

FIRST HONORS GO TO ITALY

Emmanuel's Forces Take Possession of Several Austrian Cities.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS FORCED TO RETREAT

Only Feeble Resistance Offered by Defenders—Italian Losses Slight—Italians Force Austrian Fleet to Withdraw After Attacking Coast—Warship Disabled During Sea Encounter—Italians Hold Ground Gained.

Rome, via Paris, May 25.—Official announcement was made by the war office today that Italian forces have penetrated Austria, occupying Cattinetto, the heights between Judmo and Isomso, and the towns of Cornons, Cirivignone and Terso.

These towns are in Austrian territory two or three miles beyond the frontier line. These stretch along the frontier or a line running north from the head of the Gulf of Trieste. The Austrian town of Corni is five miles to the east of Cornons, and Trieste itself is twenty-five miles from the border line.

The railroads running east and west pass through both Cornons and Terso.

Austrians Forced to Retreat.—The statement says the operations took place yesterday in the Austrian command of Carniole and in the Friuli district. It reads:

"On the Carniole front Austria opened fire against our position without result. During the day of May 24 our artillery fired from positions occupied by the enemy. On the Friuli front our troops advanced everywhere and encountered only feeble resistance. We have occupied Caporetto, the height between the Idria and Isomso rivers, Cornons Cervignano and Terso. The Austrians are destroying bridges and burning houses. Our torpedo destroyers opened fire against the enemy's detachments at the port of Ruso and have disembarked troops. We captured seventy Austrians who had been sent to Venice. Our losses were one dead and some wounded."

The Italian ship disabled.

The Italian ship of marines has given out an announcement which reads:

"A steamer arriving at Barlette reports that while passing near the promontory of Carone, at midnight last night, an Austrian warship with a heavy list. She was escorted by four torpedo boats.

This probably is the warship which was driven off from Barlette after having fired several shots.

Italy Wins First Sea Clash.—The first sea clash between Italian and Austrian warships was staged in the Adriatic with the honors going to King Emmanuel's fleet, according to a report received here.

Three small boats of the Austrian squadron were sunk and captured. Two Austrian warships are said to have co-operated with the Italian fleet.

The Austrians were encountered before the formal declaration of war had been made.

The Italian squadron was cruising northward when it received word that the Austrian warships had steamed out from Pola to bombard the Italian coast as soon as war was declared. The two battle squadrons met in the middle of the Adriatic. The Austrian flagship saluted the Italian flagship and the salutes were returned. For several hours the Italian fleet followed the Austrian vessel, steaming slowly northward along the Italian coast.

Austrians Put to Rout.—During the night the Austrian fleet slipped away in the darkness.

Shortly after dawn word was sent to the Italian flagship that Austrian warships had bombarded Anona, the Anglo-Italian squadron encountered the Austrians and gave battle. The Austrians fled eastward and a running battle lasted several hours. The Austrians took refuge in Pola harbor.

It is presumed that the Austrian warships sunk or captured were destroyers or small scout steamers.

Official Report on Clash.—The official statement covering the battle given out by the Italian war office follows:

"It was foreseen that on the declaration of war offensive actions would occur against our Adriatic coast, with the purpose of seeking moral effect rather than attaining a military purpose. But we were able to prepare for these and make their duration short.

"Small naval units of the enemy, especially destroyers and torpedo boats, fired their guns upon our Adriatic coast on May 24 between 4 and 6 o'clock in the morning.

"The enemy's ships, after a short cannonade, were forced by our torpedo boats to withdraw.

"At Barlette an attack was made by a scout steamer and destroyers, which were put to flight by one of our ships, which was escorted by torpedo boats."

RED CROSS OFFERS SERVICES.

Organization Sends Word It Will Furnish Trained Workers.

Washington, May 25.—The American Red Cross has cabled to Ambassador Page at Rome, through the State Department, offering its services to Italy.

The offer is consistent with its offer of services to all the other European governments. Today's message offers to the government of Italy and to the Italian Red Cross trained workers and hospital supplies.

ITALY TO STICK TO WAR'S END

Will Sign Treaty Existing Between Belligerent Nations.

LONDON SEES SIGNS OF GERMAN CHECK

Believes Teutonic Offensive Movement in Eastern War Zone Has Been Halted—Germans Make Gains in Flanders Against British Forces—Germany Seizes Property of British-American Tobacco Company.

London, May 25.—Active military and naval operations are now under way between Austria-Hungary and Italy, but land forces of any great strength have not yet come into contact.

Air and naval raids of a minor character form the sum total of the first twenty-four hours of warfare between these former allies of the triple alliance. It is generally understood that Italy has arrived at an agreement with her new allies, under the terms of which she will sign the existing treaty not to conclude a separate peace.

In the eastern frontier the signs of a check to what at one time seemed an overwhelming German offensive movement are becoming more and more apparent. Even the flying wedge which was driven into the Russian center along the river San, has been compelled to give some ground by the energetic counter attack of the Russians.

German Gains in the West.—In the west General Franch reports that the Germans, by the use of asphyxiating gases, succeeded in penetrating the British lines at two points, but he claims that some of the trenches lost as the result of these tactics were regained by the subsequent fighting. The contest is still raging.

New Cabinet Not Yet Formed.—Domestic politics continue to absorb attention in England, but there is delay in attaining definite results, and the membership of the new cabinet has not as yet been announced.

This delay, according to the Manchester Guardian, a ministerial organ, is due to the insistence by the unionists on eight places in the cabinet as representing their numerical strength in the house of commons.

A clear avowal of the view of the admiralty, where it is expected that Baron Fisher, as well as Winston Spencer Churchill, will go.

AMERICAN PROPERTY SEIZED.

German Government Takes Charge of British-American Tobacco Company.

Amsterdam, via London, May 25.—All the property of the British-American Tobacco Company in Germany has been placed under German supervision, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Telegram.

James B. Duke of New York, is president of the British-American Tobacco company, the capital of which is \$55,000,000. One of the principal subsidiaries of the company at Dresden was sold in November with the consent of the British board of trade.

LOSS OF RUSS SHIP CONFIRMED.

Amsterdam, via London, May 25.—A telegram from Constantinople says it is announced officially there that a Turkish submarine sank a Russian warship in the Black Sea. The dispatch adds that the Turkish vessel for some time in concealing the fact that this submarine was in operation, and that the complete results of its activities are unknown.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin yesterday reported that a Russian warship probably the battleship Poyelimon had been sunk in the Black sea with a loss of 1,400 men. The dispatch said there was no intimation that the vessel had been sunk by a submarine.

Germans Renew Offensive.—Berlin, via London, May 25.—General Mackensen has renewed his offensive against the Russians north of Przemyel, and yesterday he captured 21,000 prisoners, according to the official statement given out in Berlin today by the German war office.

URGE SWEDEN TO JOIN WAR.

Pamphlets Foster Movement For Immediate Attack on Russia.

London, May 25.—A message to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says pamphlets are being distributed throughout Sweden to further a movement for the intervention of that country in the war against Russia. The pamphlets urge that Sweden step in at once to effect the independence of Finland by an attack on Russia or by other means.

NEW YORK ITALIANS EAGER.

Anxious to Go Home to War—No Call For Men Has Yet Been Issued.

New York, May 25.—A thousand men eager to go to war registered at the office of the Italian consul general yesterday. No call had been issued from Rome for men and the consul general had sent out no word that men were wanted to go to Italy.

The majority of those who registered were young men, between the ages of 19 and 28, who only are eligible at the present time. They were full of patriotism and wanted to know how they could leave for Italy. Many were disappointed when told their names were being taken only to be used in case of need.

"Italy has all the men she needs now," said one of the vice consuls, "and no call has come to this country for any more. We are not collecting

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KING ENLIVENS STRIKE INQUIRY

Representative of Rockefeller Foundation Clashes With Walsh.

RESENTS QUESTIONS ASKED BY CHAIRMAN

W. Mackenzie King Says Rockefeller Influence in Colorado Strike Would Be More Powerful Than Public Opinion Commission is Seeking to Arouse—Walsh Objects to Being Questioned by Witnesses.

Washington, May 25.—W. Mackenzie King, director of the industrial relations commission of the Rockefeller foundation, testified today before the federal industrial relations commission. The witness took the stand late yesterday and was questioned at length as to his services to Rockefeller, junior, and to the foundation. He interrupted his testimony to protest against methods of Chairman Walsh in conducting the commission inquiry into the Colorado strike.

Chairman Walsh and King clashed today when King's answers became involved and the chairman sought to limit him. Mr. Walsh sought to make a record of what Mr. King had done for American labor. Both the witness and Commissioner Winseth wanted to know the object of that line of questioning, but the chairman emphatically refused to explain.

Walsh Resents Questions.—"I am not on the stand," he said, "and I must decline to be questioned."

Mr. Walsh questioned King as to his investigation in Colorado, but the witness insisted that his investigations were confidential, and he could not make public any information and he insisted that he helped representatives of both sides of the Colorado struggle in his effort to be absolutely fair.

The chairman insisted that the people must have "the facts."

"What do you mean by 'the people,'" the witness asked.

"I mean the American people," the chairman replied, "whose public opinion would be the greatest factor in improving conditions in Colorado."

"The will and conscience of young Mr. John D. Rockefeller is more powerful in Colorado than any other force that can be brought to bear at this time," said King.

STANDS BY DECLARATION.

"You think that the will and conscience of Mr. John D. Rockefeller is more powerful than the will and consciences of all the American people to bring about a change in conditions in Colorado?"

"That is not just what I said," replied King, and another clash followed, after which he protested against his testimony being distorted.

"Now you have given your opinion of me," replied the chairman, "and I don't intend to give my opinion of you, no matter how insulting your comment may be. I will treat you exactly as I treated John D. Rockefeller, Jr."

ROCKEFELLER POWERFUL.

When the air cleared King explained that he was speaking as a practical man of a practical situation.

"I mean to say," he continued, "that if I wanted to improve conditions in Colorado, I would go after Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He could do more in one year along that line than efforts to focus public opinion on the situation could do in several years."

Responsibility for the Colorado strike, King said, he could definitely fix, and he expected to report his findings when he returned to his home in New York City.

Walsh is Denounced.—W. L. Mackenzie King, director of the industrial relations department of the Rockefeller foundation and a former Canadian cabinet officer, interrupted his testimony before the federal industrial relations commission yesterday to denounce the methods of Chairman Walsh in conducting his Colorado strike inquiry.

"I have seen witness after witness on the stand treated in a manner that was anything but fair," he said. "In the name of labor I protest against the way this hearing has been conducted."

"You do not like this commission's conduct of the hearings?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"I do not like the way you, Mr. Chairman, have conducted the examination of witnesses," answered Mr. King.

"Then you exonerate the rest of the commission?"

"Oh, yes."

Asked About Treason Story.—"Is your objection to the examination based on your observation of the examination of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.," and is it caused in part by the statement you heard a witness make that he was guilty of high treason and should be punished?"

Mr. King said he spoke only of the general examination of all witnesses. He was questioned at length about his services to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the foundation, but declined to reveal his salary.

The witness' outburst came in the midst of questions regarding a plan suggested by him to Mr. Rockefeller for dealing with the situation in the Colorado coal fields. The chairman sought to show the plan would have eliminated union representation on boards of conference between employers and miners. Mr. King objected to any inference that he was unfriendly to organized labor.

BECKER MUST DIE IS COURT'S DECREE

New York Court of Appeals Upholds Judgment of Lower Court—Only Governor or Reversal by Supreme Court Can Save Him.

ALBANY, N. Y., MAY 25.—The second conviction of the former police lieutenant, Charles Becker, for investigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the New York gambler, was upheld today by the court of appeals. Becker now must die unless he can obtain clemency from Governor Whitman who, as the district attorney of New York, prosecuted him, or can obtain a reversal by the United States supreme court.

Chief Justice Bartlett wrote the prevailing opinion, and Judges Hiscock, Chase, Collins, Cuddeback and Cardozo concurred. Judge Hogan dissented. Judge Samuel Seabury, who is a supreme court justice, presided at Becker's trial, but did not sit on the court of appeals.

Judge Bartlett held that, although the first judgment of death against the defendant was reversed because he did not have a fair trial, the second judgment "is not assailable on that ground."

He was affirmative as to the power of review vested in this court on a judgment of death, the law does not intend to substitute the conclusion which may be drawn by seven judges for the conclusion of fact which has been drawn thru the evidence by twelve jurors, unless we are clearly of the view of the facts taken by the jurors is wrong."

TO PROMOTE AMERICAN TRADE.

Pan-American Conference Names Committee on Transportation.

Washington, May 25.—At the opening of the day's session of the Pan-American financial conference Secretary McAdoo announced that the committee on uniformity of laws would consider the creation of an international commercial court to settle particularly matters arising out of trade disputes.

He announced also that the committees which would take up the question of improved transportation facilities to South America would be made out of the entire delegation from Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay and Peru.

Dr. Vicente Gonzalez, of the Argentine delegation, and the following representatives of the United States: E. N. Hurley, of the federal trades commission; R. G. Rhet, of the executive committee of the United States chamber of commerce; Paul Fuller, Franklin K. Brown, and J. G. White, of the New York board of trade; William Norris, of Philadelphia, and Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago.

The conference, by a rising vote, approved sending a telegram to the president of Argentina, extending congratulations on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of Argentina independence.

TWO STEEL MAKERS GUILTY OF FRAUD

Convicted of Conspiracy to Defraud Government in Contracts or Material For Panama Canal—Two Others to Be Tried on Similar Charge.

Pittsburgh, May 25.—Dennis K. Bullens and David J. Simpson were convicted and Samuel Wetmore was acquitted in the federal district court today for conspiracy to furnish inferior material for the United States government.

Two others are still to be tried on the same charge.

The members were officers or employees of the Carson Steel Company of Pittsburgh, which filed a sub-contract in connection with the construction of the Panama canal.

BENATOR C. S. RANCK DEAD.

Prominent Iowa City Resident Succumbs to Latta Creek Sanatorium.

Iowa City, May 25.—Former Senator C. S. Ranck, of Iowa City, died this afternoon in a sanatorium in Battle Creek, Mich.

No Extra Session Contemplated.

Washington, May 25.—President Wilson said today he had not considered calling an extra session of congress in October. He remarked his had been occupied with other matters, and that there was still plenty of time to think about an extra session.

Rock Island Hearing June 4.

Washington, May 25.—Investigation into the financial affairs of the Rock Island company will be resumed before the interstate commerce commission hearing June 4.

We have: Manufacturing establishments, 276,922; persons engaged in industry, 7,707,751. Divided into: Proprietors and firm members, 275,952; salaried employees, 732,165; wage earners (average number), 6,699,632.

T-R BULLETIN NEWS OF THE DAY

The Weather.

Sun rises May 26 at 4:35, sets at 7:19. Low a Thunder showers tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

The weekly weather forecast, issued by the United States weather bureau at Washington for the week beginning Wednesday, May 26, says: "For upper Mississippi valley and plains states, generally fair weather will prevail with reasonable temperature."

PAGE ONE.

Telegraphic News: Italian Army Invades Austria. Italy to Stick to End. Rockefeller Aid Enlivens Strike Inquiry. Holland Joins in Protest Against Lusitania Sinking. China and Japan Sign Treaty.

PAGES TWO AND THREE. Iowa News: Retail Merchants Warned. Rebates in Criminal Costs. Judge McClain Dies Suddenly. Matrimonial Visions Lose in Court.

PAGE FOUR.

Editorial: As for Hell. Proves the Point. Sixty Years More of Taxes. Topics of the Times. Iowa Opinion and Notes. Looker-On in Iowa.

PAGE FIVE.

Iowa News: Teachers' College to Graduate 350. Important Ruling on Iowa Rates. PAGE SEVEN. General News: Italy's Entrance May Decide War. Miscellaneous Matters. PAGES SIX, EIGHT AND NINE. City News: To Improve Deaconess Hospital. Society So Decides at Annual Meeting. W. C. T. U. to Meet Wednesday. Indians Take Close Game on Er-rors.

Markets and General:

Wheat Inclines to Higher Levels. Corn Also in Upturn. Cattle Firm. Hogs Sell Higher. Kuepferle Case Demands Inquiry.

NO WAR IN EAST

China and Japan Sign New Treaty in Settlement of Troubles.

CONTENTS NOT MADE PUBLIC AS YET

American Note to Tokio Government Arouses Speculation Among Japs—Explained as Only Precautionary Measure to Guard Against Trampling on Rights of Washington Government.

Peking, China, via Petrograd and London, May 25.—The new treaty between China and Japan was signed at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Washington, May 25.—The Tokio dispatch to the Japanese embassy says that at 3 p. m. May 25 two treaties covering the negotiations concerning the Shantung peninsula and Manchuria and Mongolia were signed and exchanged between Japan and China, with a note concerning other questions. No intimation of the contents of the note was contained in the dispatches.

Dispatches from Tokio saying Japanese newspapers did not understand the necessity for the American note to Japan and China, stating the presumption of the United States that the new treaty between Japan and China would not conflict with American rights, brought forth the explanation from high official quarters today that the note was merely of a tentative nature, placing on record the understanding of the American government of the recent parleys and formally setting forth its expectations that nothing in the treaty would contravene any treaties between the United States and China.

Officials pointed out that the American note was designed chiefly to affect the phrasing of the new treaty. Some questions of detail are understood to remain, which it was considered might become a subject of legal contention in the future by American citizens, and the state department, accordingly, undertook to file what is described as a "caveat" broad enough to preserve American rights and claims here after.

Knights of Columbus Election.

Cedar Rapids, May 25.—The following officers were elected just before the noon adjournment today by the Iowa Knights of Columbus: State deputy, John Meyers, Carroll; state secretary, John O'Leary, Cherokee; state treasurer, M. V. Kuhl, Earlring; advocate, E. J. Kelly, Des Moines; warden, G. A. Ryder, DeWitt; international delegate, Joe McCormick, Cedar Rapids.

Pioneer Banker Dead.

Special to Times-Republican. Fort Dodge, May 25.—John C. Cheney, aged 86, formerly cashier of the Fort Dodge National Bank and a pioneer Iowan who operated a stage line between Boone and Fort Dodge in the early days, died today in Hinsdale sanatorium, Chicago, after two years' illness.

HOLLAND JOINS SHIP'S DEFEAT

Sends Note to Germany, Complaining of Sinking of Lusitania.

CONTENTS IDENTICAL WITH U. S. NOTE

Lives of Several Dutch Subjects Lost When Ship Was Torpedoed—United States Awaiting Patiently Germany's Answer to Washington Protest—Wilson Admits German Officials Are Just Now Busy With Other Troubles.

The Hague, via London, May 24.—The government of the Netherlands has sent a note to Germany protesting against the sinking on May 7 of the Cunard line steamer Lusitania by a German submarine.

The contents of this note are substantially the same as that in the American communication on the same subject.

The lives of several Dutch subjects were lost when the Lusitania was torpedoed.

TOO BUSY TO REPLY.

Washington Patient Over Delay of Germany to Make Answer.

Washington, May 25.—President Wilson told callers he did not know the causes of the delay of the German reply to the American note on the Lusitania but that he presumed the German government was busy with the present absorbed in the new circumstances arising out of Italy's entrance into the war. The German embassy here has made suggestions to the German foreign office for the reply, and in German quarters it is said the note will be of a character to satisfy American public opinion.

While declining to throw any light on the shipping situation as between Great Britain and the United States, the President referred to it as a chronic case. It was learned that he believed any formal note now to Great Britain might weaken the American government's position in its delicate relations with Germany, but as soon as the Berlin reply is received some action may be expected.

U. S. Neutrality Announced.

A neutrality proclamation by the United States covering the entry of Italy into the European war was published today by the state department, under date of May 24.

The proclamation cautions American citizens that "the laws and treaties of the United States, without inferences with the free expression of opinion and sympathies, or with the commercial manufacture and sale of arms and munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction, the duty of impartial neutrality during the existence of the present war."

The language of the proclamation is identical with the other neutrality proclamation issued during the present war.

BERLIN EXPLAINS FRYE CASE.

Sending of Controversy to Prize Court Not Answer to Protest.

Washington, May 25.—Germany's desire to conciliate the United States, which is expected to be earnestly expressed in her answer to the Lusitania note, was indicated yesterday by an explanation of the Frye case, made thru