

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.
New York, May 15.—Silver, 50c; lead, 4.17@4.22; spelter, not quoted; copper, electrolytic, 19.00; castings, 18.50@18.75.

LONDON BREATHLESSLY AWAITING NEWS OF FINAL BREAK IN ROME

Public Believes Italy Has Reached Point of Momentous Decision Regarding War Situation—Report That Triple Alliance Has Been Denounced by Chamber of Deputies—Wilson Note Divides Editorial Attention—French Hold Gains—Berlin Claims Repulse of Allies.

RUSSIAN SITUATION GROWS BRIGHTER

Great Britain Confident in the Strength of Muscovite Ally—Austrians Routed in East Galicia and Bukowina and Retreating Along a Wide Front—Russians Check Germans in Baltic Provinces But Admit Loss of Western Half of Galicia With Heavy Losses.

Paris, May 15, 2:30 p. m.—The French war office this afternoon issued the following statement on the progress of hostilities.

"There have been no changes in the situation since last evening in the sector to the north of Arras. Here the fighting continues under the conditions set forth in our last communication. We have progressed 500 yards in the direction of Souchez. In this sector there have been violent artillery exchanges."

French troops have pushed back the German line 500 yards in the direction of Souchez, the war office at Paris announced today. Otherwise there have been no changes in the battle of northern France.

London, May 15, 11:45 a. m.—After having been deluged by a series of chimerical crises, the British public is coming to the belief that Italy finally has reached the point of a momentous decision in the matter of her relations to the Triple Alliance.

Early today London was informed unofficially that Italy a week ago had denounced this alliance. When this step failed to produce further concessions from Austria there occurred a resignation of the Italian cabinet. London is now awaiting breathlessly news from Rome of the final break.

American Note Gratifying. The note of President Wilson to the German government divides editorial attention in the London papers today with the Italian crisis. There is unanimous gratification in the press with the contents of the American communication. The only criticism consists of regret that it should have contained a paragraph testifying to the belief of Germany's observance of humane rules of warfare in the past.

London observers are of the opinion that the Russian situation today is perceptibly brighter and this in spite of the fact that the Austro-German victory in west Galicia is becoming more and more obvious and that it is certain the Russians have lost heavily in men and ammunition.

Confidence in Russia. Confidence in the strength of the Russian ally of Great Britain is maintained because of their ability to deliver a counter attack, as has been shown by their success in east Galicia and Bukowina, where the Austrians are reported to have been routed and to be retreating along a front sixty miles wide. It is consequently hoped in London that the Russians may retrieve on the Pruth their failure on the Dniester.

It is reported also that the Russians have checked the Germans in the Baltic provinces.

Making Small Headway. In both the east and west the opposing armies apparently are unable to make great headway at present, although fierce fighting continues. The French report their fighting north of Arras has made little further progress. The important change reported is the shattering of the Austrian line near the Bukowina frontier. This Russian claim, however, has not been confirmed from German or Austrian sources. The Austro-German sweep is said to have been checked, although Petrograd admits the western half of Galicia has been wrested from the Russians.

Serious South African Condition. Anti-German riots in South Africa have brought about a serious condition of affairs. In many of the important cities of the Union of South Africa shops, storehouses and hotels owned by Germans or Austrians have been burned or sacked. Premier Botha has appealed for order, but the police and soldiers find it difficult to control the crowds. The property damage is heavy.

RIGGS CHARGES ARE ALL DENIED

Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams Answer National Bank Injunction Suit.

Washington, May 15.—Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams filed in the district supreme court today an answer to the injunction suit brought by the Riggs National bank charging them with conspiracy to wreck the institution. Their answer is a sweeping denial of all the bank's charges.

Both officials presented long affidavits that they did not combine nor conspire to injure the bank, that their

actions, which were set forth as around for the bank's charge, were taken in the exercise of proper discretion and because of conditions and accidents in connection with its management, the propriety and sometimes the lawfulness of which they questioned.

Counter Charges Made. Secretary McAdoo, in his affidavit, makes this counter charge. "I charge and aver the fact that my inclusion in the suit is due to ulterior and improper motives and resorted to solely for the purpose of thereby uttering and publishing grossly false and libelous statements under the privilege and protection of judicial forms and free from the legal accountability that would otherwise be involved."

Violation of Bank Act. Mr. Williams in his sworn statement says that investigations of the Riggs' bank by his office disclosed violation of the national bank act, that it was not so much a commercial bank as one which lent much money on stock collateral, which was used in speculative ventures; that some of its officers and directors made false statements under oath; that dummy loans sometimes were made; the proceeds of which went to officers; that some officers were engaged in real estate transactions and that other things were done beyond its powers.

John Burke, treasurer of the United States, the third defendant, submitted an affidavit relating to the retention by him of \$50,000 interest on government bonds of the Riggs' bank, deposited with the treasury to secure its note circulation. Mr. Burke said he acted in accordance with the law.

A number of tables and other statistical data were submitted with the answers. One gives a list of loans by the bank to former secretaries of the treasury, assistant secretaries, a former comptroller of the currency and national bank examiners. The names of Leslie M. Shaw, William B. Ridgely, L. A. Coolidge and others appear in the list.

McAdoo Withdrew Funds. Secretary McAdoo said in his answer that he has nothing to do with the penalties assessed by Comptroller Williams, which the bank seeks to enjoin and that he knows of only two reasons which might cause the bank to be hostile to him. One was that he refused one of its agents a desk in the comptroller's office and the other was that he charged interest on government deposits. He withdrew government funds, he says, because he believed they should be in a bank doing more commercial business.

Comptroller Williams, in great detail, told the court he conspired to injure the bank and charges that it violated the law and been "guilty of improper practices" in stock brokerage transactions, excess loans, stock investments and other transactions.

Messrs. McAdoo and Williams and M. C. Elliott give their version of a conference in McAdoo's office at the conclusion of which the bank alleged, in its complaint, McAdoo said to the President, Glover, of Riggs bank. "Mr. Glover, you know what this means to the Riggs' National bank. The bank avers that to be a threat, and in effect a promise that was fulfilled later by withdrawal of government deposits."

Bank President Warned. McAdoo avers that he made no such remark, but warned Glover that the delicate financial situation here might be made worse and that all the national banks would suffer in consequence.

The affidavits, which are the answer, are designed to show, in part, the relation between the Riggs National and the National City bank of New York. Mr. McAdoo swears that Vice President Altes of the Riggs National received an annual salary of \$12,000 from the National City bank, that four others identified with the Riggs' bank received salaries from the National City, all totalling \$18,740 a year.

Deposit of Government Funds. Further, Mr. McAdoo swears that Mr. Altes five days before he resigned as assistant secretary of treasury, and took the oath as a director of the Riggs National bank, deposited \$2,900,000 of government funds in that institution, making a total there of \$3,000,000, which drew no interest as was then the custom.

Mr. Altes says as he went to a hospital for an operation early last March the imposition of fines by Comptroller Williams, or that officers' refusal to approve the Riggs as a depository for other national banks, were not brought to his attention.

The bank issued a statement taking issue with many of the allegations in the answers. Imposing of Penalties. It says that while Mr. Williams

swears that he intends to exact no more penalties than the one for \$500, he originally attempted to impose penalties aggregating \$150,000. The National City bank under the law, it says, does and could not own a share of stock in the Riggs and that the two are not connected in any way.

With reference to the loans to officers of the treasury and the comptroller's office, the bank's statement says that it loaned also to officials in other government departments and to many members of congress, feeling that accommodation to a person with credit and collateral ought not to be denied because he was a public official. It declares \$2,800,000 deposit by Mr. Altes was not taken from the treasury, but was transferred from the National City bank by Secretary McAdoo. The bank declares that in the nineteen years of its existence, Mr. Williams has found only three loans which he could characterize as "dummy loans" although each "was wholly free from deception or fraud." The charge that the Riggs bank had conducted a brokerage and real estate loan business and falsified, juggled or delayed its reports "to conceal illegal operations" is declared to be "an unqualified falsehood."

FIFTY AMERICANS ARE IN DANGER

Surrounded Near Esperanza by Overwhelming Numbers of Hostile Yaqui Indians.

FIGHT OVER LAND

Maytorena Promises Property Held by Foreigners Shall be Returned to Redskins.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 15.—Fifty American men are surrounded near Esperanza, Sonora, by a horde of overwhelming numbers of Yaqui Indians, according to advices received here by Charles F. O'Brien, owner of one of the large ranches in the Yaqui valley.

According to reliable information the force under General Sosa, a Villa commander, sent to aid the Americans, is composed mostly of Yaquis and cannot be expected to fight their brothers besieging the Americans.

Land Promised Indians. Jose Maytorena, governor of Sonora, is said to have gained the support of the Yaquis in his fight against the Carranza faction by promising them the lands originally belonging to the Yaquis and now held by foreigners.

The unrest of the Indians began when they came to believe the Mexican government would not, and could not, redeem their promise.

Z. O. Stocker, one of the men reported injured in the fighting, telegraphed his wife here that he was well. William Stocker is wounded.

Cruisers Ordered to Scene

Washington, May 15.—The United States cruiser New Orleans at Manzanillo was under orders today to sail from there to Guaymas, Mexico, where she will join the cruiser Raleigh in extending aid, if necessary, to the American colony in the Yaqui valley, attacked by Indians. Orders to the New Orleans were dispatched by Secretary Daniels following receipt of unofficial advices which said that several Americans had been killed in the Yaqui valley.

The question whether bluejackets and marines will be landed for the protection of Americans will depend upon the outcome of an investigation by Admiral Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet, as to conditions in the Yaqui valley. He had been ordered by Secretary Daniels to make a report. Officially he hopes, however, that troops reported to have been sent to the scene by Governor Maytorena, the Villa commander in Sonora, will have relieved the colonists before the arrival of the New Orleans at Guaymas.

DR. DERNBERG TO LEAVE U. S.

Speeches Have Displeased President and Cabinet and Friends Urge Him to Go.

UNOFFICIAL SPOKESMAN

Activities in America Since Beginning of European War Have Been Closely Watched.

Washington, May 15.—Dr. Bernhard Dernberg, often referred to as the unofficial spokesman of Emperor William in the United States, has made plans to leave the country, of his own initiative, within a short time.

It became known in official quarters here today that in view of the intimations that President Wilson and the cabinet were displeased with Dr. Dernberg's speech justifying the sinking of the Lusitania and some of his other public utterances which they believed might be calculated to arouse sentiment of Germans in the United States against the Washington government, friends of Dr. Dernberg here have persuaded him to leave the United States.

Just when Dr. Dernberg would leave or where he would go was not made known, but it was believed he would sail for Cuba or South America.

Dr. Dernberg's activity in the United States since the beginning of the

IS VIRGINIA STATE HOSTESS AT EXPO



Miss Nannie Randolph Heth.

Distinctive as to personality and achievement is Miss Nannie Randolph Heth, official hostess of the Virginia state building at the Panama-Pacific exposition, through whose generosity and energy the quaint historic furniture formerly owned by George Washington is displayed to the public at San Francisco. Miss Heth is a daughter of General Harry Heth of Confederate fame, who was one of General Lee's most distinguished officers.

war has been closely observed by the president and other officials here, who came to believe in the last week that a continuation of his statements and speeches, in the event of a critical turn in the relations with Germany, might menace the domestic welfare of America.

It has been repeatedly denied by the German embassy as well as by Dr. Dernberg himself that he was a spokesman for the German government or that he had any official status.

Former Colonial Secretary. In view of the fact, however, that Dr. Dernberg was formerly colonial secretary in the German foreign office and has become prominently active in behalf of the German cause since the outbreak of the war, officials here believe that German-American attach official weight to his utterances.

Dr. Dernberg himself issued a statement last night declaring that he had never discussed matters diplomatically that had arisen between the United States and Germany. Officials here made no comment on that statement pointing to Dr. Dernberg's utterances in Cleveland and New York recently seeking to justify the attack on the Lusitania.

New York, May 15.—Dr. Bernhard Dernberg declined today to discuss the statement from Washington that he would soon leave the country of his own initiative. In his apartments he refused to see newspaper correspondents. In an announcement disclosing a copy of the Washington statement he returned the reply: "No comments."

BODIES TO BE SENT TO N. Y.

Nine of Lusitania Dead to Be Brought Home on Liner New York.

New York, May 15.—The bodies of nine of the Lusitania's dead, including the body of Charles Frohman, are to be brought to New York aboard the American line steamer New York which will leave Liverpool at 9 o'clock tonight, according to a cablegram received here today from Liverpool by the line.

The dead aboard the New York, the message stated, are: Charles Frohman of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Plamondon of Chicago.

T. B. King of New York; C. T. Brodick of Boston; I. F. Trumbull, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. R. Foley, Trenton, N. J.; Miss H. Ellis, St. Thomas, Ontario; Miss McBright, address not given. The New York is due to reach this port May 23.

GERMANS UPHOLD PRES. WILSON

Members of Organization in Oregon Absolutely Loyal

Portland, May 15.—Dr. F. H. Dammasch, president of the confederation of German-speaking societies of Oregon, said today that German-Americans of Portland and the state could be depended on to support President Wilson in the present crisis.

"We are absolutely with him," said Dr. Dammasch. "We will support the president of the United States first, last and all the time. We are all true American citizens and it is America before all others with us. That is the keynote of the feeling among the five thousand members of the confederation which I represent."

STATION RAIDED

Armed Party Attacks Pacific Cable Office on Vancouver Island.

MILITARY CALLED Attackers Escape in Launch—Extra Guards on Watch.

Vancouver, B. C., May 15.—An armed raiding party attacked the Pacific cable station at Bamfield Island on the west coast of Vancouver Island early today. Shots were exchanged between the raiders and a sentry, who roused the military guard. The raiders escaped in the darkness.

The attackers escaped in a launch, which is believed to have been fitted out in some Puget Sound port in the state of Washington.

Two men penetrated to the space between the main office and the superintendent's residence. They fled when the shooting began.

The military guard learned that a launch for several days has been exchanging signals with the shore. Additional guards have been placed at the station.

GRAVE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL

Rebellion Has Broken Out at Various Points—Communications Are Severed.

London, May 15, 6:40 p. m.—A rebel naval squad has bombarded the city of Lisbon from the river Tagus, according to further advices from Madrid received by the Fabra Agency.

These advices to Madrid are described as official. The bombardment of the warships resulted in the killing of a number of people and the wounding of others. Considerable damage also was done.

It would appear that the navy is at the head of the rebel movement. Private advices reaching the Spanish capital from Lisbon sets forth that the commander of the Portuguese cruiser G. Vaqueiro de Gama has been murdered.

The army garrison Lisbon is remaining loyal to President Arriaga.

London, May 15, 12:49 p. m.—A news agency dispatch received here from Madrid declares there has been received in the Spanish capital information of a grave revolutionary movement in Portugal. One report is that a revolutionary committee is in control of the situation at Lisbon. This information has reached the Spanish ministry of the interior. Rebellion is said to have broken at Coimbra, Oporto, Lisbon and Santarem.

Fugitive republican leaders describe the situation as extremely menacing. Telegraph and telephone communication has been severed and the troops appear to be powerless to control the people.

The Fabra News agency, from whose agent this dispatch comes, gives out under reserve, but at the same time says it believes the information probably is correct.

Indications of a serious revolutionary movement against the present republican government of Portugal have not been lacking. On the contrary, reports from this country for six months past have almost all referred to political disorders.

There has been serious dissatisfaction with the administration of affairs and the government has been freely characterized as drastic and arbitrary to an impossible degree; the president and his advisors have been called outlaws; political assassinations have not been unknown; there have been bread riots at Lisbon followed by the proclamation of martial law throughout the republic; there has been much plotting on the part of the monarchists and the arrest and incarceration of numerous monarchist leaders; the army and navy have been suspected in their allegiance and officers of each branch have been arrested. There has been established the so-called republic of northern Portugal under the presidency of General Barreto, and there have been labor disorders of a serious nature.

This is the nature of the news that has come from Portugal in spite of the very strict censorship maintained by the Portuguese authorities.

NOTED SUFFRAGIST PAGEANT PRODUCER



Miss Hazel MacKaye.

Miss Hazel MacKaye of Massachusetts is one of the prominent members of the advisory council of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. She is one of the most eminent women pageant producers in the United States. She wrote and produced the suffrage tableaux given on the treasury steps at Washington on the occasion of the great suffrage procession March 3, 1913.

HARD TO QUELL IMMENSE CROWDS

Troops and Police Find Great Difficulty to Suppress Anti-German Riots in Capetown.

London, May 15, 5:40 a. m.—A Reuters dispatch from Capetown filed Friday says:

"Immense crowds thronged the streets tonight singing 'Rule Britannia' and their behavior sometimes was threatening. Troops and police found great difficulty in preventing disorders. It was announced that the government had decided to intern all male aliens of enemy nationality and also to protect with every force at its disposal naturalized aliens or those who have applied for naturalization."

"General Botha has issued to the people of the Union of South Africa from Windhoek, capital of German Southwest Africa, a message deploring the anti-German riots which he characterizes as unworthy of a strong and chivalrous people, however great the provocation. 'In many cases,' he says, 'the victims have sons loyally fighting with me at the front. It is most discouraging for the officers and men here, who daily are risking their lives fighting an honest and clean fight to hear of these events at home. I therefore earnestly appeal to all to refrain from such acts which cannot benefit the country but can cause only serious embarrassment.'"

Liquor Adds to Peril. "Latest reports show that the rioting has been of a most serious character, but fear of a possible uprising among 250,000 mine boys, Rand now apparently is having a steady effect. Natives obtained liquor and this added greatly to the peril of the situation."

An appeal to the committee which is arranging a mass meeting for tomorrow night asks citizens to preserve the city's good name by insuring the safety of all property. The appeal also calls attention to the danger of unrest among the natives.

Great Warehouses Destroyed. "Some of the largest warehouses on the Rand, containing immense stores belonging to Germans or supposed Germans are reported to have been systematically destroyed. When the work of destruction was at its height flames were visible for miles around. The big buildings simply were set afire and allowed to blaze. Goods found in smaller shops, hotels and houses were flung out of windows and made into bonfires. All the fire brigades have toiled ceaselessly since Wednesday night to restrict the countless fires and but for their efforts whole streets instead of individual blocks would have been burned."

"Strong forces of police and troops are held in readiness in Capetown tonight to prevent further disturbances. Bars, clubs and hotels were closed and citizens warned to remain in their homes."

Wholesale Destruction at Durban. "Reports from Durban describe the wholesale firing and sacking of German business houses, hotels and wool stores. The damage there is estimated at considerably over a quarter of a million dollars. Five brigades and the police are virtually helpless against the disturbances continue."

"The same tale of destruction on a large scale comes from other towns. At Port Elizabeth twenty German establishments were wrecked; in Pretoria the windows were smashed in the office of a German newspaper; Maritzburg reports a general exodus of Germans. The disturbances at Kimberly were unprecedented in the annals of the diamond fields, while the rioting at Bloemfontein also was serious."

"A significant result of the disturbances is that many prominent Germans have disavowed their country's methods of warfare."

U.S. NOTE ARRIVES

Ambassador Gerard Hands American Document to German Foreign Office.

PLANS SUGGESTED If Merchantmen Sail Unarmed Submarine Menace May Abate.

Berlin, May 15, via London, 6:27 p. m.—James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, handed to the foreign offices this morning the American note with reference to the sinking of the Cunard steamship line Lusitania.

Secretary Bryan had sent two messages to Ambassador Gerard after the note itself left the telegraph offices here—one notifying him that it had been sent and another advising him that it had been arranged to release it for publication at 5 a. m. Friday and therefore to present it to the German foreign office as early as possible. Ambassador Gerard acknowledged both.

Diplomats Expect Settlement. Among well informed diplomats today the belief existed that Germany's reply would afford a means of settlement through diplomacy.

It was thought not improbable that Germany would suspend submarine warfare while the diplomatic discussion was in progress and might suggest that if the British government notified all its merchantmen to sail unarmed, the right of visit and search would then be exercised to prevent contraband from reaching its destination.

No Contraband on Passenger Ships. Another suggestion which was regarded as not unlikely to be made by Germany was that the belligerents give assurances that no contraband be carried on passenger ships.

It was believed Germany might insist on retaining the submarine as a destroyer of commerce, but would offer to make no attacks on non-combatants or crew if merchantmen were unarmed and did not offer resistance when encountered.

PRESIDENT TO REVIEW FLEET

Inspiring Spectacle Spread Out on Waters of the Hudson.

New York, May 15.—A week of recreation for the officers and men of the Atlantic fleet ends today with a final round of entertainment. Sunday will be a day of rest and Monday will bring the review by President Wilson and the culmination of the whole naval demonstration.

Tonight the warships will be illuminated and there will be an exhibition of fireworks from floats and band concerts on Riverside Drive, where several hundred thousand citizens have gathered each day to view the inspiring spectacle spread out on the waters of the Hudson.

The international crisis has directed to the fleet more attention than it ever has received during former visits.

GERMANY FOR ARBITRATION

London, May 15, 3:22 p. m.—The Exchange Telegram company has received the following message from Amsterdam:

"A telegram from Amsterdam states that the Voessische Zeitung announces that high government circles in Germany favor the arbitration of the question of the Lusitania's sinking and the difficulties with America arising therefrom to a court of arbitration."

Washington, May 15.—The suggestion of arbitration contained in dispatches to London from Berlin by way of Amsterdam was received among officials here with the information that such a course was among the consideration which had occurred in Washington, but it was pointed out that it probably would not be satisfactory, unless assurances were given in the meantime and the submarine service on merchant ships was suspended.