

U. S. AND BRITAIN CONFERENCES OFF

Determination of America Not to Recognize Order-in-Council Made Plain.

SPRING-RICE CALLS ON BRYAN

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The determination of the United States government not to recognize or be bound by the provisions of the British order-in-council, which declared an embargo on all commercial intercourse directly with Germany as well as inward or outward bound through neutral countries, was manifested in several ways today.

Conferences Suspended.

The foreign trade advisers of the State department announced that they had decided to suspend all conferences with British embassy officials here with reference to the informal arrangements which had been in progress not only to assist American cotton exporters in obtaining payment for cargoes detained, but also to secure for American importers American owned goods now in Germany, contracted for before the order-in-council went into effect.

Secretary Bryan said this step had been taken in order to secure a better understanding with the British government as to the capacity in which the foreign trade advisers were acting.

Instructions to Page.

Ambassador Page at London was instructed also to inquire of the British foreign office the meaning of the statement made in his memorandum issued Thursday, that the terms of an arrangement between American cotton surrentatives and the British government were acceptable to the United States government.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador here, called on Secretary Bryan during the day to explain that he, also, had always understood that the United States government was not to be considered as having recognized the British order-in-council, irrespective of the assistance given the cotton shippers by the foreign trade advisers of the State department. Some error is understood to have been made in London on the subject.

When Decision Reached.

The decision of the trade advisers to suspend their conferences, however, was reached before the British foreign office memorandum was issued, and based on differences of a practical character as to the shipment of American owned goods from Germany through neutral countries, some of which had been contracted for and some of which had even been paid for before the order-in-council was issued. The text of the trade advisers' statement follows:

In view of differences which have arisen in the informal and unofficial conference between Sir Richard Crawford, the commercial adviser of the British embassy, and Robert F. Rose and W. B. Fleming, the trade advisers of the Department of State, who have been in a personal capacity representing the importers of the United States, Mr. Rose and Mr. Fleming have decided that they cannot continue these conferences until certain differences have been removed and they have therefore made a full report of what has taken place to the Department of State and will await its action.

The Time Limit.

While officials of the department were reticent concerning the differences referred to by the foreign trade advisers, these are understood to relate to correspondence between British officials and the advisers, offering a plan for the treatment of the American owned goods. Originally the time limit for the shipment out of Germany of American goods, ordered before March 1, was set for June 1; but the British government announced several days ago that this period had been extended until June 15.

In granting this concession, British officials are understood to have referred to it as a concession to the United States government, and this, as well as other features of the plan whereby American owned goods were to be shipped through neutral ports from Germany to the United States, were of such a character as to cause the State department to believe that any acquiescence would be construed as a legal recognition of the British order in council.

Won't Participate.

Until a different understanding is reached or the plan for the handling of American owned goods is vitally changed, the foreign trade advisers will not participate in any conference on behalf of American importers or exporters. Individually, American merchants, of course, can continue their negotiations with the British government, either through the British embassy here or at London.

WILL BE BEFORE THE LASSEN LAVA TIDE

(Continued from Page One.)

cano ash had fallen at Imlay, Nev., 200 miles from the peak, and that the huge burst of smoke was seen at Sacramento from the cupola of the state capitol, 115 miles away. Automobile parties left from cities 100 miles distant to witness the spectacle.

Redding in Freney.

Redding was pitched into a frenzy of excitement. Fire bells tolled, people rushed from homes and buildings, streets were deserted in the business section, roofs were crowded and business was suspended until the activity of the peak subsided at 8 P. M.

Definite details of the destruction wrought here were lacking, only meager news coming over the telephone wires to Redding, which is forty-seven miles from the mountain. Reports came over the telephone from Montgomery creek of the flight of families from Hat creek valley and of the enormous size of the mud flood.

Dozen of dwellings and the best farming land in the valley lay in the direct flow of the mud. The mud and lava has submerged the ranch of Wilbur Wilcox.

Four Down Valley.

Four distinct streams which poured over the crest of the peak united and converted Lassen's side, which was covered with a fresh blanket of snow this morning, into a blackened, desolate waste. The united streams poured on into Hat creek valley, still choked and littered with the refuse of destruction wrought by the earlier eruptions.

Charles Opydykand Fred Larkin, who get out early today to investigate the damage done, were driven back by the snow-pelleted atmosphere. They were supposed to have narrowly escaped being overgrown.

Omaha Italians Are Not Going To Join Home Folks in the War

"Oh, these Bye-Italians! They're so hot-headed. They get excited so easily and then there's no holding them. They rush into a fight without thinking."

This spoke a citizen who saw in imagination trains and steamers swamped by the returning patriots anxious to join the army whose soldiers, according to the dispatches, "can hardly be restrained from rushing across the border and attacking the Austrians."

So a scribe of this great home and fireside Jolly went forth to feel the Italian pulse. He found a man he said a friend had told him that there was said to be a barber at Sixteenth and Cass streets who was going to start for Italy right away.

"Gosh, all hemlock, it's hurry!" "Is that man here that is going back to Italy to fight?" he inquired at the barber shop on Sixteenth, south of Cass.

Nobody Goes to Fight.

"Nobody here go to fight," said Frank Vaccra, who was reading the sporting page of The Bee. He finished up a conversation with a fellow worker, "Omaha win the championship this year, sure. I bet \$5."

"Poor Italy! Bleeding, or at least ready to bleed, and her sons talking base ball! Oh, can such things be?"

The reporter retired sadly. Another striped pole loomed from the other side of Cass street. Ah, perhaps there would be found the patriot who heeded his country's call and was ready to fly to its assistance, leaving his wife and children.

"Good morning. Is that man here that is going back to Italy to fight?"

"Four of the men were busy with customers in the chairs. But they all heard this question propounded to the only one at leisure, a young Italian with long, wavy, glistening black hair. And from each chair came a response in half-intelligible English. 'No, also, were unmistakably against war. Some even laughed scornfully and good-naturedly. Razors were held in gesticulating hands. It seemed miraculous that there were no casualties among the customers."

Makes This Country.

The wavy-haired young man accompanied the reporter out into the bright sunshine and explained, smilingly: "I like dis country. I wanta stay here. If dey darn fools over in Italy letem

ITALY'S ACTION IS 'PAINFUL SURPRISE'

Austrian Minister Hands Rome Ambassador Note Giving Views of Vienna.

JUSTIFIES NATION'S STAND

VIENNA, May 23 (via London).

Baron Stephen Burian von Rajecz, the Austro-Hungarian minister for foreign affairs, today handed to the Italian ambassador a note expressing "painful surprise" at the decision of Italy to "put an end in such an abrupt manner to the treaty which was based on the community of our most important political interests; which has guaranteed security and peace to our states for so many years and which has rendered Italy great services."

The note says the astonishment of Austria-Hungary is more than justified, as the Italian government repeatedly announced its wish to maintain and even to strengthen the bonds of alliance between the two countries.

Object of Ultimatum.

Baron Burian von Rajecz repeated that the object of the ultimatum to Serbia was purely and simply to protect the monarchy against the revolutionary machinations of Serbia and that this aim could in no way affect the interests of Italy.

When the conflict assumed an European character Italy proclaimed its neutrality without "throwing out the slightest suggestion that this war, which was provoked by Russia and prepared for long beforehand, could be of a nature to deprive the triple alliance of its raison d'etre" and "made no communication which could justify the belief that it regarded the proceeding of Austria-Hungary as a flagrant violation, both in letter and in spirit of the alliance and treaty."

Views of Cabinet.

The cabinet of Vienna and Berlin even though deploring Italy's resolution to remain neutral, a resolution which in their view was hardly compatible with the spirit of the treaty, nevertheless loyally admitted the view of the Italian government and an exchange of views which then took place established unaltered the maintenance of the triple alliance.

Under Article 7 of the treaty Italy presenting claims which aimed at securing certain compensations in the event of Austria-Hungary obtaining advantages from the war, territorial or otherwise, in the Balkan peninsula.

Austria-Hungary accepted this standpoint and declared itself ready to submit the question to examination, at the same time pointing out that so long as the eventual advantages, according to Austria-Hungary, remained unknown, it would be difficult to fix such compensations.

Baron's Contentions.

Baron Burian von Rajecz contended that Italy shared this view, as was shown in the declaration made by the late Margue Antonio di San Giuliano, dated August 25, last year, in which the then Italian foreign minister said that "it would be premature to speak of compensations."

Nevertheless, Baron Burian continues, Austria-Hungary always has been ready to begin conversations on the subject and when Italy made its demands Austria-Hungary accepted even this as a basis for negotiations, although in its opinion Article VII of the treaty never referred to the territory of the treaty-bound parties, but related purely and simply to the Balkan peninsula.

While it is impossible to accede to all the demands, Austria-Hungary, with a sincere desire to reach an understanding, made sacrifices which were only justified by a desire to uphold the alliance existing for so many years to the common advantage of both countries.

Reply to objection.

Replying to the Italian objection that the concessions offered by Austria-Hun-

fight. I no fight. I work. Sava money. I no foot."

A vigorous little dark man came out of a neighboring Italian grocery store. It was Alfio Garrotto of the firm of Garrotto & Catania, a recognized leader of his race. He went into a Greek shoe shining parlor.

The reporter followed and pronounced his question. Alfio Garrotto laughed a laugh as one might laugh if asked, "Are you going to jump into the river?" He told of having seen a story in a certain Italian daily about 600 Italians going from Omaha.

Let Them Fight.

"Nota one go," he said. "Me? I'm citizen of heesa country. Thesea country good enough for me. Anyway, even if I'm not citizen, if they want to fight over there in Italy, they can go to it."

And Alfio Garrotto laughed a happy laugh, while the two Greeks polished vigorously on his shoes and those of a large German citizen in the next chair, who, with deep feeling, endorsed the sentiment of Alfio Garrotto.

It seemed the epitome of the same feeling all over this country, the melting pot of the nations. While their countrymen in beleaguered Europe write in an oray of death and destruction, they in America have seen the light, have learned to love peace and abhor war.

EPICLOGUE.

Into The Bee office, posthaste, came one Joe Tirro, barber, about noon and declared that he was going to Italy next week, and that 300 others were going from Omaha with the aid of the Italian vice consul.

Consarn it, Joe, now you've spoiled this peace story!

Well, we'll have to see about it. Antonio Venuto, Italian vice consul, sat in his office in the Brown block reading the Giornale d'Italia. Above him was a colored picture showing Victor Emanuel, Cialdini, Cavour, Garibaldi and Mazzini. On the opposite wall was an autographed photograph of Chevalier Orestes de Vella, Italian consul at Denver.

How many Italians were going back to fight for Italy? Ah, no, no, no, no, no. It is a mistake. The people talk. Not from here to Italy. Plenty men in Italy. Not from here they go.

Antonio Venuto was all smiles and peopleness. If ever any Italian wished to go back to fight, he would let us know. Yes, yes, yes, yes. Come again. Good bye. Thank you.

ary were only to be realized at an indefinite time—namely, at the end of the war—Baron Burian says that Austria-Hungary was ready to offer all necessary guarantees for the purpose of preparing for this transfer and insure its "even being carried out at no distant date."

In conclusion, the note says: "The royal Italian government in an arbitrary manner has disburdened itself of all obligations, and the Austro-Hungarian government declines responsibility for all the consequences that may arise from this procedure."

Another Submarine Of the U. S. Fleet is Disabled on Coast

NEWPORT, R. I., May 23.—Another mishap to the submarine flotilla guarding the Atlantic coast during the war came tonight when word reached this city that a submarine was aground on the east side of No Man's Land. The tender Fulton was standing by. The submarine struck during a dense fog in a heavy southwest wind and rough sea.

A message stating that the stranded submarine was the K-6, and that its plight was due to a heavy fog, was received tonight from Fulton.

Captain Roger Welles, acting commandant of the Narragansett Bay Naval station, said the Fulton reported the submarine aground on a sandy shelf and probably undamaged. The sloop tug Unico was dispatched from here. Since the Atlantic fleet began its war game at midnight of May 19, two submarines, besides the one off No Man's Land, have been in difficulties. The E-3 arrived yesterday with a broken crankshaft, while the K-1 is in port with engine trouble.

GENIUS OF THE POEM AT LAST UNVEILED!

It Was James Barton Adams Who Wrote the Metrical Gem Called "Nebraska."

CARL E. HERRING EXONERATED

BULLETIN. ROME, (via Paris), May 23. 12:20 A. M.—General mobilization will begin Sunday. The ministers of war and marine have proclaimed a state of war in the Italian provinces bordering on Austria, in the islands and cities along the Adriatic coast, as well as all the fortresses, which will be declared in a state of defense.

(The above dispatch confirms the fact that in 1909 I delivered this poem as an after-dinner talk in Baltimore, Md., and I presume the poem was sent to you by Mr. Whitcomb, who in 1912 by James Barton Adams of the Denver Post. It was recited in Boston, at a meeting of the Royal Arcanum in 1907, by James W. Maynard and widely published, including publications in some of the Wisconsin papers. I take it for granted that Mr. J. A. Walsh will hardly

"It's mighty good poetry, whoever wrote it," was the unanimous verdict of all who read the piece, and it sounded so well that The Bee gave it wider publicity by reproducing with due credit to its inspiring genius.

But, lo and behold! in the very next mail came a vigorous disclaimer, which, there being no other Carl E. Herring known to literary fame, amounted to a charge of either plagiarism or forgery. Worse than that, the editor of the National Monthly became the target at once for an indignant fusillade from various readers, one in Wisconsin declaring that the masterpiece in question was originally written with the word "Wisconsin" wherever the word "Nebraska" appeared, and should have been so printed with credit to a Wisconsin poet.

This letter or challenge to Editor Chapple reads as follows:

"LANCASTER, Wis., April 15.—Editor National Magazine, Boston, Mass. Dear Sir: In the April number of the National Magazine, on page 104, a poem is published as an original poem under the title "Nebraska," and over the name of Carl E. Herring. That poem, using the name "Wisconsin" instead of "Nebraska," and a few other minor changes, was written by Colonel E. D. Townsend of Shullsburg, Wis., when he was 21 years old, and read by him at a homecoming at Darlington, Wis., in 1898, and was published in the local papers.

"As proof of this I am sending you the poem clipped from 'The Teller,' published at Lancaster, Wis. This is a most flagrant case of literary piracy. Such contemptible and despicable acts cannot be too strongly condemned by publishers and other fair minded people. Knowing the facts, I deemed it my duty to advise you of this, that you show up the alleged poet as he deserves to be.

J. A. WALSH"

Real Writer Found.

With such stimulus the search for the real author, and for the perpetrator of the hoax, if wishing it on Mr. Herring could be called a hoax, has been steadfastly pursued with the result that some of the questions may be now answered.

Who wrote the poem, "Nebraska?" The late James Barton Adams wrote it. When and where was it first published?

In the Denver Post in the year 1907. How did Carl E. Herring's name become mixed up with it?

He once recited it at a banquet in Baltimore, and it was printed in a Boston publication over his name.

It was presumably sent in by an admiring friend in Wisconsin, who innocently assumed that Mr. Herring was the author.

Here let it be stated also that the poem

had been previously recognized for its work, and recited at a Royal Arcanum meeting in Boston by James W. Maynard of Omaha, through whom very likely it came to the notice of Mr. Herring.

Herring Settles Controversy.

All this information is embodied in this answer that has just gone to Editor Chapple from the victim of the plot: "OMAHA, May 17. Ed.—Joe Mitchell Chapple, Editor National Magazine, Boston, Mass.: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 12, 1915, with reference to the poem 'Nebraska' and enclose herewith a clipping from The Omaha Bee under date of April 23, 1915, which I am sure completely exonerates me from claiming to be the author of this poem.

My only connection with it might arise from the fact that in 1909 I delivered this poem as an after-dinner talk in Baltimore, Md., and I presume the poem was sent to you by Mr. Whitcomb, who in 1912 by James Barton Adams of the Denver Post. It was recited in Boston, at a meeting of the Royal Arcanum in 1907, by James W. Maynard and widely published, including publications in some of the Wisconsin papers. I take it for granted that Mr. J. A. Walsh will hardly

claim authorship for his friend in 1909, after being acquainted with these facts. While I have no doubt as to the correctness of the above statement, the real authorship of course, can be verified by writing to the Denver Post, at Denver, Colo.

Regretting the fact that my friends had no better material to work upon in their endeavors to give me a national reputation, but complimenting them upon the selection of a good poem, even if they did not make the poet fit the poetry, I beg to remain, sincerely yours, CARL E. HERRING.

AMERICANS NOT URGED TO GET OUT OF GERMANY

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin cabled the State department today that reports to the effect that members of the American embassy staff are advising Americans to leave Germany at once are without foundation.

Dandruff Heads Become Hairless

If you want plenty of thick, beautiful, glossy, silky hair, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for it will starve your hair and ruin it if you don't. It doesn't do much good to try to brush or wash it out. The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most of not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop, and your hair will look and feel a hundred times better. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and four ounces is all you will need, no matter how much dandruff you have. This simple remedy never fails.—Advertisement.

The Battle of Health

Success in maintaining the battle line of good health depends largely on the good digestion of nourishing food. Beer aids digestion, stimulating the secretion of gastric juice. It nourishes because of the carbohydrate elements it contains. Its malt is food; its hops, tonic. It invigorates, soothes and cleanses the entire system.

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Made from the choicest materials—it is brewed pure—bottled in Brown Bottles to preserve its purity. It is the one beer sure to reach your glass, sparkling and crystal clear. It costs no more than beer in light bottles. See that crown is branded "Schlitz" The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

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AMUSEMENTS. BOYD FARWELL WEEK Tonight All Week. Alias Jimmy Valentine Tomorrow, Society Night, Miss Clara Stiefen, Soprano, and Colonial Ladies' Quartette. Between Acts, Halls, Wed., Thurs., Sat., 25c. Nights, 50c and 75c. Tango Mat. Thursday, and Ruth Thompson, Between Acts.

LAKE MANAWA NOW OPEN Arthur Smith's Orchestra in Ball Room. Good Bowling, Roller Coaster, Merry-Go-Round and Many Other Attractions.

BASE BALL Omaha vs. Topeka ROUBKE PARK May 21-22-23-24 Friday, May 21, Ladies' Day Games Called at 3 P. M.

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