

# ITALIAN DOGS OF WAR GNAW THEIR LEASH

## REMAIN NEUTRAL

### Austria as a Last Hope Makes Further Concessions to Italy.

## IT MAY BE TOO LATE

Dispatches From Rome to London Are Somewhat Contradictory, but Majority Agree That Italy Has Definitely Decided on the Side of War, and That the Teuton Ambassadors Are Preparing to Leave Rome—German Submarine Sinks British Steamer Drumcree Off the Cornish Coast. Slow Progress in Dardanelles.

LONDON, May 19.—While Italy is confidently believed to be making her final preparations to enter the war on the side of the allies, Austria, which would be the direct object of her attack, is, with her German ally, attempting to inflict such a defeat on Russia that she will be able to divert troops, if necessary, to meet her new foe in the south.

Dispatches from Rome continue to be somewhat contradictory, but the majority agree that the Italian government has definitely decided on the side of the war; that the German and Austrian ambassadors are preparing to leave Rome and that the consuls general of those two countries, either have already left their posts or will soon do so.

On the other hand, a message coming through Paris says that Austria has submitted new proposals which she hopes will induce Italy to remain neutral. A definite announcement is expected from the Italian foreign office because the chamber of deputies meets tomorrow.

Meanwhile the Austrians, in conjunction with those of Germany, continue massed attacks against the Russians, who are attempting to form a new line behind the River San, both north and south of Przemyśl and west of the Vistula river, in Southern Poland. These attacks, according to the Austrian and German reports, have met with their greatest success north of Przemyśl, the Germanic allies have succeeded in crossing the river and have occupied Sieniawa, on the eastern bank.

They also claim to have captured some positions southeast of the former Austrian fortress, while their heavy guns are keeping up a bombardment from the west.

In Southern Poland, their progress is not so marked, the Russians having had strong forces which they are able to bring into the field and check the advance.

It is stated from Petrograd that the Germans and Austrians are using between 30 and 40 army corps on the 200-mile front from Opatow, in Poland, to Kolomea, in Eastern Galicia. East of the latter city, in Bukowina, the Russians have broken the Austrian extreme right and are reported to have again occupied Czernowitz, the capital.

The sudden break in the weather in France, which had been bright and dry, stopped the fighting on Monday, but it has since been resumed at several points. Between Arras and the coast and in the Westhoek it appears as if the attacks which the allies were delivering have ended and that the allied troops are consolidating the ground.

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Chairman Walsh, who summoned Mr. Rockefeller to testify relating to correspondence made public since the original inquiry in New York, said tonight he would surely be called tomorrow. Mr. Rockefeller did not appear at the hearing today, but remained within call. He will take the stand as soon as Rev. Daniel S. McCortle, pastor of the Presbyterian church in one of the Colorado com-

## COUNTRY UNITED AND READY TO FLY AT TRADITIONAL FOE

### Something for Enemies of U. S. to Carefully Note

BOSTON, May 19.—Several new mortars recently mounted at Fort Andrews and capable of hurling projectiles weighing half a ton eight and a half miles, were tested today. They are said to be the most powerful weapons on the coast. The projectiles are not explosive, being designed to sink a vessel by tearing a hole through her by the force of their fall from great weight.

## ANXIOUS FOR WAR

THE HAGUE, May 19.—(Via London.)—Interested members of the diplomatic corps at The Hague claim to be convinced that war between Italy and Austria-Hungary is only a question of hours.

Hints have been dropped in several quarters that Germany is even anxious for Italy to enter into hostilities, as by this means the possibility might arise for Austria-Hungary to conclude a separate peace with Russia, which would enable Germany to withdraw many of her troops from the long eastern front for service elsewhere.

Germany, some diplomatists say, is not likely to be very active against Italy and would rather utilize the services of many of her officers now employed in Galicia on the western front, where they are greatly needed.

It is also argued by foreign diplomatists that Italy's entry into the war would not immediately involve Rumania.

### America and President Wilson Highly Praised

LONDON, May 18.—A national movement for the relief of Belgium was launched formally at a meeting today in the Mansion house, under the presidency of the lord mayor of London. Lord Lansdowne, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Viscount Bryce were the principal speakers. The assistance extended to Belgium by America brought forth warm praise from the speakers. Lord Lansdowne referred to the splendid assistance rendered to the neutral commission by Ambassador Page and by "the president of the United States, upon whose word the entire civilized world is hanging today."

GOES TO OHIO. Representative Harvey Burnett of Gilt Edge left this morning for a 15-day trip east. Before returning he will go to central Ohio, where his sister, Bernice, is attending school.

BULLETIN. PARIS, May 19.—(4:55 p. m.)—Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, Italian chief of staff, has arrived with his staff at Vicenza, near the Austrian frontier.

BULLETIN. ROME, May 19.—(11:25 p. m., Via Paris, May 19, 10:18 a. m.)—A royal decree, under which all railroad lines and stations in Italy are placed under the supervision of the military authorities, is published by the Official Gazette.

BULLETIN. AMSTERDAM, May 19.—(Via London, 9:07 p. m.)—The Cologne Gazette says it learns from Berné that the Austrian and German consul generals left Rome yesterday with their staffs.

ROME, May 19.—(2:50 p. m., Via Paris.)—The statement of the imperial German chancellor before the reichstag yesterday shows that Germany still is hoping against hope that Italy may not join in the war against Austria. At the same time the overwhelming evidence here is that the whole country is united and calling for war on its traditional foe.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's official announcement of the actual concessions offered by Austria has not tended to improve the situation, as no mention was made of either Gorizia or the Dalmatian islands, promising allusions to which were made in the semi-official statements published from time to time in the newspapers and presumed to come from Prince von Buelow, the German ambassador.

The days of Italy's regeneration are recalled by the events of the present. Apparently there are no factions in Italy now, all differences having been laid aside. Those who have been advocating intervention in the war and those who have been working in the interest of peace have ceased to express their views and are awaiting the action of the government.

The republicans have published a manifesto declaring their readiness to go to the front "to fight for the glory of the country and the right of nations." From all the provinces come offers from volunteers desiring to enlist and willing to make all sacrifices, as some express it, "to free our Italian brothers who have so long suffered under a foreign yoke."

King Victor Emmanuel visited the barracks today without an escort. He was recognized and acclaimed with the same enthusiasm as his grandfather on the eve of those eventful campaigns of 1859 and 1866.

Queen Helena and the Duchess of Aosta, on leaving the quinal, were the objects of an affectionate manifestation, in which the people shouted for victory for Italy, for Montenegro and Serbia.

Col. Giuseppe Garibaldi visited the minister of war and asked his permission to organize a body of volunteers. The people cheered him, remembering his grandfather's leadership in the defense of Rome.

Large number of students gathered at the university and proceeded to the ministry of public instruction, where the minister, Signor Grippo, addressed them and thanked them in the name of the country, saying that much was expected of them. Two hundred and seventy-three deputies have already declared their intention immediately upon the adjournment of the chamber to ask to go to the front in case of war, to serve their country.

AMERICANS AGGRESSORS. DOUGLAS, Ariz., May 19.—A dispatch received here tonight for Nogales, Sonora, states that the American colonists at Esperanza were the aggressors in the recent battle with Yaqui Indians, in which three Americans were killed. It says that the Indians were raiding ranches owned by Mexicans in the vicinity when a party of Americans interfered and attempted to drive the raiders away. This interference precipitated a battle.

### Rates Found Not to Be Unduly Discriminatory

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Class and commodity rates from points in the region between St. Paul and Kansas City on the west and the Atlantic seaboard on the east to points in Montana were found not unreasonable or unduly discriminatory today by the interstate commerce commission. Complaint against them made by the Retail Merchants' association of Montana was dismissed.

## EMPEROR ESCAPED

GENEVA, May 20.—(Via Paris, 12:20 a. m.)—The German emperor and his staff had a narrow escape on Saturday while watching the operations in a village near the River San, in Galicia. According to a dispatch from Budapest which reached here by indirect route, a heavy shell burst 500 yards away. It fell among some automobiles, destroying several machines, including the emperor's and killing his chauffeur. The emperor had left his car only 15 minutes before. As more Russian shells were falling in the neighborhood the emperor and his staff left hastily in a machine which they commandeered.

PLEA FOR LIFE. CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 19.—The senate today adopted a joint resolution petitioning the governor of Georgia to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment in the case of Leo Frank, convicted of killing Mary Phagan.

THE HAGUE, May 18.—(Via London, 8:55 p. m.)—An embassy from the International Congress of women, headed by Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, left the Dutch capital today for Berlin to intercede with Germany in favor of peace. The embassy, in addition to Miss Addams, comprises Dr. Aletta Jacobs and Mrs. Richard Paltne of Holland, and Signora Genoni of Italy. Yesterday the delegation was received by Premier Asquith and Foreign Secretary Grey in London, when they presented to the British government official copies of the resolution in favor of peace recently adopted by the Women's Congress at The Hague.

### Miss Jane Adams Busy With Her Peace Mission

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LIPIN ACQUITTED. Joseph Lipin, who was charged with purchasing junk from minors was tried before Judge Brassey yesterday afternoon, and acquitted by the jury.

# TROOPS OF ITALY MOVE TO THE FRONTIER

## MOST POWERFUL GUN IN EXISTENCE

ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 19.—(Via Paris, 11:10 p. m.)—The frontier towns of Udine, Belluno, Verona and Brescia, as well as their respective provinces, are entirely in the hands of the military authorities and trains carrying field guns, horses, troops, ammunition and provisions are congesting all the lines. Peasants' houses are occupied by officers.

The spirit of the Italian troops is excellent and the officers are full of confidence. It is said that Italy possesses the most powerful machine gun in existence, capable of firing 1,400 bullets a minute, covering an area of 500 square yards. Italy also has adopted a new type of gun carriage, enabling the transport, even up steep mountains, of heavy siege guns.

Twenty-nine thousand carabinieri have been recalled under the colors and there are 50,000 select troops which can be used for scouting and

advance guard service. But 10,000 of these have been grouped into four regiments, to which has been entrusted the flag which the carabinieri carried in 1848, when, under the leadership of King Charles Albert himself, they defeated the Austrians.

A large contingent of Italian soldiers are wearing uniforms made of cloth originally intended for Austrian, but sequestered as contraband of war. The cloth is somewhat different in color from that worn by the rest of the Italian army, being of a deeper green. The greatest 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 have also been taken in Florence, Rome and Naples, since the Austrians can easily reach these towns from the Dalmatian coast.

### J. J. HILL PREDICTS POPULATION OF 400,000,000 IN 85 YEARS

ST. PAUL, May 19.—Predicting that the population of United States would reach 400,000,000 before the close of the twentieth century, James J. Hill, addressing the Peoria, Ill., association of commerce, who were here today on a trade excursion, urged the conservation of our resources and proper cultivation of the soil, so we shall be prepared to feed this great multitude.

### LOWER STANDARD.

LONDON, May 19.—(8 p. m.)—An official announcement by the British war office in connection with the appeal of Lord Kitchener, secretary for war, for men for the army, states it has been decided that recruits enlisting in the regular army for the duration of the war shall be accepted up to the age of 30 years and that the minimum standard height for such recruits shall be five feet, two inches for the infantry. This decision applies also to enlistments in the territorial forces.

### BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED BUT ALL HANDS ARE SAVED

LONDON, May 19.—The admiralty reports that the British steamer Dumfries was torpedoed at 11:30 o'clock this morning. All hands were saved. It is added that the steamer is still afloat, 25 miles southwest of Hartland point.

The Dumfries, which is 4,121 tons gross, left Cardiff Tuesday for Leghorn.

ABERDEEN, May 20.—(12:15 a. m.)—The trawler Lucerne was sunk by a German submarine 40 miles off Ratray head Wednesday. The crew of the trawler was landed.

AUTO ACCIDENT. BUTTE, May 20.—Word was received here at an early hour this morning that a motor car containing several persons, among them women, had overturned while on the way to Butte near Montana City and that possibly one of the party is dead. No names are available at this time.

## BRITISH CABINET

### Formation of Non-Partisan One Is Now an Established Fact.

## COUNTRY SURPRISED

Rapid Pressure of Events Aboard and at Home Has Driven the Government to a Change of Heart and Brought Together the Elder Statesmen to Deal With a Situation Charged With Critical Elements. Lord Fisher Remains in His Office, Which Would Indicate That Winston Churchill Must Go.

LONDON, May 20.—(2 a. m.)—The Daily Telegraph regards the following appointments to the coalition ministry as almost certain:

A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty; Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer; J. Austen Chamberlain, secretary for the colonies; Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary for India; Earl Kitchener and David Lloyd-George, secretary for war, Lord Kitchener performing the military and Lloyd-George the civil duties of the war office.

LONDON, May 19.—(11 p. m.)—The formation of a non-partisan cabinet for the period of the war is an established fact. The spokesmen for the two great rival parties, Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law, made statements to the house of commons today confirming the reports of a coalition ministry which several newspapers launched yesterday.

The prime minister said that nothing had been definitely arranged, but three things were certain—that the prime minister and the foreign secretary would continue in office; that no change was contemplated in the policy of the country of prosecuting the war with all energy and that the reconstruction of the cabinet would not mean any surrender by persons or parties of their political purposes.

Andrew Bonar Law, in indorsing this statement, said: "Our sole consideration is what will be best for finishing the war successfully."

Not for many years has a political transformation so overwhelmed the country with surprise. Only a week ago Premier Asquith said in the house of commons that there was no thought of reconstruction of the ministry.

The rapid pressure of events, both abroad and at home, has driven the government to a change of heart and brought together the "elder statesmen" to deal with a situation charged with critical elements. The events abroad have been the severe reverses of the Russian armies, which may be followed by more powerful opposition to the allies' lines in France and Belgium, and the slow progress of the operations against the Turks, whose campaign is being conducted largely by German officers.

The events at home have been the friction between Winston Spencer Churchill and Lord Fisher in the admiralty, which one writer describes as the nerve center of the nation, and

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## TECHNICALLY STRIKE WAS LOST, BUT IN REALITY A LABOR VICTORY

WASHINGTON, May 19.—While John D. Rockefeller Jr. waited here again today to testify before the industrial relations commission in a supplementary inquiry into the recent strike against the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, the commission listened to an arraignment of that concern's methods by Rev. Eugene S. Gaddis, a Methodist clergyman, formerly in charge of the company's sociological department.

Chairman Walsh, who summoned Mr. Rockefeller to testify relating to correspondence made public since the original inquiry in New York, said tonight he would surely be called tomorrow. Mr. Rockefeller did not appear at the hearing today, but remained within call. He will take the stand as soon as Rev. Daniel S. McCortle, pastor of the Presbyterian church in one of the Colorado com-

pany's mining camps at Sunrise, Wyo., completes his testimony.

Rev. Mr. Gaddis said he was discharged from the sociological department of the Colorado company last February after making a personal appeal to Mr. Rockefeller to be allowed to continue important betterment work among the miners. He justified the revolt of the strikers against military and other constitutional authority in Colorado on the ground that laws for improvement for miners' conditions had been ignored and there was no other way left to seek a remedy.

"Technically the terrible strike of the Colorado mine was lost," said Mr. Gaddis, "but in reality it was one of the greatest labor victories ever achieved in the United States, because today the coal operators have their ear to the ground and they will be

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## BOWERS SCORES BARNES IN THREE HOURS OF ORATORY IN LIBEL CASE

SYRACUSE, May 19.—John M. Bowers, chief counsel for Theodore Roosevelt in the trial of William Barnes' suit for libel, spent three hours today in summing up the case of the defense. Near his conclusion he asserted that the action brought by the former chairman of the republican state committee was "a purposed act of the machine to destroy Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's usefulness."

William M. Ivins, chief counsel for Mr. Barnes, who will argue tomorrow, said he might conclude within an hour. Supreme Court Justice William M. Andrews, presiding, will then deliver his charge to the jury. That completed, the jury will retire and begin deliberations. A verdict may be returned late tomorrow.

In his address, Mr. Bowers urged that the jury consider "the evasions; and, in a sense, the denials of Mr.

Barnes. He urged a comparison between the two principals. Mr. Bowers questioned the truth of many of the statements made by Mr. Barnes and presented exhaustive arguments designed to convince the jury that his client was justified in saying the things he did about Mr. Barnes.

In concluding his address, Mr. Bowers described Colonel Roosevelt as closely following President Wilson as a "guide of the nation."

Then he referred to his client and his case in this manner: "Ex-president, ex-governor, the people's true representative. Jurors, will you let him be broken down and destroyed? Stand for him; stand for the people. Give no vote to accomplish the purpose sought by this action. Meet the responsibility that rests upon you with a clear conscience, and Theodore Roosevelt will remain a power for good."