"We are holding entirely every one of our positions, despite a continuous and very violent shelling.

"To the north of Euzat, on the especially difficult ground of the Labyrinth, we have gone ahead some 100 meters.

"In the whole front from Angres to Atras, the artillery duel was especially violent throughout the day. On the edge of the Lorraine wood, our last attack enabled us to reach at two different places the road from DeFey on Hay to Norrey. We took 150 prisoners, several of them officers, and a machine gun.

**GERMANY HAS RAW MATERIAL IN PLENTY**

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

Berlin, May 28 (via London, May 28).—Replying to a question at a sitting of the Budget committee of the Reichstag today as to whether the army administration had taken measures to insure a supply of raw materials and fuel in the event of a long duration of the war, a deputy war minister made this precise statement:

"Even a new winter campaign would find us prepared in every way. All the raw materials are at hand in sufficient quantities for it. It must be declared out of the question, therefore, that the efficiency of our army could be impeded owing to some deficiency."

**TEXAS APPROPRIATES \$1,000,000 FOR SCHOOLS**

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

Austin, Tex., May 28.—An appropriation of \$1,000,000 for rural schools was the measure of greatest importance besides the general appropriation bills enacted by the special session of the legislature which ended today. The session, called to consider appropriation bills and an amendment of the state insurance law, failed to enact a bill which passed the house, but was defeated in the senate, which would have removed features of a law passed in 1912 that caused most of the large life insurance companies to withdraw from Texas.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY FINISHES ITS WORK**

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

Rochester, N. Y., May 28.—The one hundred and twenty-seventh general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States finished its docket late today and was dissolved to meet at Atlantic City, N. J., on May 15, 1916.

The assembly refused to accept the recommendation of the judicial committee in the case of Dr. Percival H. Barker against the Neosho, Kan., presbytery and the case was sent back to the Neosho presbytery with orders that the trial of Mr. Barker be completed.

**FATHER HEARS SON WAS EXECUTED IN MEXICO**

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

Washington, May 28.—Word was received today by W. M. Byrd, formerly of Tampico, Mexico, of the execution of his son, W. M. Byrd, Jr., aged 36, near Tampico, by Mexican soldiers. The information was contained in a letter and is presumed that the execution took place a month ago. Whether Carranza or Villa forces killed young Byrd is not known. An application will be made tomorrow to Washington to obtain further information.

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION TO SOLVE PROBLEM**

Practical Plan Suggested for Bringing United States and Latin America into Closer Relations.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

Washington, May 28.—An international high commission consisting of five members from each American nation, was suggested to the Pan-American financial congress today as the means by which uniformity of laws among western nations might be secured. The suggestion was made by a committee of delegates, headed by John Bassett Moore, former counselor of the state department; John Hays Hammond and Governor Charles B. Hamlin of the federal reserve board.

The committee reported that it had not considered questions of transportation which should be dealt with separately, but recommended that the proposed commission should consider legislation relating to the establishment of a gold standard; relating to bills of exchange, commercial paper and bills of lading; uniform classification of merchandise, customs regulations, consular services and international and port charges; uniform regulations for commercial travelers, consideration to be taken of the need of a certificate from the traveler's government; legislation concerning trademarks, patents and copyrights; establishment of a uniform rate of postage and of charges for money orders and parcels post between American countries; and the extension of the process of arbitration for the adjustment of commercial disputes.

The committee further recommended that to aid the high commission a bureau be created in the Pan-American union, with a chief at \$5,000 a year, the expenses of the bureau to be paid from its budget.

Dr. Isidoro de Chile, Paysano of the Dominican republic, Gonzales of Ecuador and Depena of Uruguay were the South American delegates on the reporting committee.

Another article toward the improvement of business and financial relations between the Americas was taken at the Pan-American financial conference late today when delegates from the southern republics, unanimously agreed to a resolution which urged business and commercial interests of the United States to unite within the next six months in naming a delegation to visit all the South and Central American countries.

Members of this delegation, the resolution proposed, shall be the guests of the various nations and be received by the governments, chambers of commerce and industrial organizations. Diplomatic representatives of the southern republics accredited to the United States will be asked to aid in formulating arrangements for the trip. The plan was proposed by Minister Pena of Uruguay.

Representative Flood, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, and Secretary Garrison of the war department, were two of the speakers of the day.

"I believe that the congress of the United States, Mr. Flood, will do all in its power to carry out the results of the deliberations of this conference. The leadership of the future rests on the Americas. The world will be blessed with that leadership."

**AMEICANS ARE CALLED UPON TO SAVE MEXICANS FROM STARVING**

Appalling Conditions Due to Four Years of Revolution Lead Red Cross to Appeal to Relief Fund.

**PRESIDENT ASKS THAT PEOPLE BE GENEROUS**

Declares Suffering at Our Own Doors Equal to That in Belgium, to Relieve Which We Have Been So Liberal.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

Washington, May 28.—President Wilson has decided to serve notice on all the warring factions in Mexico that conditions in that country have become intolerable and that unless they themselves compose the situation soon, some other means may have to be employed to accomplish the result.

The first intimation of the president's determination to take this step came today in his appeal issued as head of the American Red Cross setting forth that "due to several years of internal disturbances, the unfortunate people of many parts of Mexico have been reduced to the verge of starvation, and urging contributions to relief funds.

**Statement Now Reads.**

Later the White House gave out the following:

"When the president's appeal for aid for the Mexicans was issued it was also stated at the executive offices that a statement from the president of Mexico might be expected within the next few days."

This statement has been prepared and will be issued after the cabinet meeting next Tuesday and then communicated to the leaders of all the Mexican factions.

**No Recognition of Carranza.**

Officials at the White House and state department declined to say what the president's statement contained, but denied that recognition of any faction was now contemplated. It was further stated that while the friends of Carranza here had been pressing for recognition, the Washington government had not been impressed with the ability of any of the contenders to restore order.

The present action, it was said, was not intended to assist one faction at the expense of another, but to demand in effect, that the Mexicans arrive at an early settlement of their troubles or at least provide for the sustenance of the starving population.

**No Immediate Intervention.**

High officials referred to the president's forthcoming pronouncement as not meaning immediate intervention and they emphasized the word "immediate."

The impression in executive quarters was that one purpose would be to place responsibility for the present state of affairs squarely upon the military elements in the southern republic, which have overrun the country and appropriated its food supplies or prevented the tilling of the soil. While anxious to continue the policy of allowing the Mexicans to settle their differences without outside interference, the president is said to be determined that the civilian population of the country shall not be starved in the meantime.

**Direct Action Likely Later.**

Talk of intervention, which has been dormant ever since the European war diverted attention from the Mexican matter home, was immediately revived by the White House statement. Many diplomats who interpreted the day's events as the forerunner of a new policy thought intervention was an inevitable outcome of the situation and that the United States was paving the way for such action by notifying the world of its purpose to take steps for the sake of humanity. They pointed out that a similar utterance had preceded the intervention in Russia in 1918.

The present it is understood the notification to all the Mexican factions of the intolerable state of affairs and the desire of the American government for a betterment of conditions will be allowed to stand without explanation of the relief work of the American Red Cross is undertaken in earnest. The belief was widespread in official and diplomatic circles tonight that an immediate effect of the forthcoming statement will be to give warning that relief supplies must not be appropriated by the military factions and that they must assist in feeding the starving population.

**Requires Several Weeks.**

While the statement of the president is specifically the alternative course in case it is not headed, the general trend of comment tonight indicated that the United States government as a first step in such a contingency, would insist on keeping the railroad between Vera Cruz and Mexico City open for the transportation of supplies and might even deliver its supplies to the people in other Mexican cities by government agencies.

The government's plans, it is said, will take several weeks to be worked out and they are not expected to come to a decisive point while the delicate negotiations with Germany are in progress.

President Wilson stated Tuesday after his conference with Duval West, his personal representative in Mexico, that he had decided on no change in the Mexican policy. The events of the last twenty-four hours—the seizure by Carranza authorities of large quantities of New York grain by the international relief committee and the inability of the authorities at Vera Cruz and Mexico City to provide transportation for supplies to succor the ever-increasing bread line—brought about the determination to act.

**Close Watch on Situation.**

Secretary Bryan announced that American consuls throughout Mexico had been instructed to keep the state department closely advised as to the suffering of the people and famine conditions. In the meantime the department is co-operating with the Red Cross in the arrangements for relief.

Mr. Bryan referred to the frequent changes in the control of various cities and remarked that recently there had been intimations that Mexico City would change hands again.

Officials flatly denied reports that Great Britain, through her embassy here, had been exerting pressure for the better conditions in Mexico. It was pointed out, however, that Duval West, after spending three months making an investigation of conditions in Mexico, was understood to have brought back information tending to show that some of the leaders had sufficient capacity to dominate the situation, and to have suggested that the United States must compel a settlement. The idea that by relieving distressed conditions

**THE PRESIDENT TO SEND HELP TO MEXICO**

No Intervention Contemplated Unless Necessary to Prevent Starvation of Civilian Population.

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**BERNSTORFF SENDS WARNING TO GERMANY**

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

London, May 28 (5:05 p. m.)—A wireless dispatch received from Berlin today gives what purports to be a telegram sent by Count von Bernstorff, at Washington, to the foreign office in Berlin. The telegram as thus given says that the American press "is getting impatient about the delay in the answer to the American note," and states that "the tension has been increased by the sinking of the Scharnhorst, which is not yet explained."

In another telegram to the foreign office, Count von Bernstorff is quoted as saying that American packers and cotton exporters are urging Washington to take energetic measures against England, adding that "unofficial negotiations between state department advisers and the British embassy have been broken off."

**TURKEY NOT TO DECLARE WAR ON THE ITALIANS**

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

Berlin, May 28 (via London, 11:20 p. m.)—Talat Bey, Turkish minister of the interior, in an interview with the Constantinople correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, declared that Turkey would not declare war against Italy.

"We will not declare war on Italy," Talat Bey said. "We can wait. What can Italy do to us?"

The Turkish minister of war told the same correspondent that all preparations had been made long ago and there would be no surprises.

"It is true," he said, "that long before the declaration of war Italy had collected a strong force at Rhodes island, but Turkey knew some days ago that transports had been going back to Italy."

In the course of his interview with the correspondent Talat Bey said that the Rumanian king and premier would hold secure the neutrality of that country, while Bulgaria could gain nothing by joining the allies.

The territory near Adrianople did not attract Bulgaria, Talat Bey said, and Bulgarians know that they will never get Constantinople they prefer to see the Turks hold that city rather than Rumanians or English.

**MOTHER OF MURDERED GIRL SUES FOR \$10,000**

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

Atlanta, Ga., May 28.—Leo M. Frank, under sentence of death for the murder of Mary Phagan, and James Conley, a negro, who is serving twelve months imprisonment as an accessory to the crime, were subpoenaed today as witnesses in the \$10,000 damage suit of the Phagan girl's mother, Mrs. J. W. Coleman, against the National Pencil factory. They were cited to appear before a commissioner next Wednesday and counsel for the plaintiff will seek to establish by them that the girl was killed in the factory.

While Frank is testifying before the commissioner, the state prison commission is expected to hearing his petition for commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment.

United States Senator John W. Kern of Indiana, today telegraphed to the state prison commission asking clemency for Frank.

**HOKE SMITH HAS NO DREAMS ABOUT WARSHIPS**

Georgia Senator Declares Provision for National Defense Must Be Made by Next American Congress.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

Washington, May 28.—Members of the honorary commercial commission of China, were guests of honor tonight at a dinner given by the Southern Commercial congress and attended by cabinet officers, diplomats and other notable figures in Washington life. The speakers included Secretary Bryan, Senators Hoke Smith of Georgia, and Kai Fu Shah, the Chinese minister.

Senator Smith forecasted large naval and military appropriations by the next congress. "If you should see us voting for more battleships this winter than ever before," he said, "don't be alarmed. We haven't changed heart. We are still for peace. But we are going to protect ourselves while some other nations are changing hearts."

Minister Shah reviewed the resources of the Chinese republic and extended American capital an invitation to seek investment there, especially in the extensive industrial and railway improvements. Of the 6,000 miles of railway now operating in China, he said, Americans had financed only 200 miles.

China, said the minister, would welcome American capital above that of powers which might have an ulterior motive in extending credit.

Secretary Bryan expressed hope that China and the United States might build up a greater commerce with each other, a commerce which will yield an honest profit to each. "God grant that the time will soon come," Mr. Bryan said, "when nations will not seek to destroy and tear down. May the rivalry of nations in the future be to see which can do its work so well as to be an example to others."

**SUBMARINES MAY TORPEDO SHIPS AT SUEZ CANAL**

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

London, May 28 (3:30 p. m.)—The inference that the German-Turkish alliance proposed to begin a submarine warfare against vessels leaving the Suez canal has been drawn from a note recently issued by the Turkish government. Such a policy, it is felt here, might seriously menace marine communication between Europe and the far east.

A message to the Reuter Telegram company from Constantinople says the inference toward neutral powers, addressed to friendly neutral powers, reads:

"The Imperial Ottoman government, considering that the British government has not fulfilled its obligations, undertaken toward neutral powers by the convention of 1855 to keep no warships in the Suez canal, but is even now fortifying this canal and that the French government with hostile intent against the Ottoman empire, has landed troops in Egypt, has by these facts, been placed under the necessity of taking military measures for the protection of its imperial territory, of which Egypt forms part, and to extend hostilities to the Suez canal."

**A Lesson of the European War**

Once more, among countless times, has the great food value of chocolate and cocoa been demonstrated, both serving as a part of the rations of the troops in ACTIVE SERVICE.

**Baker's Sweet Chocolate**

has always had this guarantee

"The ingredients of this Chocolate are guaranteed to be pure cocoa of superior blend and sugar."

The genuine has this trade-mark on the package, and is made only by

**Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.**

Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

**Strawberries Blackberries Loganberries Raspberries**

PER BOX ONLY 10c—WHY PAY MORE?

Extra Sweet Sugar Peas, Beets in bunches, Turnips in bunches, California Cherries in individual cartons, Apricots, Tomatoes, California Cucumbers, extra long; Summer Squash, Green Beans, Stewing Onions.

**BAKERY DEPARTMENT**

Angel Food, Moca Cakes, Whipped Cream Puffs, French Pastry, All varieties of Layer Cakes, French Moca Cakes, Nut Loaf Cakes, Fresh Bread and Hot Rolls every morning at 11 o'clock.

Our store will be closed Monday afternoon on account of Decoration Day.

**The Jaffa Grocery Co.**

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