

AUSTRIA STRIKES FIRST BLOW

Italy's War Declaration Followed by Aerial Raid

Austrians Strike the First Blow But Aeroplanes Are Driven Away

FRONTIER PATROLS ENGAGE IN CLASHES

Germany Declares War on Italians, Who Mass an Army on the Border

The first blow was struck today in the war between Italy and Austria-Hungary. Austrian aeroplanes attacked the Italian arsenals at Venice, and also visited several other Italian cities, passing along the eastern coast. According to Rome reports they were driven off. Except clashes between frontier patrols, no other fighting has yet been reported. Italy's declaration of war took effect today, but an unusually rigid censorship, established by royal decree, restricts the transmission of information concerning military movements.

A message coming from Germany by a round about way states that the semi-official Wolff agency has announced that Germany has declared war on Italy.

Austria and Italy have large armies along the frontier, and it is assumed the campaign will open up in this mountainous region. Italy also is said to have assembled an army on the southeastern coast, across the Adriatic from Albania.

Rome, May 24.—The value of Austrian and German ships now in Italian ports, which have become prizes of war, is estimated at more than \$20,000,000.

London, May 24.—A dispatch from Paris states that the Wolff agency announces Germany has declared war against Italy and recalled Prince von Buelow, her ambassador at Rome.

Rome, May 24.—Details concerning Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary were given by Foreign Minister Sonnino yesterday afternoon at a cabinet council which lasted three hours. He told also of communications sent to the allies and to neutral nations. Diplomatic relations between the warring and the belligerents also were discussed.

Baron Sonnino referred particularly to the relations between Italy and Germany, expressing the belief that the latter would declare war as soon as official information was received regarding Italy's action against her ally. The council did not consider military questions as they have been entrusted entirely to the general staff, which will work in harmony with the commanders of the allied forces. Financial measures were taken up and it is believed a loan will be floated either at home or abroad sufficient to meet the needs of the nation, even though the war lasts longer than is expected.

A royal decree has been published providing for a rigid censorship. Authority is given to censor letters, newspapers, telegrams, telephone messages and parcel post packages. The decree also restricts personal liberties, especially as regards public meetings. The measure resembles those already adopted in other belligerent countries.

Paris, May 24.—An attack by Austrian warships on the eastern coast of Italy, along the Adriatic, is announced in an official communication from the Italian war office, transmitted to Paris by the correspondent of the Havas agency. It is said the Austrian warships were forced to withdraw after a short cannonade. The statement 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 render their duration short. Small naval units of the enemy, especially destroyers and torpedo

Teuton Diplomats Unable to Keep Italy Out of the War



Baron Burián.



Prince von Buelow (top) and Baron Macchio.

The Teuton diplomats in charge of the negotiations with Italy have failed entirely in keeping Italy from joining the allies in the war against the "central empires." Baron Burián, foreign minister of Austria, seems principally to blame because of his persistency in believing that Italy would not really go to war. Baron Macchio, Austrian ambassador at Rome, held much the same view. Prince von Buelow, the German diplomat at Rome, thought otherwise and worked hard to get Austria to make the concessions demanded by Italy.

BURIAN TO RESIGN FROM HIGH OFFICE

ITALY HEARS THAT AUSTRIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER IS TO BE REPLACED.

Paris, May 24.—A Havas dispatch from Rome says the Corriere Della Sera announces the resignation of Baron Burián, the Austrian foreign minister, and says that he will be succeeded by Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier.

Rome, May 23.—Via Paris, May 24.—Reports which have been received here that Baron Burián, the Austrian foreign minister, has resigned, are accepted as true and have caused wide comment. His reported fall is attributed to the failure of the Austro-Italian negotiations and the declaration of war by Italy. A report that Baron Burián had offered his resignation to Emperor Francis Joseph but that the monarch had refused to accept it came from Geneva Friday.

Emperor Joseph Exhorts His Troops to Renewed Efforts

London, May 24.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says the Vienna Zeitung publishes the following autograph letter from Emperor Francis Joseph to Count Karl Stuerghk:

"Dear Count Stuerghk:—I request you to make public the attached manifesto to my troops:

"Vienna, May 23.—Francis Joseph to his troops: "The king of Italy has declared war on me. Perfidy whose like history does not know was committed by the kingdom of Italy against the allies. After an alliance of more than thirty years, during which it was able to increase its territorial possessions and develop itself to an unthought of flourishing condition, Italy abandoned us in our hour of danger and went over with flying colors into the camp of our enemies.

"We did not menace Italy; did not curtail her authority; did not attack her honor or interests. We always responded loyally to the duties of our alliance and afforded her our protection when she took the field. We have done more. When Italy directed covetous glances across our frontier,

ITALIANS IN U. S. A. ARE CALLED HOME

ALL NATIVES OF ITALY BETWEEN AGES OF 19 AND 29 ASKED TO JOIN COLORS.

New York, May 24.—A call to all Italian citizens and American citizens of Italian birth to enroll here for service in the Italian army was published in the newspapers of that language here today. It was signed by G. Fara Forni, the Italian consul general, and was addressed to all men between the ages of 19 and 29 inclusive.

The military law of Italy holds that all men of Italian birth in this country are subject to call for service in the army regardless of whether they have taken out citizenship papers in the United States. Penalty for refusal to obey the call is imprisonment in the event of a later return to Italy.

It was estimated that there are 125,000 Italians of military age in this city. More than 4,000 already have enrolled and the consul general had made arrangements today to receive a large number of enrollments as a result of the call.

we, in order to maintain peace and our alliance relation, were resolved on great and painful sacrifices which particularly grieved our paternal heart. But the covetousness of Italy, which believed the moment should be used, was not to be appeased, so fate must be accommodated.

"My armies have victoriously withstood mighty armies in the north in ten months of this gigantic conflict in most loyal comradeship of arms with our illustrious ally. A new and treacherous enemy in the south is to you no new enemy. Great memories of Novara, Mortaro, and Lissa, which constituted the pride of my youth; the spirit of Radetzky, Archdukes Albrecht and Tegethoff, which continues to live in my land and sea forces, guarantee that in the south also we shall successfully defend the frontiers of the monarchy.

"I salute my battle tried troops. I rely on them and their leaders. I rely on my people for whose unexampled spirit of sacrifice my most paternal thanks are due. I pray the Almighty to bless our colors and take under his gracious protection our just cause."

TEUTON ADVANCE MOVE IS SPENT

Russians Believe They Have Finally Stopped Enemy on Galician Front

FRENCH REPORT REPULSING FOE

Attacks on Western Lines of Battle Result in Heavy Losses for Germans

Petrograd, May 24.—In the view of Russian military observers the German offensive movement has been definitely checked on the upper San river. The Russian movement on Nisko and the occupation of Ulanoff, Rudnik, Kraftza, Bourghy and Shushav to the westward of the upper San, seriously threatens not only the German position east of the river but the communications to the rear as well. Co-operating with this army, another strong Russian force to the east of Przemysl is pressing against the right wing of this German advanced position.

Southward from Przemysl, on the other hand, the Germans are furiously battering the Russian front, and a very hotly contested action is being fought along a line of twenty miles between the Tismentza and the Stry rivers. Other points of activity are to the east of the Droghobich-Stry railroad and between Goussakow and Krukenka, 40 miles to the northwest.

These regions report that continuous fighting has been in progress for the last four days but without marked advantage to either side.

Turks Repulse Allies. Constantinople, May 24.—Official announcement was made here today that an attack by the French and British forces yesterday on the Turkish positions near Seddul-Bahr, on the southern end of Gallipoli peninsula, had been repulsed. It is stated the allies left 2,000 dead on the field.

French Report. Paris, May 24.—French official report:

"At several points between Ypres and the enemy yesterday delivered attacks after having made preliminary use of asphyxiating gases. These attacks were repulsed. "In the region to the north of Arras the fighting continued all night long. We took 120 prisoners at a point north of Neuville St. Vassat. The enemy delivered several counter attacks, but they were checked by our artillery. The artillery engagements are being continued with intensity. "Further reports received describe

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ITALIANS ANXIOUS TO FIGHT AUSTRIANS

Rome, May 24.—Enthusiastic demonstrations in favor of the war continue throughout Italy. In Florence, Venice, Genoa, Milan and the other large centers crowds throng the streets cheering for the king and the army.

Most of the members of the chamber of deputies have volunteered for service in the army or navy. "Owing to the large number of men now under arms there is a shortage of workmen. In some cases women are doing work formerly performed by men. In several cities women are employed on street cars.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP ISSUED TO BOTTOM

Berlin, May 24.—(By wireless to Sayville).—The Overseas News agency today gave out the following:

"According to a Bucharest dispatch the Russian armored man-of-war Winsteimann has been sunk with 1,400 men, in the Black sea. "The foregoing evidently refers to the Russian battleship Panteleimon. This warship is put down in naval reference books as having a complement of about 740 men. In times of war this number might be increased considerably. "The Panteleimon was built in 1897. She was 378 feet long. Her displacement was 12,582 tons. She carried four 12-inch guns, sixteen 6-inch, four 3-inch, six 3-pounders, and five torpedo tubes.

FRENCH VICTORY HELD IMPORTANT

Eye Witness Describes the Assault Which Drove Out German Soldiers

MANY ARE KILLED IN DESPERATE BATTLE

Kaiser's Troops Intrenched Behind Triple Rows of Wire; Hard to Take

Paris, May 24.—"The capture by French troops of the German works at Blanc Vole (the white way) the evening of May 21 marked the victorious conclusion of our offensive on the 'Massif De Lorette.' "The opening sentence in the report of the French semi-official eye witness report of conditions at the front, as given out in Paris today.

"Loretteburg is a word which for the last six months has appeared often in the correspondence of the soldiers," the report continues. "The imperial German staff attached very great importance to the possession of these heights. To conquer, defend and retake them, the German soldiers have received a formal order which was so expressed as to make it operative until the last man was killed.

"In spite of the unusual difficulties of the ground and the desperate resistance of the enemy, we triumphed. The battle of Lorette was a great battle and ended in complete victory. In this part of the front fighting has been going on uninterruptedly since October 1914."

Continuing, the eye witness recalls the leading incidents since last October, referring, among other things,

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CONSCRIPTS BEING FORCED TO SERVE

AUSTRIANS COMPELLING MEN BETWEEN 17 AND 50 YEARS OF AGE TO ENLIST.

Venice, May 24.—The Italian population of Trentine, according to dispatches from Verona, is fleeing into the country from towns and villages. They are compelled to walk along the railway tracks because all highways have been barricaded with planks, tree trunks and piles of stones.

Gendarmes are reported to be using force to compel compliance with proclamations calling to the colors all classes of reservists between the ages of 17 and 50. Troops visit houses, chiefly at night, it is said, and carry off by force all the men within the prescribed ages. The Austrian authorities are reported to be making an effort to direct public wrath against Italy by posting manifestos affirming that the levy has been made necessary only by the treachery of Italy.

Thousands of Italians Want to Aid in Fight on Austria

On the Italian Frontier, May 24.—A day of suspense which brought with it the long expected actual declaration of war against Austria-Hungary found all Italy eager for the conflict. Thousands of volunteers offered their services to the national cause. Students not yet called to the colors but anxious to enlist besieged the military authorities. The announcement already has been made that volunteers 18 years of age, or older, who are physically fit, will be accepted by the government for the duration of the war.

Members of yacht clubs and boat clubs in all parts of the kingdom, almost to a man, offered the government their services and the use of their craft. Persons in all walks of life pledged their services to the Red Cross and gifts of all kinds were received by that organization. Expressions of regret are being heard on every side that the nation is unable at present to assist persons of Italian blood or sympathies who are being arrested wholesale by the Austrian authorities in Trent, Trieste and Dalmatia. Intense indignation has

been caused by reports that thousands of Italians have been detained at stations along the Austrian and German frontiers where they have been subjected to ill treatment. "A train load of Italians arriving at Cormons, near Goritz, are reported to have been driven into a field by Austrian gendarmes where they were forced to remain all night in a heavy rain without shelter or food. Several children are said to have died because of this experience. The women and children were permitted to cross into Italian territory the next day but all the men were detained.

American Meat Packers Object to Detentions

Washington, D. C., May 24.—Representatives of four of the great American packing concerns met here today for conferences with state department officials over the detention of meat cargoes in British ports. The packers are prepared to ask the state department to urge Great Britain to hurry payment for cargoes valued at several million dollars, detained while on their way to neutral ports adjacent to Germany and of such commerce. All the representatives of the packers here say there is no thought of stopping meat shipments to England as one way of forcing compliance with their request. The packers will be received by state department officials tomorrow.

WILSON GREETED PAN-AMERICANS

PRESIDENT TALKS TO REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS SOUTHERN COUNTRIES.

Washington, D. C., May 24.—The Pan-American financial conference, the outgrowth of the new problems that have arisen to confront the western hemisphere as a consequence of the war in Europe, was formally opened here today. For six days delegates from eighteen South and Central American countries will present to representatives of the Washington government and of the principal banking, commercial and industrial enterprises of the United States their needs and their plans to make a closer union of interests and commerce. The program for the opening session was given over to speeches of welcome by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan and responses from the delegations of each invited country. Next came a reception to the delegates and their families in the east room of the white house to which all the visitors had been invited by the president.

Addresses by Secretaries McAdoo and Redfield and Postmaster General Buleon, remarks by invited guests, and the announcement of "group committees" by Mr. McAdoo were the features arranged for the afternoon session. The will of W. H. Shewey has been probated by the court and Ross Shewey appointed executrix without bond as provided in the will. In the guardianship of Jeanette and Robert LaForce, Anna C. LaForce has been appointed. An order in the estate of Martin Weber authorizes the administrator to sell a note. In the guardianship of Frank W. Seaburg, an order has been signed which approves a report. In the case of Joe Cline vs. Lizzie Cline, there has been a default on acceptance entered and the evidence has been heard. An order has been signed in the case of Minnie Morrison vs. Ray Morrison which will allow them to remarry each other within a year. Clara J. Nosler has injunction against Eugene Oaks, Joseph Harlan and Ola Harlan, to restrain them from interfering with the use of a stairway on the property known as 520 Church street. A temporary writ has been issued by Judge Hunter.

TEUTONS ON DEFENSIVE

Austro-German Armies in Galicia Cease Pressing Russians Except For Counter Attacks. Petrograd, May 24.—The Austro-German forces in Galicia now have assumed the defensive and their active operations consist chiefly of counter attacks, according to an official statement issued last night from the headquarters of the Russian general staff. Slight progress is claimed on the left bank of the lower San and the claim is made that all assaults by the Austro-German troops in the southeastern theater of operations were repulsed.

RUSSIANS RELIEVE HARD PRESSED CITY

Tibis, Transcaucasia, Sunday, May 23.—A detachment of Russian soldiers has occupied the town of Van, in Asiatic Turkey, thus bringing relief to the Armenians who were being besieged there by the Turks. On the advent of the Russians the Turks retreated in the direction of Bitlis.

Van, in Turkish Armenia, and Urumiah, in Persia, have been the scenes of persecution and attacks on Armenians by Turks and Kurds for several months. The situation became so serious that the powers of Europe protested to Turkey, saying that Turkish officials would be held personally responsible.

CHIEF OF POLICE KILLS POLITICIAN

Charleston, W. Va., May 24.—E. C. Lewis, a politician of Logan, W. Va., was shot and killed there last night by A. H. Sutphin, chief of police. Lewis was quarreled with E. E. White, a member of the town council, and drew his revolver, but when Sutphin approached he turned the weapon on him, shooting him in the leg. As he fell, the officer fired, killing Lewis instantly.

TURKISH GUNBOAT SINKS

Constantinople, May 24.—An official statement issued last night by the Turkish general staff said: "The twenty-five year old gunboat Pelenk-I-Deria was sunk this afternoon by a hostile submarine. Two members of the crew were killed but the others escaped without injury."

RESUME ACTION AGAINST TUDOR

More Witnesses Are Called in Case Involving a Family Dispute

COURT SUSPENDS FINE AGAINST BOYS

Paul Pepper and Pangburn Lad Are Paroled and Will Make Report

The trial of Bert Tudor charged with assault with intent to commit murder was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning in the district court. The complaining witness Ralph Ellis, who is Tudor's step-son, alleges that he was shot through the right cheek and temple last February by a revolver in the hands of Tudor at the latter's home. A number of witnesses were called to the stand Saturday and many more have been heard today. It is expected that the case will not be concluded until Tuesday afternoon, the rest of the jury having been excused until that time.

Witnesses on Saturday afternoon included neighbors who are said to have been at the Tudor home shortly after the shooting occurred. Some of them testified that they had heard Tudor say that he intended to kill the younger man. In the preliminary hearing Tudor said that he had had some family trouble and that Ellis had been warned by him to stay away from the house but insisted upon returning in spite of the warnings which he had given him.

Boys Are Paroled. Paul Pepper and Frank Pangburn, each indicted for breaking and entering Z. A. Frazier's grocery store last winter, have each been sentenced to six months in the county jail and the sentence suspended pending their good behavior. Each one has been paroled to a party who will look after them and make a report to the court every thirty days as to their conduct. Should they fall in their behavior they will serve their sentences.

Probate Shewey Will. The will of W. H. Shewey has been probated by the court and Ross Shewey appointed executrix without bond as provided in the will. In the guardianship of Jeanette and Robert LaForce, Anna C. LaForce has been appointed. An order in the estate of Martin Weber authorizes the administrator to sell a note. In the guardianship of Frank W. Seaburg, an order has been signed which approves a report. In the case of Joe Cline vs. Lizzie Cline, there has been a default on acceptance entered and the evidence has been heard. An order has been signed in the case of Minnie Morrison vs. Ray Morrison which will allow them to remarry each other within a year. Clara J. Nosler has injunction against Eugene Oaks, Joseph Harlan and Ola Harlan, to restrain them from interfering with the use of a stairway on the property known as 520 Church street. A temporary writ has been issued by Judge Hunter.

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