

AUSTRIA BREAKS OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH AMERICA

Baron Zwiedinek, Austrian Charge Here, Demands His Passports of State Dept.

ACTUAL HOSTILITIES WITH CHIEF ALLY OF GERMANY UNLIKELY

Elaborate Diplomatic Arrangements Must Again Be Readjusted. Spain Will Represent American Interests and Sweden Act for Austria.

Washington, April 9.—Austria-Hungary, under the pressure of Germany, has severed diplomatic relations with the United States. Baron Erich Zwiedinek, charge d'affaires of the Austro-Hungarian embassy here, called at the state department today and asked for passports for himself and the embassy staff. Almost at the same time a dispatch was received from American Minister Stovall at Berne saying the dual monarchy had broken off diplomatic relations with the United States in Vienna yesterday. It is presumed this was done by handing passports to American Charge Grew. American Ambassador Penfield, who had left Vienna on Saturday, probably did not know of the government's action. By pre-arrangement Spain will take over the diplomatic and consular interests of the United States in Austria-Hungary. All Austrian consular agents will depart from the United States with the diplomatic mission, as was the case with Germany.

Up to the time Charge Zwiedinek asked for his passports no similar action had been taken by Bulgaria and Turkey—Germany's two other allies—and their representatives here disclaim having any knowledge of the intention of their government. It is expected here they will follow by breaking diplomatic relations.

May Declare State of War.

Austria's break with the United States undoubtedly is the prelude to a declaration of a state of war. Sixty-two days elapsed between the break in relations between the United States and Germany and the formal declaration of a state of war. It is quite possible, however, that there may not be warlike operations between the forces of the two governments unless Germany carrying further her domination of the Vienna government should force it.

Turning Over the Work.

Charge Grew at Vienna also will turn over to Spain British and Japanese interests which the country has looked after since the beginning of the war. Italian, French and Rumanian interests in Austria-Hungary previously looked after by the United States were ordered turned over to the Swiss minister.

American ambassadors, ministers and consular officials in France, Great Britain, Russia, Siberia, Japan, Greece, Morocco and Egypt will stand ready to cover over Austrian interests which the United States has represented in those countries since the beginning of the war to whatever nation the Austrian foreign office shall indicate.

Care of War Prisoners.

The United States by the break in relations is released of the care of probably 2,000,000 war prisoners. In Russia alone it is estimated that 1,250,000 Austrian prisoners were under American protection with a considerable number in France also. In Austria the United States had cared for all the Italian and Rumanian prisoners. Other small groups are thought to bring the total well up to 2,000,000. About 200 native Americans are thought to be in Austria and Hungary, with perhaps another 1,800 naturalized Austro-Americans, most of whom may prefer to stay in the country of their birth. Officials here expect no difficulties to be placed before Americans in Austria and that all the American embassy officials will be permitted to leave without restraint or inconvenience.

Austria has in this country about 50

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RESTRICT FEDERAL POWER IN ELECTION FRAUD CASES

Washington, April 9.—Federal authority to prosecute frauds in general state elections and United States senatorial primaries were materially restricted by supreme court decision today. Federal indictments for alleged corruption "conspiracies" in 1914 in Rhode Island congressional elections and the 1915 senatorial primary in West Virginia were dismissed. The court decided the states and not the federal government are authorized to act.

BRITISH SMASH GERMAN LINES ON NEW FRONT

Teuton Positions Penetrated on Ten-Mile Stretch, From Arras to Lens.

ATTACKS OPEN THE SPRING OFFENSIVE

Military Operations of Still Greater Importance Are Expected.

London, April 9.—The British early this morning attacked the German lines on a wide front from a point south of Arras to the south of Lens, thus opening what is believed here to be a general spring offensive. The move has been looked forward to eagerly for some days. The offensive of the British flying corps in the latter part of the last week, the attack on Zebrugge Saturday night and the activity of the French in Belgium, as shown in yesterday's official statement from Paris, were considered a prelude to important military operations.

The British commander, General Haig, whose reports are always moderate, says the German line has been broken everywhere and that progress was made in the direction of the attack. The extension of the attack northward to Lens doubtless was intended to give the British more elbow room for their operations from Arras to the point of juncture with the French around St. Quentin.

Referring to the attack on the front between Arras and Lens, the statement says:

The Statement.

"We are making satisfactory progress at all points."

The statement, which is timed 11:35 a. m., is as follows:

"We attacked at 5:30 o'clock this morning on a wide front from south of Arras to south of Lens. Our troops have everywhere penetrated the enemy's lines and are making satisfactory progress at all points. "In the direction of Cambrai we stormed the villages of Hermies and Boursies and have penetrated into Havrincourt wood. "In the direction of St. Quentin we captured Fresnoy Le Petit and advanced our lines southeast of Le Verguer. "No estimate of the prisoners taken can yet be given but considerable numbers are reported captured."

A TEN-MILE FRONT.

The fighting line from Lens to Arras is approximately 10 miles in length

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TOO PROUD TO FIGHT, EH?



Liner St. Louis, Dodging Mines, Was in Center of Sea of Sinking Ships

DETECTIVES BRING DOWN FINLEN HOTEL HOLDUPS AS THEY RUN WITH LOOT

Joe Barry, 20-Year-Old Butte Boy, Fatally Wounded and Ed Norton, Salt Lake Bandit, Has Leg Shattered With Bullet as Climax to Daring Robbery. All But \$20 of the Stolen Money Recovered. Crowd Makes Away With Package of Silver and One of Highwaymen's Guns.

Caught in the cross-fire of five city detectives as they emerged from the side door of the Finlen hotel with \$1,000 in currency and coin, loot of one of the most daring holdups ever perpetrated in Butte, Joe "Fudge" Barry, a 20-year-old Butte boy, was probably fatally wounded, and Ed Norton, alias "Speedy," a Salt Lake bandit, received a bullet wound in the leg at 12:50 o'clock this morning. Both of the holdups are prisoners in the detention room at the Emergency hospital and all but about \$20 of the stolen money has been recovered. An operation was performed on Barry, whose kidney and intestines were punctured by a bullet from one of the officers' guns, at an early hour this morning, but his chances of recovery are slight.

The bones of the lower part of Norton's leg are so badly shattered that amputation is imperative if his life is to be saved. The man declared this morning that he "will go with the leg," indicating that he will resist amputation and would accept death from blood poisoning instead.

Line Up Patrons.

It was just after the cabaret had been closed for the night and the late diners, save for a few in the cafe, had left the hotel that Barry and Norton essayed the holdup. Six men, including Night Clerk Thomas Colton, were in the hotel office at the time, and it was the quick work of "Curly" Darrah, who was in the telephone booth when the holdups entered, in summoning the police that led to their apprehension.

J. W. Welch, cigar counter attendant, and Night Clerk Colton were totalling restaurant checks of the day in the enclosure behind the desk when Barry entered through the front door. When they looked up Barry had Otto Mengell, Julius Carolina, John Fleming and Al Burke covered with a wicked-looking Luger revolver.

Darrah Through Window.

As Colton started through the gate from the enclosure, Norton entered from a hallway leading to the side door, gun in hand, and covered him. All six were driven behind the enclosure about the desk and forced to lie on the floor. About this time Adolph Sperka, a waiter from the cafe, entered the office with a check and the money in payment for it from the last party in the cafe. Norton quickly covered Sperka and escorted him behind the enclosure. As he did so

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WOULD ORGANIZE WAR COMMITTEE IN TWO HOUSES

Plan Adopted During Civil War is Recommended in Congress.

JOINT RESOLUTION IS OFFERED TODAY

Purpose is to Keep Expenditure and Plans of U. S. Before People.

Washington, April 9.—A joint resolution for a congressional "joint committee on the conduct of the war" was introduced simultaneously today by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and Representative Madden of Illinois, both republicans. The committee would be composed of six members of the senate, including four democrats and two republicans, six from the house, evenly divided between republicans and democrats.

The resolution provides that the committee shall be known as the joint committee on the conduct of the war and "shall sit during the sessions or recesses of congress, shall make a special duty of the problems arising out of the war, shall confer and advise with the president of the United States and heads of various executive departments and shall report to congress from time to time in its own discretion or when requested to do so by either branch of congress."

Extensive Powers.

The committee would be clothed with the widest powers of investigation, compelling testimonials under oath.

In the senate the resolution for a

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PLAN TO RAISE FIVE BILLIONS FOR WAR COMES UP THIS WEEK

Bond Measures Will Probably Go Before House on Thursday.

THREE BILLIONS TO GO FOR A LOAN TO ALLIES

In Addition \$1,750,000 is to Be Raised by Taxation for the Army.

Washington, April 9.—A decision to introduce the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue measure on Thursday in the house was reached today by Secretary McAdoo and Representative Rainey of Illinois, ranking democratic member of the ways and means committee.

The measure will carry a \$3,000,000,000 issue for a loan to the allies and a \$2,000,000,000 issue for conducting the war for this country. The \$2,000,000,000 issue is expected to meet approximately one-half of this country's war expenditures up to June 30, 1918.

Loan to Allies First.

Consideration of plans for raising additional funds by taxation for conducting the war for this country will come later. The most essential thing to be accomplished now, it is agreed, is to prepare the allies' loan in order that they may obtain much needed food and munitions.

Another effort to rush the bond measure through the house will be considered by the ways and means committee Wednesday.

The tenure of the bonds has not been definitely decided. Some members of the committee prefer 50-year bonds, but think that it would be best to pay them off at different times.

Money From Taxation.

The question of raising money by taxation still is being considered from many angles and no concrete plan has been worked out. It is generally agreed that excess profits, incomes and certain luxuries will be heavily taxed. What will be done about increasing the inheritance tax, however, still is problematical. Opposition to increasing it because of interference with state inheritance tax laws has

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STATESMAN OF THE CLEVELAND CABINET DEAD

Richard Olney, Who Won Renown in Famous Controversy, Passes Away.

Boston, April 9.—Richard Olney, secretary of state under President Grover Cleveland, died at his home here last night.

Mr. Olney, who was 82 years old, had been ill several weeks, although it was not until yesterday that his condition became serious. In an announcement issued by the family today it was stated that he died suddenly at 8:45 o'clock last night. Mrs. Olney and their daughter, Mrs. George R. Minot of this city, were with him at the end. Mr. Olney's other daughter, Mrs. C. H. Abbott, is residing temporarily in Paris.

Recently, while unable to leave his bed, Mr. Olney had displayed very deep interest in the international situation. It was said that he warmly commended the action of the government when members of his family informed him on Friday that President Wilson had signed a proclamation of war.

Statesman of Ability.

Richard Olney served successively as attorney general and secretary of state during the administration of President Cleveland, and although at

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FIRST ANTI-GERMAN ATTACK MADE ON BISMARCK SALOON

Brick Heaved Through Plate Glass Window at 5 o'Clock This Morning Causes \$100 Damage. Police After the Suspect.

The first anti-German demonstration in Butte since the declaration of war came this morning at 5 o'clock when someone heaved a brick through the plate glass window of the Bismarck saloon on West Granite street. The damage is estimated at \$100. Peter Barrenstein, the proprietor of the place, believes he knows who threw the brick, and he has informed the police of his suspicions.

Ernest Gradisher, the porter at the saloon, was in the rear of the place swamping when he heard the crash.

He rushed to the front end of the saloon and saw one man running west. He got a fairly good description.

The Bismarck, before the war was declared, was a place where Germans and German-Americans assembled to eat and drink. The European war was naturally discussed in all its phases. But, since the declaration of hostilities between this country and Europe, the expression of German sentiments has been tabooed by the proprietors.

Mr. Barrenstein declares that he is an American citizen first and nothing will ever be said in his place of business against the country of his adoption.

The police are making every effort to arrest the man who threw the brick. Disturbances of the sort will not be tolerated in Butte.

FIRST ARMED SHIP MAKES ROUND TRIP WITHOUT A MISHAP

Officers Believe German Submarines Were Lying in Wait for Her.

MISSED MINE 20 FEET ON ENTERING HARBOR

Stopped in Danger Zone as "S. O. S." Calls Came From All Sides.

New York, April 9.—Running safely through the dangers of the German submarine blockade of Great Britain and without sighting a periscope either on the outward or homeward journey, the American mail and passenger liner St. Louis, arrived at her home dock today. The St. Louis was the first American passenger boat to be armed and travel through the danger zone around the British Isles since Germany's declaration of Jan. 31, and she was well armed for the trip.

The homeward voyage was a stormy one. One hundred miles off the coast of Ireland a gale threatened the destruction of the lifeboats which had been partly lowered and it became necessary to lie-to for two hours while they were made secure. This was an anxious time as the stop was made in the path of German submarines returning to their home base.

Now that the American ship has completed her memorable voyage, it is possible to tell how good luck probably saved her from destruction.

They Were After Her.

There appears no room for doubt that the German admiralty knew of

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NATION IS ENTERING UPON WAR WITHOUT RESERVE OF FOOD

Unfavorable Season Would Bring Greatest Shortage Since Civil War.

St. Louis, April 9.—"We are entering upon one of the greatest wars without a reserve of food," declared Henry J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agriculture college, before the conference here today called by Secretary Houston of the United States department of agriculture to consider the food situation of the nation.

"This country's visible supply of food," he continued, "will be consumed before another harvest. Should we have an unfavorable season the United States would face the greatest food shortage since the Civil war."

"The problem of supporting two million soldiers soon will confront us. We must feed our own people at home while they produce munitions and equipment and we also must assist in supplying our allies with food."

Increased gardening, rapid extension of community canning clubs and encouragement of potato acreage were among the conservative measures advocated by President Waters.