

BERLIN REPORTED TO HAVE ALTERED SUBMARINE PLANS

WAR IS NOW COSTING \$2,000,000 AN HOUR

Cost for First Year Will Be Ten Billions for Allies, Seven Billions for Teutons.

Paris, May 24.—Captain Edmond Thery, widely known as an economist estimates that the total military expenditures for the first year of the war will be 50,000,000,000 francs (\$10,000,000,000) for the seven allies and 37,000,000,000 francs (\$7,400,000,000) for Germany, Austria and Turkey. This makes an average of 7,250,000,000 francs (\$1,450,000,000) a month, 242,000,000 francs (\$48,400,000) a day, 10,000,000 francs (\$2,000,000) an hour. He believes the economic powers of Great Britain, France and Russia can support the strain much more easily than their opponents.

WILSON OVERRIDES SECRETARY BRYAN

Known State Department Head Opposed Note to Berlin—Refused Permission to Call Down England.

Washington, D. C., May 24.—Marked differences of opinion over the international policy are appearing in the cabinet. Although it does not appear there has been any clash to warrant belief of disruption of the cabinet, it is true that Secretary Bryan has been trying to get a different policy adopted than the one President Wilson is taking. Mr. Bryan was opposed to the course of the president's note to Berlin and wanted the subject approached in less drastic fashion. He also has been trying to get a new note sent to England on neutral shipments but the president has turned him down, because he holds the German problem should not be complicated with the one relating to the British order in council. Doubtless a note will be sent later but the president wants to choose the time more wisely.

IF YOU MUST MARRY, HANG TO YOUR COIN

Suffragets Who Work Advised Not to Give Hobbies Any of Their Money.

New York, May 24.—Miss Mary Garrett Hay, in order to cope with the epidemic of marriages among the suffrage forces, has been obliged to issue a set of rules for the regulation of matrimonial affairs. "Get married as much as you like, children," she says, "but you can't give up your jobs until the vote is won." "The economic independence of women is included in Miss Hay's program for suffrage newlyweds. "Don't give any of your money to your husbands, girls," she charges. "If you work hard you want the satisfaction of spending your own money the way you want to." Three of the party's speakers and organizers have married within the year and are still active in the campaign.

TSE-NE-GAT, FRIEND OF SCOTT, HAS TUBERCULOSIS

Washington, May 22.—Major General Scott, chief of staff of the army, has received word from Denver that Tse Ne Gat, the Indian whose surrender he effected last April after the Plutes had successfully resisted the attempt of the civil courts to arrest him, has developed tuberculosis. Knowing General Scott's interest in the Indians, the department of justice has arranged that Tse Ne Gat shall remain in a hospital as long as the treatment is beneficial to him and in the event that he shall be brought to trial on the charge of murdering a Mexican sheep herder he will have the benefit of counsel and an interpreter.

IS WORLD WAR AT HAND?

Entrance of Italy, Threatening Attitude of Balkan States, Switzerland, Holland and Scandinavian Nations and Impending Crisis in America Point That Way.

Washington, May 24.—Is this, in fact, to be a world war? That is the question that Washington is asking. Will Germany, Austria and Turkey, now facing seven European powers—England, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro, not counting Portugal and Japan in the background—soon have other enemies added to her list? All indications point to the early entrance of Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece. The interests of these Slavic states are identical with those of Russia in many ways. It is further to their interest to push the Turks out of Europe and to help the allies in opening the Dardanelles for Russia. Holland is buying munitions, the demands of the American government, little doubt remains that the United States will become involved, though perhaps not actively. President Wilson has taken a firm stand and it can be safely said he will not back down. In the present crisis between Germany and the United States this country will have the moral support of the South American nations. La Prensa, the leading

Basel Dispatch From Germany Says Kaiser Has Agreed to Respect the U. S. Flag and Laws of Nations.

REPORT IS NOT CONFIRMED

Claimed Captains of Sub Sea Craft Have Been Ordered to Let All Off Before Sinking Allies' Ships.

Geneva, (via Paris), May 24.—A dispatch received in Basel from Berlin states that the German government before discussing the American note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, promised Washington to respect the American flag on ships. Germany also agreed, it is stated, that if ships belonging to the allies were to be torpedoed, notice would be given to the passengers and crews before the vessels were sunk. This order, it is added, was issued to the commanders of all German submarines.

BERLIN REPLY TO WILSON NOTE NOT YET COMPLETE

Berlin, May 24.—The German reply to the Washington note regarding the Lusitania has slowly taken shape at a series of conferences at the foreign office. Whether the note will contain any definite proposals for a solution of the problem is uncertain. It has been suggested here that if America insists on the right of its citizens to travel on passenger steamers belonging to belligerents, without risk of submarine attack, an arrangement might be reached by which the American government would certify that the cargoes of such steamers contained no contraband. It is further suggested that certified steamers carry some distinguishing mark which would free them from the risk of being torpedoed without warning or giving the passengers and crews a chance to escape. However, whether this suggestion will be embodied in the final form of a note is not known.

FEW AMERICANS LEAVING GERMANY DESPITE CRISIS

Berlin, (via London), May 22.—The American consulates are now receiving answers to a postcard canvass ordered by the embassy a few days ago to determine the whereabouts and plans of Americans still in Germany in case of an emergency. Almost without exception Americans announced their intention to remain in Germany and not to abandon the businesses in which most of them are engaged. The recent suggestion in London newspapers that the American ambassador in Berlin should be withdrawn as protest in case adequate satisfaction was not given for the Lusitania affair has been much discussed but there seems to be slight disposition on the part of the American business men to close up their enterprises and withdraw even in this case. There are only a few isolated instances of Americans departing as the result of the alarming reports.

POLAND WORSE OFF THAN TORN BELGIUM

People Are Starving and Relief Supplies Cannot Be Sent Through Army Lines.

New York, May 24.—The Rockefeller foundation has received information that conditions in the part of Prussia within the German and Austrian lines are "much worse than the worst Belgium or northern France" and that the population is now actually starving. The information comes from Carleton Gibson, of the commission for relief in Poland, who reports that thus far the efforts of the commission to secure grain from neutral countries in Europe have been unsuccessful.

TWO FIRES RAGING IN FORESTS OF ALASKA

Washington, May 22.—Two forest fires are burning at the north end of the Tongass national forest, Alaska, threatening to destroy the homes of settlers and menacing a heavy stand of government timber, according to a telegram received by the forest service. Troops from Fort Seward have been recalled from maneuvers to help the foresters in fighting the flames.

ARMIES ITALIAN BORDER WAITING ORDERS TO ADVANCE

GERMANY TO CALL OUT TWO MILLION MORE MEN, REPORT

London, May 22.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says he has learned from an authoritative Berlin source that Germany is about to call up 2,000,000 men. Berlin official circles, he states, believe that an army of 1,000,000 will be sufficient to cope with Italy.

Von Buelow Is Waiting Orders To Leave Italy

Irate Romans Had Plotted to Kidnap German Envoy, One Report Declares.

SONNINO HANDS OUT SNUB

Paris, May 24.—Prince Von Buelow, German ambassador at Rome, will not leave the Italian capital until compelled to do so, according to the Rome correspondent of the Petit Journal. A circumstantial story also is told by the correspondent of a report current in Rome that when popular agitation against former Premier Giolitti was at its height, a plot was formulated to kidnap Prince Von Buelow from his residence, the Villa Malta, but that the plan was abandoned when Signor Giolitti left Rome. The Petit Journal's correspondent is authority for the statement that Prince Von Buelow has installed his aged mother-in-law, Donna Laura Minghetti in the Villa Malta in the hope that the property will not be confiscated so long as it is occupied by an Italian woman. He is said to have offered her the use of the villa from the time he leaves Rome until his return. Another story is going the rounds to the effect that Thursday Prince Von Buelow sought an interview with Minister Sonnino. The latter, according to the story, penciled this reply, which was: "I thought you had left Italy."

RUSSIANS TRYING TO OUTFLANK FOE

Petrograd Reports Army of the Grand Duke Has Gained Successes on Both Ends of Line.

London, May 24.—Aside from the Italian situation, the point of greatest interest at present in central Galicia, where a battle of far-reaching importance is under way. The Russians are credited with progress being made on both flanks of the Austro-German forces, but apparently have not been able to menace their communications. The main struggle is being carried on along the zone from Przemysl northward for a distance of about 60 miles. Although the Austrians and Germans are apparently making slower progress than heretofore, Petrograd dispatches admit they still retain the advantage. The latest official statement from Petrograd says: "On the Galician front the battle continued on the 19th with great ferocity. Between the Vistula and Przemyśl the enemy extended themselves somewhat on the right bank of the San, in the center of the region of Sienlawa, but on two flanks in the direction of the Vistula between Tarnobrzeg and Ulanow, and in the direction of Przemyśl, near Tykocin, we realized important successes in a battle on the left of the San." "Between Przemysl and the great marshes of the Dniester, the intensity of the attacks have reached the culminating point. The enemy suffered particularly great losses in his repeated attempts to pierce our front in the sector of Gussakoff-Krukantza. In the direction of the Stry on the 19th, and at dawn of the 20th, desperate battles were in progress, the issue of which is not yet known. But to the north of Bolakhoff, near Barla, we conquered by successful counter attacks, several trenches lost the previous day. Kolmea, the enemy has brought up reinforcements and continues to hold his ground."

PEACE IN ORIENT IS ASSURED, SAYS OKUMA

Japanese Premier Says Mongol Nations Are Now Firmly Solidified.

Tokyo, May 24.—Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, addressing the diet today, said that the conclusion of negotiations between Japan and China meant that peace in the orient had been solidified and that the friendly relations between China and Japan has been brought closer than ever. The premier said he regretted that the war in Europe was still in progress, but hoped that the efforts of the allies would be attended with success and that a speedy restoration of peace would be brought about.

NEPHEWS OF BONAPARTE OFFER SWORDS TO ITALY

Paris, May 22.—A news agency dispatch from Rome says that Prince Victor, head of the house of Bonaparte; Prince Louis Napoleon, his brother, and Prince Alfonso, of Portugal, brother of the late King Carlos, have applied to the Italian war ministry for permission to join the army. Prince Victor and Prince Louis Napoleon are grandnephews of Napoleon I. Their mother was Marie Clotilde, a princess of Savoy, the reigning house of Italy.

Roman Throng Pledges King United Italy

Thousands Participate in Unprecedented Demonstration at Quirinal.

CHEERS FOR "OLD GLORY"

Rome, May 22, (via Paris, May 24).—Almost the entire population of Rome, except the aged and invalids, gathered this evening on Capitoline hill, where Prince Colonna, the mayor, had invoked a solemn sitting of the municipal council to consecrate, in the heart of the capital, the new war. The Capitoline palaces had been decorated with historic tapestries commemorating events of great national importance. The mayor delivered a patriotic address, which provoked tremendous applause from the throngs gathered in the senatorial hall, the square below and in the surrounding streets as far down as the forum on one side and the Caffarelli palace, now the home of the German embassy, on the other. After his address, Prince Colonna, surrounded by aldermen and the municipal council and preceded by the standard of Rome, started for the quirinal to pay tribute to King Victor Emmanuel as the personification of Italy. Thousands at Quirinal. Verticible rivers of humanity poured down the streets leading to the palace of the king. Thousands were packed into the great quirinal square. The scene which was enacted when his majesty and the members of his family appeared on a balcony overlooking the square has no parallel in the history of Rome. The crowd numbered several hundred thousand. The Roman hosts were carried away upon a flood tide of Latin enthusiasm when the monarch appeared. Finally the king and the queen and the royal children came out on the balcony. His majesty was in the uniform of a general. The crown prince, dressed as a sailor boy, waved his cap to the multitude. The excitement of the people arose almost to a delirium. The king then did an unprecedented thing. He gave orders that the Italian flag be raised to the balcony. Then amid the thundering cheers of the multitude his majesty advanced to the balcony and folding it in his arms embraced it. The royal family then retired within the palace. Later the king called a group of the aldermen inside and to them expressed his gratitude for the loyalty and patriotism of the Roman people. Cheers For America. After the demonstration before the quirinal a great crowd with an American flag carried at the head, went to the Del Drago palace the residence of United States Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page. There were loud cheers for America, and demands for revenge for the Lusitania victims. Great excitement was caused in the capital last night by the report that Signor Bolla, Italian ambassador at Berlin had been assaulted while driving in the street. It was learned later, however, that the incident was not so serious as it was thought and that the police had begun a rigid investigation. Letters of regret were sent to Signor Bolla by Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Minister Von Jagow. Officials of the socialist party met today in the deputies and resolved to rally to the support of the government. A manifesto will be issued urging all adherents of the party to work for the national cause. Admiral Bettelo, president of Italo-Rumanian league, telegraphed to M. Filipescu, president of the Rumanian-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. Revenge for Insult. In spite of disavowals by high German officials of the attack upon the Italian ambassador at Berlin, Rome newspapers consider the incident a grave reflection upon Italian dignity. The Idea Nazionale declares that the excuses of the German chancellor and foreign minister are insufficient and that the insult must be avenged. The Tribune believes a fitting reply would be for the people of Rome to accompany the German ambassador to the station the day he leaves the capital and return Latin civility for an act of German barbarism.

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Little Is Known of Italy's Plan of Campaign, But Belief Is Expressed That Austro-German Forces Will Attempt to Drive Through Tyrolean Alps and Force Fighting on King Victor Emmanuel's Soil—Entire Border Bristles With Guns—Troops Within Sight of Each Other.

KING ISSUES AN APPEAL FOR POPULAR SUPPORT

Royal Proclamation Declares Italy Has Been Driven to War—Actual Declaration Has Not Yet Been Made and Hostilities May Begin Without Such Formal Action—Train Crew Seized by Austrians—Commerce Suspended in Adriatic—Senate Votes Full Power to Ministers.

Rome, May 22.—King Victor Emmanuel will issue today a proclamation to the Italian people stating that Italy has been driven to war and appealing for popular support for the government's policy. Another royal proclamation will be addressed to the army and navy. Although Italy and Austria-Hungary are virtually at war no reports have been received thus far of actual declaration. A train which crossed the frontier from Italy, however, was seized by Austrians who arrested the train crew. Great patriotic demonstrations were held last night in Rome and Vienna and the opening of war is expected shortly, perhaps without the exchange of formal declarations. The official Gazette has published a decree empowering the military authorities to take control of all Italian railroads. This condition went into effect last night.

Still Uncertain Where Italian Army Will Deliver First Blow

Udine, Italy, (via Chiasso to Paris), May 24.—From the Alps down to the sea, the whole vast region has been transformed into a huge military encampment. Everywhere are tents, gun carriages and flags and the intense activity which marks a military camp. In the extended plains of Friuli, stretching along the sea, Italian sentinels near the frontier can see the ruins of Aquileia, a second Rome founded by the Romans in 181 B. C. The Italian army officers have great difficulty in restraining the soldiers from crossing the frontier here, the men being anxious to conquer Friuli from which came Berengarius, the first king of Italy. The troops most anxious to fight are the Alpine soldiers, who are of the same type as the French Alpine chamois. These men number 60,000 and they have been chosen from among the strongest and bravest of the mountaineers. They are commanded by a selected set of officers who know all the secrets of the snow capped boundaries. The Alpine troops occupy all the passes, their motto being "no admittance through here." Four of the best known Italian generals are here working day and night with their staffs. These men are Generals Frugones, who distinguished himself in Libya, M. L. Zucari, who is much admired by the troops; Nava, well known for his energy, and Brusati, a brother of Gen. Ugo Brusati, aide de camp to the king. The general opinion is that it would be almost impossible for decisive action through the well fortified Alpine region of the province of Trent, where an attack would have as its only object the keeping there of a large contingent of hostile troops. For the same reason, a landing of Italian troops might occur on the Adriatic coast, it is said, or some contingents might go to help Montenegro and Serbia resume their offensive. The conflict may find its solution in the valley of the Isonzo river in eastern Friuli according to military critics. The Italians, it is said, may advance with three main bodies from San Giorgio, Pulmanova and Cormans, proceeding towards Goritz, Gradisca and Monfalcone, having as their ultimate object Trieste.

Austria and Germany May Try to Force Fighting on Italian Soil

Geneva, (via Paris), May 24.—Information gathered by correspondents on the eastern frontier of Switzerland shows that Austrian and German forces with heavy artillery have been concentrated at Trent, Bozen and Meran. Movements of considerable bodies of troops are reported from Munich. The theory is advanced that Germany and Austria expect to break through the Italian frontier defense and carry the war into Italian territory. Italian troops are massed in great numbers, however, along the same front. Erescia, Italy, (via Paris), May 22.—

DELAYS SUCCESS, BUT END WILL BE SAME, HE SAYS

Berlin (via Amsterdam and London), May 22.—"Certainly the addition of Italy to the hostile side means for the central powers and Turkey postponement of their final victory, but not in the same degree as the press is making it as would have been the case months ago," writes Major Morath, the military critic in the Tageblatt. Major Morath considers Italy has now reached the high point in her preparations. "So long as no defeats occur and the spirit which plays an important role in the Italian character does not suffer," he continues, "we must count upon energetic conduct of the war."

40 DEAD; 300 HURT IN TRAIN COLLISION

English Troop Train Meets Local Near Carlisle—Many Bodies Recovered.

Carlisle, Eng., May 24.—A special train carrying troops and bound south collided with a local train at 6 o'clock this morning on the Caledonian railway at Gretna, near Carlisle. More than 40 persons are said to have been killed and 300 were injured. Both trains caught fire and fire engines were hastily summoned to put out the flames. Up to 10 o'clock this morning 40 bodies had been recovered from the wreckage of both trains.

BRITISH SAILING SHIP SUNK; CREW RESCUED

Berehaven, Ireland, May 22.—The British sailing ship Glenholm was sunk yesterday evening by a German submarine at a point 15 miles off this port. The members of her crew have been landed here. The Glenholm was on her way from Chile to Liverpool with a cargo of nitrate. The submarine intercepted the sailing ship and signaled the crew to abandon her. The ship was then sunk, the submarine firing 39 rounds from her gun before she went down.

BERLIN ANTICIPATES SWISS MOBILIZATION

Berne Government Calling More Men to Colors—Arranges for Food Supply.

Copenhagen, (via London), May 24.—Berlin papers say Switzerland is calling up more men, and it is expected that a complete mobilization will be ordered shortly for the prevention of a violation of neutrality. It is said that Switzerland has made arrangements with Italy for a continuance of the regular food supply.

GERMANS ARE FLOCKING ACROSS SWISS BORDER

Chiasso, Switzerland, (via Paris), May 21.—Prince Von Buelow, the German ambassador to Rome, is expected to reach here from the Italian capital very shortly after the senate votes on the house bill empowering the cabinet to act for parliament in matters pertaining to a declaration of war. The German consul at Leghorn arrived here by automobile last night and many other Germans are coming in all the time from points in Italy by train and by automobile. The Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, in an editorial urges a complete union of all Italians and a truce to political passions. It expresses the hope that Italy may be spared the horrors of a long war and that peace soon will be established.