



Italy Called to Arms; War Decree Ready; Austrian Raiders Driven Back Over Border

MRS. CARMAN TELLS STORY OF HER TRIALS

About to Go on Stage, Describes How She Twice Fought for Life.

SAYS FRIENDS' FAITH CARRIED HER THROUGH

Hope Is in Payment of Debts and Chance to Devote Rest of Life to Family.

Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, acquitted on May 8 of the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey in the Carman home at Freeport, Long Island, on June 30, 1914, has told her own story to The Tribune. In a lengthy statement, approved by her lawyer, George M. Levy, she reviews her two trials.

Daughter a Gilded Dupe Mrs. Kelly Tells Court



MISS EUGENIA KELLY. Nineteen-year-old girl, sister of a former wife of Frank J. Gould, whose mother wants her committed to an institution to remove her from her life on Broadway.

Eugenia, Grandchild of Banker. Arrested as Incorrigible—Men Friends, Liquor and Dances Blamed—Jewels Vanish in Broadway Life.

The male "good thing" is common enough in that part of Broadway contiguous to Forty-second Street. The female of the species is rare. And that is why the arraignment of Miss Eugenia Kelly, nineteen years old and granddaughter of the late Eugene Kelly, banker, in the Yorkville Court as an incorrigible child yesterday made Broadway sit up and take notice.

GERMAN AEROPLANES DISGUISED RAID PARIS

Drop Three Bombs, One Near Eiffel Tower, Without Damage, and Are Driven Off.

Paris, May 22.—German aviators flew high over Paris at dusk this evening in an aeroplane disguised as a French machine and dropped three bombs. Berets allowed it to pass the frontier.

T. R.'S VICTORY MADE COMPLETE BY ALL JURORS

Lone Barnes Man Gives In After Second Night's Debate.

COLONEL PROMISES TO BE GOOD CITIZEN

Says Verdict Puts Duty on Him—Counsel Also Overjoyed.

THINGS JURY DECIDES DIDN'T LABEL BARNES

Bipartisan boss rule of Barnes and Murphy. In New York State the two machines are completely dominated, the one by Mr. Barnes, the other by Mr. Murphy.

The state government is rotten throughout in almost all its departments, and this is directly due to the dominance in politics of Mr. Murphy and his sub-bosses.

Mr. Murphy and Mr. Barnes are of exactly the same moral and political type.

The interests of Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy are fundamentally identical.

It is idle for a man to pretend that he is against machine politics unless he will openly and by name attack Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy.

The time is ripe when all good citizens should join in the overthrow of both Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy, the elimination of bipartisan boss rule.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.] Syracuse, May 22.—Legal victory was added to moral triumph when the jury today brought in a verdict for Theodore Roosevelt in the suit where William Barnes hoped to brand the President a liar.

After a sleepless night Edward Burns, the motorman, who stuck out for Mr. Barnes, went to the foreman of the jury at 6 o'clock to say he had decided to vote for the defendant. It was not until court opened at 10 o'clock that it became known that a verdict had been reached. It was the thirty-fourth day of the trial, and the jury had been out forty-two hours and fifteen minutes.

The verdict was reached on the fortieth ballot.

The delight of Colonel Roosevelt knew no bounds. It was with difficulty that he held himself even within the usual limits of Rooseveltian emotion.

After court adjourned he held a reception for the jury in their room. In a short but deeply earnest speech this is what he told the jurors the verdict meant to him.

"You have put on me a duty to behave as a decent American citizen should, and I shall try to fulfill that duty."

That was the private side of it. The Colonel would make no comment for publication, leaving that to John M. Bowers, his senior counsel.

Victory for People. "The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government," Mrs. Flowers said, taking the public attitude.

It was the most important decision since the Civil War, he believed, because a jury had answered the question by the machine or by the people.

Neither William Barnes nor William M. Ivin, his chief counsel, were present in the absence of Henry J. Wolf, nor William L. Barnum, associate counsel, was in a position to say whether an appeal would be taken.

Justice Andrews granted a stay of execution for 60 days, and granted 120 days possible, where several thousand dollars the girl deposited in an uptown bank.

It is believed that Mr. Barnes must either appeal or cast aside his political ambitions.

As for the Colonel, while the opinions of some that this verdict puts him at the top of Republican Presidential possibilities, a speech, representing every shade of political belief, was in the air.

There is only one return I can make, and that return I can assure you I will to the best of my ability try to make.

Signor Marconi, who sailed to direct his country's wireless, and Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, who left for Italy for The Tribune.



THREE BRITISH TRAINS COLLIDE; KNOWN DEAD 164

Passengers Pinned Under Debris Burned Alive in England.

London, May 23.—One hundred and sixty-four soldiers, apart from civilians, were killed in the railroad wreck at Carlisle yesterday morning, according to a press dispatch from that city.

Carlisle, England, May 22.—One of the most disastrous wrecks in the annals of British railroading took place at 9 a. m. to-day on the Caledonian Railway at Greeton, near this city, when three trains came into collision.

More than 160 persons were killed, and the final list may be considerably greater. The total casualties probably will reach 400, as the list of more or less seriously injured is very numerous.

One of the three trains was a troop train, another was a local and the third was the express from London to Glasgow.

Fire broke out among the wreckage and added appallingly to the horror of the scene. Assistance arrived quickly. The fire force was called out, and after getting the flames under control the firemen joined in extricating the dead and the wounded.

The adjoining fields soon had the appearance of an immense mortuary, with the dead lying and the injured laid out in greswallow lines.

The dead mostly are soldiers. The troop train collided first with the local, and before the wreckage was cleared away the express from London to Glasgow crashed into them.

The cars and trucks were able to burn so fiercely that the men engaged in the work of rescue were driven back. There was nothing to do but wait for the coming of the fire brigade. Once on the scene the firemen labored with frantic energy to obtain control of the flames.

Before they were successful many of the travelers pinned under the wreckage perished in the tangled masses of wood and iron. One physician, Dr. Edwards, responded to the appeals of the soldiers. Facing the scorching flames, he amputated both legs of one soldier and one leg of the other, as this method offered their only hope of escape.

By 5 p. m. seventy-three bodies had been recovered from the wreckage.

MARCONI RETURNS TO SERVE ITALY

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain Also Sails to Report War for Tribune.

The American liner St. Paul, in command of Captain Passow, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a large passenger complement, including Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, and Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, who will represent The Tribune as a war correspondent in Italy.

Marconi has been called to Rome by the Italian government. He could have sailed yesterday on the Italian steamship Stampalia, bound for Naples and Genoa, but business in London made it necessary to go direct to Liverpool and embark for Naples via Marseilles.

The inventor, who has given much of his time to experiments with the wireless telephone, said the system was developing remarkably well and equipment installed in Italian warships had given much satisfaction at a distance of 100 miles. He expressed the belief that within a short time persons communicating with one another by wireless telephone would be able to see one another.

Marconi's mother is Irish, as is his wife, who was the Hon. Beatrice O'Brien. His father was born in Italy. Although a lieutenant of the Italian navy, he said yesterday, his work would be the supervision of the wireless, with headquarters in Rome.

Marconi believed that German submarines are already in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, probably having efficient bases on the Turkish and African coasts. The Italian navy, he said, could easily handle the Austrian warships before they could get ready to strike. If his services are not pressing, he plans to return to New York on a business trip in the latter part of September. He leaves litigation pending in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Boissevain, lawyer, writer and suffragist, said she was prepared to get near the front and obtain first hand information for The Tribune regarding the campaign Italy will carry on at the northeastern frontier.

The St. Paul carried a large cargo for Liverpool, but most of it was consigned to the St. Paul. She had 375 cabin and 250 steerage passengers, both classes including about 160 Americans. Captain Passow said he had no fear of being torpedoed, but declared that every precaution would be observed with lifeboats, davits, drills and lifebelts to insure safety in the event of any misadventure.

John D. Larkin, of Buffalo, a brother-in-law of Albert Hubbard, sailed on the St. Paul, prepared to spend much time and money to recover the body of the Lusitania victim.

HUNGARY CALLS MEN OF 18 TO 50 YEARS

Budapest, Hungary, May 22.—The Official Gazette publishes a decree calling up the Landsturm, from eighteen to fifty years of age, for military examination.

It will be decided later whether these classes are wanted for military service.

Adriatic Safe in Port.

The Adriatic, from Liverpool, was reported off Sandy Hook shortly after midnight, and at 12:35 o'clock this morning anchored outside the bar. She is expected to dock about 8 a. m.

THE FLAMINGO TO FLORIDA & CUBA via Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West, Havana, San Juan, P. R. A. S. S. Co., May 23, 1915. 1124 Broadway—42nd St.

BERLIN TO MAKE NEW PROPOSALS TO WASHINGTON

Note Due in Few Days May Serve as Basis for Negotiation.

Berlin (via London), May 22.—The Italian crisis, in which every one is waiting expectantly to see what form Italy's war plans will assume, absorbs the attention of both public and official circles here. Little is heard of the Lusitania case, and it is stated that Germany's answer to the American note cannot be expected before next Tuesday or Wednesday.

It would now be no surprise if the German reply contained not only a general defence of the German position regarding submarine warfare, touching particularly the sinking of the Lusitania, but also certain proposals which might serve as a basis for further negotiations between Germany and the United States. America's compromise proposal made in a previous communication, for a cessation of submarine and mine warfare in return for an abandonment by Great Britain of her standing out policy, will almost certainly be referred to. It will be pointed out that Germany's acceptance in principle of the suggestion is still in force.

It is not at all improbable that Germany also will advance an alternative suggestion that the United States permit its citizens to travel on ships belonging to belligerents only if these vessels are certified by the United States as having no munitions of war aboard, and that such certified ships would not be subject to torpedoing without notice.

Reports circulated in the United States recently that Germany had proposed arbitration are authoritatively denied here.

Regarding the case of the steamer Guilficht, which is included in President Wilson's representations on the alleged submarine illegality, the Admiralty has reason to believe, it is stated, that this ship was not damaged by a submarine, but from some other cause. None of the submarine commanders have reported the damaging of the Guilficht, and so much time has elapsed that all underwater boats which might possibly have torpedoed the vessel have now returned to their bases.

Washington, May 22.—Such advances as have been received from Ambassador Gerard within the last few days, it became known to-night, have given no intimation as to the character of the German reply to the recent American note beyond the generality that it will be friendly in tone.

The German answer is now expected to reach Washington late next week. Until then the situation, as between the United States and Great Britain over alleged violations of international law in connection with the British Orders in Council, will not be developed.

Formal Declaration Drafted.

Events in rapid succession to-day drew Italy nearer to the plunge into the European conflict. King Victor Emmanuel, in addition to ordering a general mobilization, signed decrees conferring extraordinary powers on the government during the war and requisitioning all vehicles and horses for transport service. The Council of Ministers drafted a formal declaration of war, to be issued at the chosen moment.

From May 23 a state of war (martial law) is declared in the provinces of Sondrio, Brescia, Verona, Vicenza, Belluno, Udine, Venezia, Treviso, Padova, Mantova and Ferrara and the islands of Sardinia and Corsica and the coast, as well as in all the fortresses. This proclamation is made by order of the ministers of War and Marine.

Baron Hurian von Rajca, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, handed to the Italian Ambassador a note expressing "painful surprise" at Italy's decision to terminate the Triple Alliance and declining to shoulder the responsibility for the consequences that may arise from this procedure.

The Havas Agency announced late

KING ORDERS GREAT ARMY TO MOBILIZE

Seizes All Transports; Barracks in Tyrol Blown Up.

AUSTRIA MAKES U. S. HER AGENT

Believed Italy's Action Will Induce Rumania to Enter Conflict.

BULGARIA GIVES WORD

Will Not Attack Neighbor and May Fight Turkey—Hindenburg to Command in Tyrol.

London, May 22.—Only the formal declaration of war is now necessary to complete the breach between Italy and her former allies of the Triple Alliance, and this is expected at any moment. The general mobilization of the army and navy, ordered to-day by royal decree, will begin to-morrow.

Along the Austro-Italian border, across which the opposing forces are facing each other, there have been warlike incidents. Austrian soldiers are reported to have crossed the frontier at several points, and to have been driven back and pursued by Italians. The barracks in the town of Rovereto, in the Austrian Tyrol, was blown up. Many Italians were placed under arrest.

The "Giornale d'Italia" of Rome says that Field Marshal von Hindenburg will take command of the Austro-German troops against Italy.

Austria Asks U. S. Aid. It is reported unofficially from Vienna that Austria has asked the United States to take over the protection of Austrian subjects in Italy, and that the American government has transmitted instructions to its ambassadors in Austria and Italy.

The ambassadors of Austria and her allies are still at their posts, but news comes that the Italian Consul at Munich has been ordered to return to Rome, and throughout Germany, Austria and Italy the respective nationals are packing up their belongings in anticipation of a final and official break.

It is not expected that the rupture will have any immediate effect on the battles now in progress, but it will be likely to influence the action of the Balkan States, which have been awaiting Italy's decision.

Bulgaria Reassures Rumania. Rumania, it is reported to-night, has received assurance from Bulgaria that, if Rumania decides to join the Allies, she will not attack her, and that, in fact, Bulgaria herself is considering the possibility of taking similar action, although her attack would be directed against Turkey.

Admiral Hettelo, president of the Italo-Rumanian League, to-day telegraphed from Rome to M. Filipescu, president of the Rumano-Italian League, at Bucharest, saying that on the day Italy declared war on Austria her thoughts would turn to Rumania, counting upon her assistance at a supreme crisis.

Greece is intensely interested in the new development, and her efforts, if she should decide to join the Allies, would be directed to the Dardanelles and Asia Minor.

It is reported here, on apparently good authority, that Italy's agreement with the Allies provides that she shall furnish 1,200,000 fully equipped troops. Italy's reward, when the Allies win, is to include both Austrian territory and concessions on the coast of Asia Minor. France and England each is to advance Italy from \$175,000,000 to \$225,000,000 to help defray the war costs.

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