

DECLARES AUSTRIA SECURED ALLIANCE

Italy Declares Defi to Serbia Without Consulting Ally Violated the Treaty.

WAR NOW ONLY SAFE COURSE

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Italy has addressed to the neutral governments of the world a lengthy communication explaining its reasons for declaring war on Austria. Count di Celleri, the Italian ambassador, presented the document to Secretary Bryan today in the form of a note to the United States government.

Reviews Parties. It reviews negotiations between Italy and Austria, revealing that they began immediately upon the dispatch of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia. Italy claimed that the action of Austria disturbed the equilibrium of the Balkans and the peace of Europe in a way that vitally affected Italian interests. As an ally of Austria, Italy asserts the right to have been consulted before sending of the ultimatum, the first news of which was received through the newspapers.

Falling to obtain through diplomacy the satisfaction of its territorial and national aspirations, Italy announces that a declaration of war was the only means of safeguarding its position in Europe.

Text of Note. The text of the note, as translated and issued by the Italian embassy, follows: The Triple Alliance was essentially defensive and designed solely to preserve the status quo or, in other words, the equilibrium in Europe. That these were its only objects and purposes is established by the letter and spirit of the treaty as well as by the intentions clearly described and set forth in official acts of the ministers who created the alliance and confirmed and renewed it in the interest of peace which always has inspired Italian policy.

The treaty, as long as its interests and purposes had been loyally interpreted and regarded and as long as it had not been used as a pretext for aggression against other, greatly contributed to the elimination and settlement of causes of conflict, and for many years assured Europe the inestimable benefits of peace.

Austria Severs Treaty. But Austria-Hungary severed the treaty by its own hands. It rejected the response of Serbia which gave it all the satisfaction it could legitimately claim. It refused to listen to the conciliatory proposals presented by Italy in conjunction with other powers, in the effort to spare Europe from a vast conflict certain to engulf the continent with blood and to reduce it to ruin beyond the conception of human imagination and finally it proposed to exchange views upon any political and other questions of a general nature that might arise in the future. It refused to undertake, without a previous agreement, any step the consequence of which might impose a duty upon the other signatories arising out of the alliance, or which in any way whatsoever encroached upon their vital interests. This article was violated by Austria-Hungary when it sent to Serbia its note dated July 23, 1914, an action taken without the previous assent of Italy.

Obligation of the Great Powers. Thus Austria-Hungary violated previous doubt one of the fundamental provisions of the treaty. The obligation of Austria-Hungary to come to a previous understanding with Italy was the greater because it obtained policy against Serbia gave rise to a situation which directly tended to the prevention of a European war.

As far back as the beginning of July, 1914, the Italian government preoccupied by the prevailing feeling in Vienna, caused to be laid before the Austrian-Hungarian government a number of suggestions advising moderation and warning it of the impending danger of an European outbreak. The course adopted by Austria-Hungary against Serbia constituted moreover a direct and conscious violation of the interests of Italy, both political and economic, in the Balkan peninsula. Austria-Hungary could not intend to imagine that Italy could remain indifferent while Serbian independence was being trodden upon.

Several Warnings Given. On a number of occasions therefore Italy gave Austria to understand in friendly but clear terms that the independence of Serbia was considered by Italy as essential to Balkan equilibrium. Austria-Hungary was further advised that Italy could never permit that equilibrium to be disturbed to its prejudice. This warning, however, was not heeded by its diplomats in private conversations with responsible Austro-Hungarian officials, but was proclaimed publicly by Italian statements on the floors of Parliament.

Therefore, when Austria-Hungary ignored the usual practices and menaced Serbia by sending it an ultimatum without, in any way, notifying the Italian government, what it proposed to do, indeed leaving that government to learn of its action through the press rather than through the usual channels of diplomacy, when Austria-Hungary took this unprecedented course it not only severed its alliance with Italy, but committed an act inimical to Italian interests.

Program of Austria. The Italian government had obtained trustworthy information that the complete program laid down by Austria-Hungary with reference to the Balkans was prompted by a desire to decrease Italy's economic and political influence in that section and to increase indirectly to the subservience of Serbia to Austria-Hungary, the political and territorial isolation of Montenegro, and the isolation and political decadence of Roumania.

This attempted diminution of the influence of Italy in the Balkans would have been brought about by the Austro-Hungarian program, even though Austria-Hungary had no intention of making further territorial acquisitions. Furthermore, attention should be called to the fact that the Austro-Hungarian government had assumed the solemn obligation of prior consultation of Italy as required by the special provisions of article VII of the treaty of the triple alliance, which, in addition to the obligation of previous consultation, recognized the right of the other contracting parties in case one should occupy temporarily or permanently any section of the Balkans.

Italian Representations. To this end the Italian approached the Austro-Hungarian government immediately upon inauguration of Austro-Hungarian hostilities against Serbia and succeeded in attaining reluctant acquiescence in the Italian representation. Conversations were initiated immediately after July 23 for the purpose of giving a new lease of life to the treaty which had been violated and thereby annulled by the act of Austria-Hungary. This object could be attained only by the conclusion of new agreements. The conversations were renewed with additional propositions as the basis in December, 1914. The Italian ambassador at Vienna at that time was given instructions to inform Count Serchold, the Austro-Hungarian minister for foreign affairs, that the Italian government considered it necessary to proceed without delay to an exchange of views, and consequently to concrete negotiations with the Austro-Hungarian government concerning the complex situation arising out of the conflict which that government had provoked.

Count Serchold at first refused. He declared that the time had not arrived for negotiations. Subsequently, upon our rejoinder, in which the German government united, Count Serchold agreed to exchange views as suggested. We promptly advanced as one of our fundamental objects, that the compensation on

which the agreement should be based should relate to territories at the time under the dominion of Austria-Hungary. The discussion continued for months, from the first days of December to March, and it was not until the end of March that Baron Burian offered a zone of territory comprising within a line extending from the existing boundary of Italy to a point north of the city of Trent, in exchange for the proposed cession, the Austro-Hungarian government demanded a number of pledges, including among them the assurance of Hungary its strategic position in the Adriatic. Note should be made of the fact that the cession of the territory around Trent was not intended to be immediately effective, as we demanded, but was to be made only upon the termination of the European war. We replied that the offer was not acceptable, and then presented the minimum concessions which could meet, in part, our national aspirations and strengthen in an equitable manner our strategic position in the Adriatic.

What Demands Were. The demands comprised: The extension of the boundary in Trentino; a new boundary in the Ionian; special provision for Trieste; the cession of certain islands of the Dalmatian archipelago; the abandonment of Austrian claims in Albania, and the recognition of our possession of Avlona and the islands of the Aegean Sea, which we occupied during our war with Turkey. At first our demands were categorically refused. It was not until another month of conversation that Austria-Hungary was induced to increase the zone of territory and then only as the price of a concession thereby excluding the territory inhabited by people of the Italian race such as the Val del Noce, Val di Fasso and Val di Ampezzo. Such a proposal would have given to Italy a boundary of no strategic value. In addition the Austro-Hungarian government maintained its determination not to make the cession of territory before the end of the war. The repeated refusals of Austria-Hungary were expressly confirmed in conversation between Baron Burian and the Italian ambassador at Vienna on April 29.

While admitting the possibility of recognizing some of our interests in Avlona and granting the above mentioned territory to the Italian race, the Austro-Hungarian government persisted in its opposition to all our other demands, especially those regarding the boundary of the Ionian, Trieste and the islands. The attitude assumed by Austria-Hungary from the beginning of December until the end of April made it evident that the Austro-Hungarian government was coming to a conclusion. Under such circumstances Italy was confronted by the danger of losing forever the opportunity of realizing its aspirations based upon tradition, nationality, and its desire to see the Italian race in the Adriatic, while other contingencies in the European conflict menaced its principal interests in other ways.

Hence Italy faced the necessity and duty of recovering the liberty of action to which it was entitled and of seeking protection for its interests apart from the negotiations which had been dragging uselessly along for five months and without reference to the treaty of alliance which had virtually failed as a result of its annulment by the action of Austria-Hungary in July, 1914.

It would not be out of place to observe that the alliance having terminated and there existing no longer any reason for the Italian people to be bound by it, though they had loyally stood by it for so many years because of their desire for peace, there naturally revived in the public mind the grievances against Austria-Hungary which for so many years had been voluntarily repressed. While the treaty of alliance contained no formal agreement for the use of the Italian language or the maintenance of Italian tradition and Italian civilization in the Italian provinces of Austria, nevertheless if the alliance was to be effective in preserving peace and harmony with Italy, Austria-Hungary, as our ally, should have taken into account the moral obligation of respecting what constituted some of the vital interests of Italy.

Policy of Austria. Instead of the constant policy of the Austro-Hungarian government was to destroy Italian nationality and Italian civilization along the coast of the Adriatic. A brief statement of the facts and of the tendencies well known to all will suffice; substitution of officials of the Italian race by officials of other nationalities; artificial immigration of hundreds of families of a different nationality; replacement of Italian by other laborers; exclusion from Trieste by the decree of Prince Hohenzollern of employees who were subjects of Italy; denationalization of the judicial administration; refusal of Austria to permit an Italian in Trieste who formed the subject of diplomatic negotiations; denationalization of navigation companies; encouragement of other nationalities to the detriment of the Italian and finally the methodical and unjustifiable expulsion of Italians in ever increasing numbers.

Causes Back of It. This deliberate and persistent policy of the Austro-Hungarian government with reference to the Italian population was not only due to internal conditions but also to the competition of the different nationalities within its territory, but was inspired in great part by a deep sentiment of hostility and aversion toward Italy, which prevailed particularly in the quarters closest to the Austro-Hungarian government and influenced decisively its course of action. Of the many instances which could be cited it is enough to say that in 1911, while Italy was engaged in war with Turkey the Austro-Hungarian general staff prepared a campaign against the military party prosecuted energetically a political intrigue designed to drag in other responsible elements of Austria.

The mobilization of an army upon our frontier left us in no doubt of our neighbors' sentiment and intentions. The crisis was settled peacefully through the influence of, so far as is known, no outside factors; but since that time we have been constantly under apprehension of a sudden attack whenever the party opposed to us should get the upper hand in Vienna.

Efforts Are Vain. All of this was known in Italy, and it was only the sincere desire for peace prevailing among the Italian people which prevented a rupture. After the European war broke out Italy sought to come to an understanding with Austria-Hungary with a view to a settlement satisfactory to both parties which might avert existing and future troubles. Its efforts were vain, notwithstanding the efforts of Germany, which for months endeavored to induce Austria-Hungary to comply with Italy's suggestions, thereby recognizing the propriety and legitimacy of the Italian attitude. Therefore Italy found itself compelled by the force of events to seek other solutions inasmuch as the treaty of alliance with Austria-Hungary had ceased virtually to exist and served only to prolong a state of continual friction and mutual suspicion. The Italian ambassador at Vienna was instructed to declare to the Austro-Hungarian government that the Italian government considered itself free from the ties arising out of the treaty of the triple alliance insofar as Austria-Hungary was concerned. This communication was delivered in Vienna on May 4.

Substantive New Concessions. After we had been obliged to take steps for the protection of our interests the Austro-Hungarian government submitted new concessions, which, however, were deemed insufficient and by no means met our minimum demands. These offers could not be considered under the circumstances.

The Italian government having taken into consideration what has been stated above and supported by the vote of Parliament and the manifestation of the country, came to the decision that any further delay would be inadvisable. Therefore on this day (May 27) it was declared in the name of the King to the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Rome that beginning tomorrow, May 28, it will consider itself in a state of war with Austria-Hungary. Orders to this effect also were telegraphed yesterday to the Italian ambassador at Vienna.

IMPLEMENT SALES BIGGER THAN EVER

Omaha Dealers Report Almost Phenomenal Increases in the Sale of Farming Tools.

INDICATES MAMMOTH CROPS

Such smiles have not been worn by the implement men of Omaha and the rest of the state for many years as these fellows have now. The sales of implements this spring have been extraordinary. There is a wonderful sale of all lines of hay tools at present, and we can safely say there is the biggest prospect for a hay crop the state has seen for five years," said W. D. Hooford of the John Deere Plow company.

"The sale of corn planters and tillage tools has been exceptionally good this spring, and I never saw a better year for the sale of hay stacks, rakes, mowers, and all lines of hay tools," said H. E. Daniels of the International Harvester company.

"We have had an increase of 80 per cent in the sale of hay tools and corn planting and cultivating tools over any year in the history of the state," said G. M. Durkee of the Pacific-Grand company. Listers? Well I should say there has been a demand for listers. Lister corn is coming into great favor. One of our customers, H. G. McKee of Gregory, S. D., sold eighty-six listers this spring. The sale of hay tools is great.

Alfalfa Crop Early. "The alfalfa crop has come on about a week or ten days earlier than usual. The first crop of alfalfa is being cut now in many parts of the state, which means that if conditions continue good four crops will be out easily this year. From all reports from out in the state the prospect for the sale of binders this year is simply wonderful."

The exceptionally large sale of listers this year was noticed also by the John Deere Plow company. "The sale of listers is increasing each year," said W. D. Hooford, "and this year it has been far bigger than ever. We have been completely out of them several times, and I think a great many of the houses in Omaha have been out of them a half dozen times this spring when orders came in. Our shipments of implements are very heavy at present, so that it is not unusual for us to ship out 10,000 pounds of local freight on Monday mornings to say nothing of the through carloads. That means nine or ten carloads of local freight loaded out of the plant on Monday morning. We are shipping some binders already, but this business has scarcely started as yet since the cutting will hardly commence until the first week in July."

Our "Honey" Order—This and So. Don't miss this. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup; Foley Kidney Pills, for pains in sides and back, rheumatism, backache, kidney and bladder ailments; and Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic. Stout people enjoy them. Sold everywhere—Advertisement.

SAVE YOUR MONEY. Who deposits your money in the bank? SOMEBODY does. Are YOU saving some of your income and systematically putting it away where it will work for YOUR benefit, or is it all slipping through your fingers into the pocket and bank account of SOMEBODY ELSE?

LIGHTNING FIRES BARN ON O. C. WILSON'S FARM. Lightning during the electrical storm of last night set fire to the barn belonging to O. C. Wilson, living one and a

A Remedy For All Pain. The efficiency of any drug," says Dr. C. F. Robbins, "is tested by its ability to obtain relief from its use. If we are able to control pain and disease by means of any preparation, we certainly are entitled to its use. One of the principal symptoms of all diseases is pain, and this is what the patient most often complains of. A remedy which relieves his pain, if he can arrest this promptly, the patient is most liable to trust in us for the other remedies which will effect a permanent cure. One remedy which I have used and have never been disappointed in is Anti-Kamnia Tablets. Many and varied are their uses. I have put them to the test on many occasions, and have never been disappointed. I found them especially valuable for headaches of malarial origin, where quinine was being taken. They appear to prevent the bad after-effects of the quinine. Anti-Kamnia Tablets are also excellent for the headaches from improper digestion; also for headaches of a neuragic origin, and especially for women who suffer from certain times. Two Anti-Kamnia Tablets give prompt relief, and in a short time the patient is able to go about as usual. These tablets may be obtained at all druggists. Ask for A-K Tablets. They are also unexcelled for headaches, neuritis and neuralgia.

PACKER'S NATIONAL BANK OF OMAHA, NEBR.

HIGH VALLEY ANTHRACITE THE COAL THAT SATISFIES. More Heat—Less Ash—No Smoke—Ask Your Dealer.

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of this city.

Not that Omaha is in a precarious state of affairs—I should say not! Omaha, according to statistics, shows up as one of the most prosperous and progressive cities in the world today, and the only thing we want is more wide-awake Boosters.

So, if you call yourself a good Omahan, read this space for the next few days.

British Casualty List Numbers Nearly 2,000. LONDON, May 26.—The British casualties just published are heavy. They total ninety-one officers and nearly 2,000 men of both services.

Rheumatism Can Be Cured. Why suffer when the new treatment will positively cure Rheumatism in ten days. Stop suffering and avoid serious complications which may bother you for life. Call or write for testimonials and full particulars.

DR. W. W. BOWSER. 314 Bee Building. Omaha, Nebraska.

half mile northwest of Benson and it was completely destroyed. The stock was saved, but little else. The property was insured.

Experts Consider Electrical Code

Dr. E. B. Roak, chief physicist, and W. J. Canada, electrical engineer, of the national bureau of standards, Washington, are here to confer with representatives of the electric light company, telephone company, street railway company and others, in connection with the preparation of a standard electrical code.

These federal experts are making a tour of the country, gathering data on electrical subjects, this information to be considered during the summer at a conference to be held in Washington by state and municipal officials, casualty men, electrical workers and others interested in electrical construction and service.

After a year's trial of the code of rules to be prepared by the national bureau, an effort will be made to have the various state commissions adopt the code and thus establish uniformity throughout the country. The bureau also hopes in its work to eliminate weak features of local codes now being used and to give the country the benefit of strong features gathered during this tour of investigation.

Presbyterians O. K. Attack on Seminary

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 26.—At this afternoon's session, the 27th general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States voted to adopt the report of the special committee on the legal, ecclesiastical and theological, or doctrinal status of Union Theological seminary. Dr. Francis Brown, president of Union seminary, in an address objected to the committee's statement that the authorities of the seminary do not feel under obligation to teach or promote the teaching of Presbyterian doctrine in the institution. He said that the institution stands for the furtherance of Christianity, without reference to any specific denomination.

Protect Yourself! Ask for HORLICK'S The Original MALTED MILK Or You May Get a Substitute The Nourishing Food-Drink for All Ages. All Fountains—Druggists. Take a Package Home.

SAVE YOUR MONEY. Who deposits your money in the bank? SOMEBODY does.

Are YOU saving some of your income and systematically putting it away where it will work for YOUR benefit, or is it all slipping through your fingers into the pocket and bank account of SOMEBODY ELSE?

PACKER'S NATIONAL BANK OF OMAHA, NEBR.

HIGH VALLEY ANTHRACITE THE COAL THAT SATISFIES. More Heat—Less Ash—No Smoke—Ask Your Dealer.

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of this city.

Not that Omaha is in a precarious state of affairs—I should say not! Omaha, according to statistics, shows up as one of the most prosperous and progressive cities in the world today, and the only thing we want is more wide-awake Boosters.

So, if you call yourself a good Omahan, read this space for the next few days.

British Casualty List Numbers Nearly 2,000. LONDON, May 26.—The British casualties just published are heavy. They total ninety-one officers and nearly 2,000 men of both services.

Rheumatism Can Be Cured. Why suffer when the new treatment will positively cure Rheumatism in ten days. Stop suffering and avoid serious complications which may bother you for life. Call or write for testimonials and full particulars.

DR. W. W. BOWSER. 314 Bee Building. Omaha, Nebraska.

"—gets away like a racer"

The Chalmers New Six-40 "gets away like a racer."

The new high speed, long stroke, valve-in-head motor with overhead cam shaft is what makes it "get away."

It is efficient, very flexible and unusually compact.

This new motor gives the car the power of a locomotive.

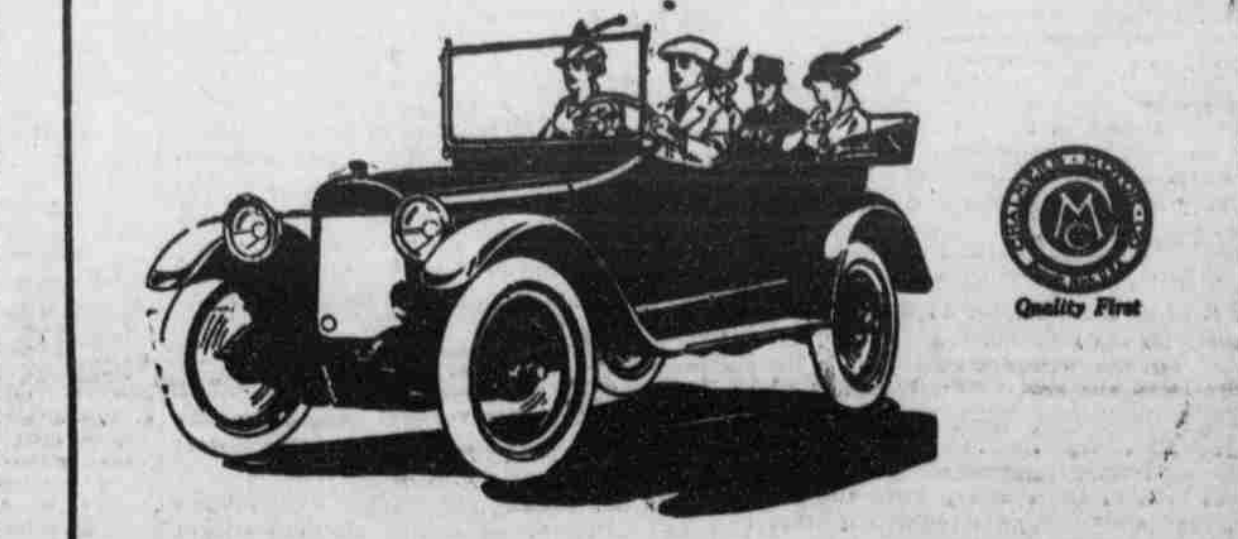
A wonderful new spring suspension, a new principle, makes it ride like a Pullman.

Come in and let us introduce you to this "new thoroughbred."

It is the lowest price at which Chalmers quality has ever been sold.



Chalmers NEW SIX-40 \$1400



Stewart-Toozler Motor Co.

2048-52 Farnam Street Omaha Nebraska. Telephone Douglas 138. Let your next car be a Chalmers.

6:30 P.M. For Chicago

The Lounge Car Train

A Lounging Room for Women An Observation-Club Room for Men and Women

A train of steel construction, operated with the intent of a smooth, restful ride and a punctual arrival in Chicago at 8:10 A. M. "Well equipped and well operated" is the general comment about this train.

Note Its Convenient Connections. MICHIGAN CENTRAL at 9:05 a. m. and 10:30 a. m. for New York and Boston; 9:05 a. m. for Montreal, Canada, etc. PENNSYLVANIA at 8:45 a. m., 10 a. m. and 10:30 a. m. for Washington and New York; 9:30 a. m., Indianapolis and Cincinnati. LAKE SHORE at 10:15 a. m. for New York; 10:30 a. m. for New York, Boston. BIG FOUR at 8:55 a. m. for Cincinnati. ILLINOIS CENTRAL at 9:15 a. m. for New Orleans.

Special Summer Tours East

A complete arrangement of eastern summer tours has been announced, comprising direct line and circuit tours that include the vacation and historic regions of the East, with New York and Boston as destinations. Let us help you make such a tour attractive.

Burlington Route. BLOCK PROTECTED. City Ticket Office, Farnam and Sixteenth Sts. Phones D. 1238 and D. 3580.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

These ads will start you on the road to wealth