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Evening Times-Republican

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U. S. MAKES SHARP DEMANDS ON GERMANY

WILSON INSISTS GERMANY MUST NOT REPEAT IT

President's Note of Protest Over Lusitania Incident Emphatic.

MUST SETTLE FOR RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

German Government Told It Must Account to United States, Not Only Financially But Morally, and Guarantee Acts Will Not Be Repeated—Severance of Diplomatic Relations Certain to Follow if They Refuse.

Washington, May 12.—The United States government in a note to Germany today formally demands of the imperial government a strict accounting for the loss of American lives in the sinking of the Lusitania, and violations of American rights in the war zone. It also asks guarantees that there will be no repetition of such event or practices.

With the plain intimation in it that the United States is prepared to meet any eventuality that may arise from non-compliance, the communication, phrased in unmistakably emphatic language, was prepared to be cabled to Berlin by nightfall.

Written by President Wilsan and approved by the cabinet, the note was being carefully examined by Counsellor Lansing and the law officials of the government at the state department today, to make sure that its phraseology covered every point of law involved. The White House officially announced the fact that the president had finally determined on a course of action. Mr. Tumulty said:

"The course of the president has been determined. It will be announced just as soon as it is proper to publish the note now in preparation."

This was taken to mean that the American government, observing the usual diplomatic amenities would await the receipt of the communication in Berlin before making it public.

Washington, May 12.—The following statement was made from the White House by Secretary Tumulty today:

"The course of the president has been determined. It will be announced just as soon as proper to publish the note now in preparation."

President Wilson virtually completed today the note which the United States will send to Germany. It asks Germany for an accounting for the series of violations of American rights in the war zone—not only financial but moral,—and a guarantee that there will be no repetition of the unlawful practices of German submarines.

Late today or early tomorrow the note, now approved by the cabinet, will be sent to Ambassador Gerard, to be submitted to the German government.

Dignified But Stern.

Its final details were being carefully revised today. The members of the cabinet who have always advocated vigorous methods in the foreign situation, approve its terms. That it maintains the dignity and honor of the United States was the unanimous opinion of the cabinet.

The president was prepared for any eventualities which may arise.

May Sever Diplomatic Relations.

The note does not say what the course of the United States would be in case the terms of the note were not complied with. In official quarters, the eventual severance of diplomatic relations was declared not to be impossible if there was no abatement of the German practices. It was learned that the president framed his policy on Sunday night and that his specific utterances in his speech at Philadelphia were not reflected in the note.

It is described as a business-like document demanding a "strict accountability." It not only asks for a termination of the unlawful methods of submarine warfare on merchant ships but reparation for the loss of lives on the Lusitania.

Will Carry No Threat.

The note will carry no threat of the consequences of a rejection of the demands made by the United States.

It will go to Berlin, however, it is generally believed here, with the understanding on both sides that if its terms be rejected the United States will waste no time in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany.

If that step becomes necessary the United States will recall Ambassador Gerard from Berlin and will hand his passports to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador here.

In taking these steps, however, the administration does not contemplate that war between the United States and Germany wil lbe the result.

The president intends to adopt stern but peaceable measures to express the horror aroused in this country by the Lusitania tragedy and to procure if possible protection henceforth for Americans exercising the rights guaranteed by international law.

In Name of Law and Humanity.

At first there was some suggestion that the communication be sent personally by the president to Emperor William, but Mr. Wilson determined it should be addressed to the German government.

As for reparation the United States naturally will seek financial reparation, but its protest now is in the name of international law and humanity to obtain a guarantee that such tragedies will not be repeated and the lives of non-combatants not sacrificed.

The communication lays stress on the inhumanity of attacks on neutral merchant vessels. It relates to all cases in which American rights have been transgressed—the sinking of the Falaba, with the loss of Leon C. Thresher, an American; the attack of German airmen on the American steamer Cushing; the torpedoing of the American steamer Gulflight, and finally the destruction of the Lusitania, with the loss of more than 1,000 non-combatants, more than 100 of them Americans.

Chance For Disavowal.

The note, while firm and pointed, does not abandon tones of friendliness thus giving room for a disavowal by Germany of her acts or an abatement of her practices. This is intimated in the suggestion that the German government and the German people could certainly not have intended to sacrifice American lives in the maratime warfare.

Reference is made to the advertisements of warning in American newspapers, the United States was never officially warned, but even at that the advertisement or the proclamation of such a course does not make it lawful.

Cabinet Members Pleased.

Cabinet officers known as the advocates always of vigorous steps in foreign affairs were highly pleased. They said the president's note was the kind of document that fulfills the desires of every American, indicating that the American government was prepared to go to the full length of its ability.

President Wilson spent the forenoon writing on his typewriter. Shortly after noon he kept two engagements made previously.

Despite the tensity of the international situation, the White House presented outwardly an air of calm. Telegrams from all sections of the country continued to pour in. Practically all expressed the sentiment that the country would stand behind the president in any course of action he determined upon.

Fleet Review Not Abandoned.

Secretary Daniels today told enquirers he had not even considered abandoning the review of the Atlantic fleet in New York. When he last talked with the president, he added, Mr. Wilson had not given up his plan to go to New York on May 17 and 18.

Next Move Up to Germany.

As the day advanced and the vigorous policy the government was preparing to pursue became known, officials began to shed more light on their plans. They indicated that the situation would grow only as serious as Germany chose to make it and the United States would stand calmly for its rights. One subsequent step being discussed today was that of conversations with other neutral governments, to determine what steps they intend to take to protect their neutral righs.

While the United States has been traditionally opposed to joint action it has acted jointly with other governments.

It was made plain that the note need not necessarily result in severance of relations. The sending of warships as convoys to American steamers has been talked of among officials, as well as other protective measures, but the American government, according to well-informed persons, proposes to fix the resonsibility on Germany for any hostile act.

To Stop Alien Agitators.

One phase of the crisis which the president considers is the necessity of stopping the propoganda of Americans of foreign birth. The utterances of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German colonial secretary, whose diplomatic status is of a nature seriously affecting the domestic welfare of the United States, has made utterances which may affect the present delicate situation. His withdrawal from the United States may soon be demanded.

Taft Upholds Wilson.

President Wilson today received a letter from former President Taft expressing his confidence in his ability to deal with the situation growing out of the sinking of the Lusitania. The president has written a reply thanking Mr. Taft warmly.

AMERICANS IN PARIS PROTEST.

Say Sinking of Lusitania Was Outside Civilized Humanity.

Paris, May 12—More than 100 Americans in Paris have signed the following cablegram, which was forwarded to President Wilson:

"We, the undersigned, having observed strict neutrality, tho living amid the horrors of war, now feel that in justice to our conditions and in order to preserve our self-respect, we must voice an indignant protest against the sinking of the Lusitania, which places the responsible government outside the civilized humanity."

Among the signers are Dr. Gross, chief surgeon of the American ambulance corps in France and C. Piatt Andrews, former assistant secretary of the United States treasury.

Americans in Calcutta Protest.

Calcutta, India, May 12.—American residents of Calcutta adopted a resolution today expressing the opinion the destruction of the Lusitania "was an attack to be considered with horror," and adding: "We believe the American government will take prompt action to protect the safety of American lives on the high seas."

FAIL TO CHECK ALLIES' DASH

Germans Rush Reinforcements to Battle Front in Flanders.

FRENCH AND BRITISH RETAKE POSITIONS

Claim to Have Gained Lost Ground and to Have Resisted German Efforts to Stop Advance—Real Facts Regarding Situation in East Not Clear—Russians Claim Advantage Is Not All With Germanic Allies.

London, May 12.—The progress of the allies' offensive in Flanders and northern France has given rise to the hope here that one of the really momentous phases of the war is in the process of a solution which would be regarded as favorable from the British point of view.

Berlin recognizes the importance of the new turn of events. German reinforcements, reported from Lens and Douai, thus far apparently have failed to check the dash of troops sweeping northward from Arras who have captured important German positions. The German war office states that progress has been made against the British east of Ypres, but Sir John French's laconic message asserts that all German efforts to break thru have failed. His message says nothing of the offensive in the direction of Lille.

Terrific fighting from the north of Dixmude, where the remnant of the valiant Belgian army has been holding the Germans at bay since last fall when their drive on Calais and Dunkirk was stopped by the flooding of the Flanders lowlands, to the southermost point in the Loos-Arras sector north of the city of Arras is now in progress with the allies pushing the German forces steadily back.

Hand to Hand Fighting.

Hand to hand clashes, bayonet charges and all manner of fighting known to civilized and uncivilized warfare marked the fighting from sunrise to sunset today with artillery fire making the night hideous.

The Germans, according to the official statement from Paris, again tried to clear the British trenches to the east of Ypres with asphyxiating gases.

The defenders, protected by respirators recently put into use, hugged the ground and escaped the fumes. When the Germans, believing the British had been made hors de combat rushed the trenches they were met with a withering rifle and machine gun fire.

The German columns, which had advanced in close formation were practically annihilated and those who survived the rain of lead were forced to defend themselves with bayonets. Only a few escaped.

German Work Captured.

The fighting in this vicinity is only an example of that which raged from Dixmude to Arras.

Loos also was an objective of the British, and during an engagement of extreme savagery the allies captured an important German work and an entire system of trenches constructed along the road from Loos to Vermelles.

Further to the south a big blockhouse and the chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette were captured. This place had been turned into a veritable fortress by the Germans, but it was surrounded and invested after a terrific clash. The Germans fell back.

All the German trenches to the south of the chapel have fallen into the hands of the British. They were filled with German dead. Counter attacks by the enemy in this region were crushed with terrific loss to the Germans.

Eastern Situation Obscure.

The situation in the east is still obscure, but it is evident the gains are not all at the expense of the Russians. The official reports from Petrograd and Berlin are so divergent, however, that military experts are loath to commit themselves.

Interest is unabated in the developments at Washington and dispatches from America are read eagerly. The Globe says:

"If America is too proud to fight, let us at least be thankful for King Albert's shocking loss of dignity."

Bonar Law Misquoted.

New York, May 12.—There was sent out a story erroneously quoting Bonar Law on the Lusitania disaster. Mr. Law was made to say:

"But I feel sure that the United States will be guided not merely by the 'monetary' interests of the country but by feelings as to what is due to a great nation among other nations of the world."

Mr. Law said "momentary" interests of the country.

The similarity of these words led to an error in transcribing.

RUSSIANS WERE OUTNUMBERED.

Forced to Retire Before Teutonic Allies Because of Great Odds.

Petrograd, via London, May 12.—Admitting that the Austro-German movement from Cracow has met with a degree of success, Russian officials asserted today there was no possibility of a farther advance. In semi-official comment today upon this situation, it was said the success of the Austro-German forces was due to their overpowering numbers. They advanced on a line of thirty miles, stretching northward from Nova Sandeck to the eastward, as far as Stryzszow and Brzozow, the latter being within less than thirty miles of Przemysl. It is said here that the Russian forces have now been regrouped in such a way as effectually to oppose this movement.

In meeting the Austro-German onslaught, the Russian generals were able to bring up only about one-fifth of their force, along the long front. The Teutonic allies are said to have concentrated thirteen divisions northeast of Dukla and they have continually rushed in fresh reserves. Notwithstanding their numerical inferiority the Russians were able to retire in good order to more favorable positions. They destroyed the roads as they went and brought off their guns, ammunition and other stores.

American Cargoes Purchased.

London, May 12.—American Consul Skinner has been informed by the board of trade that it has purchased the cargoes of the American steamers Southerner and Virginia, detained for some time.

FINAL EFFORT TO RECOVER BODIES

Systematic Search of Sea Being Made Near Where Lusitania Went Down—Bodies of Americans to Be Brought Home.

Queenstown, May 12.—Final efforts are being made on a large scale to recover the Lusitania's dead. Not only are the tugs Flying Fox and Storm Cock cruising about the scene of the disaster but a group of admiralty patrol boats is scouting a wide area. Beach patrols also are on the lookout from Queenstown to the southern tip of Ireland.

A Lusitania life boat, bearing the bodies of two women and three boys, is reported ashore today near Baltimore, on the south Irish coast. There were no Americans among the seventeen dead brought into Queenstown today.

The bodies of nine men and eight women who perished when the Lusitania sank, comprising those brought ashore at Baltimore and other Irish coast towns, were brought here this morning. The only body identified was that of Percy Seacombe, of Petersburg, Ont., son of the late Captain Seacombe of the Cunard line. His sister, Miss Elizabeth Seacombe, still is missing. Progress in identification is slow as few relatives of the victims are here and the authorities are relying on papers and trinkets on the persons of victims. The name of H. Hickson was found on the body of one woman.

American Dead to Be Sent Home.

New York, May 12.—The Lusitania's American dead, so far as identified, will be brought to New York, according to a cablegram received here today from Liverpool. The message said the Cunard line would transport the bodies across the seas.

The memorial services to be held at Liverpool tomorrow will be observed by the Cunard line here by closing its offices and suspension of the work on its docks during the hour of service.

PEACE TRIBUNAL IS OBJECT OF CONGRESS

World Court Congress Convenes at Cleveland For Three Days Session—Would Awaken Consciousness of Possibilities of Effective Court of Justice.

Cleveland, O., May 12.—The convening of the world court congress here this afternoon for a three days' session, is at the "psychological moment," according to officers of the congress.

"The part America, as a neutral, will play in the final settlement of the war will be important," said Chairman John Hays Hammond. "If the United States is able to point the way to an effective court of justice there is every reason to believe the belligerents will accept it.

"The object of this congress is to arouse the American public to a consciousness of the possibilities of such a tribunal, and to develop an insistent demand for it. The time is ripe."

Plans for the development of an international court will be the sole topic of the speakers, which include former President William H. Taft, Judge Alton B. Parker, John Mitchell and others.

Today's program included a luncheon, a reception, and afternoon and evening sessions. Mr. Taft's address was set for the evening.

IOWA A. O. U. W. ELECTS.

Information as to Result of Election Is Entirely Unofficially.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, May 12.—Officers were elected in the grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workman this morning but tellers have not reported and only unofficial information has leaked out. It is stated, however, that E. B. Evans, of Des Moines, was elected master workman over Bleakly; that Evans, Proudfoot and Landstrom were re-elected grand representatives and all other state offcers were re-elected except that Silas Johnson, of Muscatine, was elected grand receiver.

MAY SEE LIBERTY BELL.

"Tongue of American Freedom" to Be Exhibited in Des Moines July 7.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, May 12.—Governor Clarke today received word from the mayor of Philadelphia that the date set for the famous old liberty bell to be in Des Moines is July 7, being exhibited here on its way to the Panama-Pacific exposition.

LONDONERS RAID GERMAN STORES

Racial Riots, Originating From Lusitania Incident, Grow in Violence.

MAY INTERNE ALL ALIEN ENEMIES

Police Force, Thinned by Drafts For Military Service, Unable to Cope With Mobs—Business Houses Raided and Sacked and Proprietors Forced Into Hiding—British Establishments Post Placards.

London, May 12.—Anti-German riots in the east end of London were renewed this morning. Wherever a German showed himself he was attacked. The police force had been so thinned by drafts for the army that it had difficulty in dealing with the angry crowds.

Anti-German outbreaks occurred today in the neighborhood of the East India docks. Sixty or seventy German shops were wrecked. Germans in the vicinity are uniting for self defense and police are being rushed to the scene.

In consequence of the riots and of the demands for the segregation of all alien enemies the government has under contemplation more comprehensive measures for the internment of such persons. Details of this plan will be divulged tomorrow.

Petition For Aliens' Internment.

Lord Charles Beresford and William Joynson-Hicks presented separate petitions in the house of commons today, asking that the house decree the internment of all male alien enemies of military age and the removal of all other alien enemies to places thirty miles or more from the coast. The petition bore about 500,000 signatures.

A number of German establishments were raided and sacked. The Germans themselves were forced to go into hiding. The police in some cases were defied by the angry mobs and some officers were injured in their endeavors to protect the Teutons. The furniture and fittings of German houses and stores were hurled thru the windows to the streets. When the proprietors were caught they were severely mauled.

Doused in Horse Trough.

One German was thrown into a horse trough, with the reminder that his compatriots had been drowning women and children. He was only saved from a similar fate by intervention of the police.

German butchers raced thru the streets in their carts but in some cases they were run down and their carts were smashed.

Jewish women of the east end pleaded for protection claiming they were being mistaken for Germans.

Reports are reaching the police that private houses belonging to wealthy Germans in the west end are in danger of being burned.

"No Business With Germans."

Large placards in the windows of almost all business houses bear the words, "No business transacted with Germans."

The protest of German citizens from Bradford against the torpedoing of the Lusitania is the first united public denunciation by naturalized Teutons expressing "horror and indignation of the German outrages."

Letters from individual Germans are appearing in the newspapers but the more prominent of the German residents have not made any move.

The cabinet met in special session today and the country is eagerly expecting drastic action.

General Segregation Considered.

Premier Asquith stated in the house of commons today that the cabinet was quite alive to the "progressive violation of the rules of civilized warfare by the enemy, and the feeling aroused has made it necessary to look beyond merely military considerations. The government, therefore, is considering the practicability of the segregation and internment of alien enemies on a more comprehensive scale.

"It would be difficult to find a parallel for the feeling of indignation aroused in all classes of this country," he said.

TEDDY WAS LEADER FROM 1906 TO 1910

Considered Head of Party For Four Years by Witness in Libel Suit — Declares Barnes Was Willing to Give Republican Vote to Independent Democrat.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 12.—Elon Brown, republican leader in the state senate, swore on the witness stand here today, in the Roosevelt-Barnes libel suit, that he considered that Theodore Roosevelt was "the leader of his party from 1906 to 1910."

The senator also swore than in 1911, when the state senate was deadlocked over the selection of a United States senator, to succeed Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. Barnes had in substance expressed a willingness to have the republican vote go to an independent democrat.

Witnesses for Colonel Roosevelt testified to an alleged agreement which they said Mr. Barnes had with Charles F. Murphy, to allow the Tammany leader to have a "free hand" in the selection of a United States senator.

Charles W. Hutchins, Jr., a New York lawyer, declared on the witness stand that in July, 1914, Theodore Roosevelt had told him that he agreed that the issues of 1912 were dead and that he would go after President Wilson in his Pittsburgh speech and "tear him to pieces." He quoted the colonel as saying, however, that after what happened in Chicago in 1912, the republican party was not big enough for both him and William Barnes.

CAPITAL AND LABOR EMPLOYED GUNMEN

Confession of New York Gang Leader Related in Testimony Before Industrial Commission—Gunwomen Also Employed at Times.

Washington, May 12.—Gunmen and gunwomen have been used by both strikers and employers in industrial disturbances, Police Commissioner Woods, of New York, today told the federal industrial relations commission. The witness today revealed the confession of a New York gang leader, "Dopey Benny," which culminated yesterday in the return of indictments by the New York county grand jury.

"This investigation," he said, "has shown a large employment of gunmen by strikers and a somewhat less employment of gunmen by employers. Not only gunmen, but in strikes involving women workers, gunwomen have been used."

Commissioner Woods did not believe however, that the present industrial system had been a means of the institution of gunmen bands.

Stephen H. Gregory, of Chicago, a lawyer, decried general of injunctions in labor disputes. Boycotts, he thought, were often justified. He proposed extension of all industrial organization by the federal government.

Henry A. Seegar, of Columbia, University, declared that "no fair minded person can deny that the courts do act with a bias toward employers as against labor."

He recommended a permanent industrial commission to harmonize conflicts.

CUTS THROAT WITH SCISSORS.

Fonda Woman Visiting Relatives in Ames Commits Suicide.

Special to Times-Republican.

Ames, May 12.—Mrs. Cora Patterson, aged about 50, wife of Dr. M. F. Patterson, of Fonda, Iowa, this morning thrust the blade of a pair of scissors into her throat, closed the scissors and cut her throat.. The jugular was severed and she died in five minutes. Despondency over her own and her husband's ill health is attributed as the cause. She was visiting her sister, Mrs. L. W. Hubbell, here. Knives and other sharp instruments had been taken from her in the last few days. Today as the Hubbells were about to leave their home in an automobile they heard a scream from the house. Mrs. Patterson's body was found fallen against the bath room door.

Shoots Himself Three Times.

Special to Times-Republican.

Conway, May 12—Roy Bates, aged 26 son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bates, of this place, in a fit of despondency because of illness, last night fired three bullets into his head and, altho still living early today, it is said he cannot recover.

T.-R. BULLETIN

NEWS OF THE DAY

The Weather.

Sun rises May 13 at 4:46, sets at 7:07.

Iowa—Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler in northern portion tonight.

PAGE ONE.

Telegraphic News:
Germany Must Promise to Quit Menacing U. S. Citizens.
Sharp Demands to Be Presented by Wilson.
Italy Aflame With War Spirit.
Anti-German Riots in London.
Allies Claim Progress in Flanders.

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Iowa News:
Greek Case in High Court.
Scale Testing to Cost Less.
Diamond Jubilee of Congregationalists.
Postal Employes Formulate Pension Plan.
Iowa Banker Promoted.
Fruit Damaged in Some Localities.

PAGE FIVE.

Story:
The Boy Farmer.

PAGE SIX.

Editorial:
Home For Rural Teachers.
American Uber Alles.
The Nub of the Campaign.

PAGE SEVEN.

General News:
Germany's Warning Fails to Justify Act.
Germany to Pay For Neutral Ships.

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City News:
Mrs. W. L. Busby Ends Life.
Woman Known Here Suicide.
New National Bank For This City.
To Begin Viaduct Next Week.
Dual Track Meet Here Saturday.
Clinton Takes Opener From Ansons.
Clyde Church Hurt in Wreck.
General and Brief City News.

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Markets and General:
Nervousness in Wheat Market.
Corn Fluctuates With Wheat.
Cattle Market Weak.
Hogs Strong and Higher.

ITALY AFLAME WITH SPIRIT OF CONQUEST

Populace Clamor for War; and Engage in Street Demonstrations.

TROOPS CALLED OUT TO DISPERSE MOBS.

Palace of Former Premier Who Is Opposed to War Attacked—Last Definite Proposal of Austria Received and Rejection Expected—King May Be Left Free to Make Declaration of War.

Rome, May 12.—What is considered the last definite proposal from Austria concerning the territorial concessions demanded by Italy was received today by the Italian government.

The cabinet went into session at once to consider the communication.

The final decision as to whether Italy shall declare war rests with King Victor Emmanuel. The Italian constitution gives to the sovereign alone authority to "declare war, make peace or make treaties."

Two Courses Open.

There is a diversity of opinion in the capital as to whether action by his majesty should be purely formal or in accordance with the decision reached by his ministry. Those who favor making his constitutional prerogrative more than a matter of form are urging that as soon as Austria makes it final decision as to territorial concession, the cabinet shall give the king entire command and then he may declare war.

The part that parliament is to play remains uncertain. It may or it may not be asked to express an opinion as to the wisest course to pursue.

Populace Clamors For War.

Troops were called out tonight to disperse a great crowd of war enthusiasts, who crowded the streets crying, "Down with Giolitti!" "Down with Austria!" and cheering for the war minister. Most of the persons in the throng apparently felt the greatest animosity against the former premier. An attempt was made to storm his residence, but it was frustrated by soldiers.

Demonstrations similar to that in the capital are occurring in the larger towns thruout the country. Clashes with those who favor neutrality have been prevetned several times by soldiers and police.

Every precautions has been taken to protect the Austrian and German diplomats. The final Austrian counter-proposals have been made, but it is not believed they will satisfy the demands of the cabinet, which will insist on cession of all territory either strategically or racially Italian.

Catholics Oppose War.

The two great political bodies in Italy that are in favor of war and that which believes the country should remain neutral have, up to the present time, refrained from any direct endeavors to interfere with the deliberations of or the conclusions to be reached by the cabinet.

The groups favoring the war are the democrats, the radicals, the republicans, the nationalists, the reform socialists and the moderates.

Those on the other sides are the Catholics, the intransigant socialists, the conservatives and the supporters of former Premier Giolitti.

Signor Giolitte is still convinced that war can yet be avoided. On the other hand the Giornale d'Italia, in an article called "Plain Speaking," in unmistakable words condemns the course followed by Giolitti.

Pope Abandons Hope of Peace.

San Sebastian, Spain, via Paris, May 12.—Pope Benedict is greatly depressed by the trend of affairs in Italy and believes intervention of that country in the war is only a question of days. The pontiff is reported to be greatly concerned over the effect the war would have on the relations of the quiernal and the vatican.

It is said he may invite the German Austrian and Bavarian ministers to the vatican to leave Rome, but may withdraw the papal nucios accredited to courts of countries which would be hostile to Italy.

Austro-Italians Panic Stricken.

London, May 12.—The Evening News has received a dispatch from its correspondent at Lugano, Switzerland, who says that scenes of indescribable panic are occurring on the Italian border. At Udine, in northwestern Italy, the mayor of the city is providing temporary accommodations for the increased population. Italian steamers are bringing from Zara, in Galmatia, hundreds of Austro-Italians who are fearful of reprisals at the hands of the Austrians.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, May 12—The following decisions were handed down by the supreme court today:

State, ex rel., Jebens vs. Noth, appellant, Scott county, affirmed.

State of Iowa vs. Brown, et al., appellant, Polk county, affirmed.