



ITALIAN SENATORS PASS WAR MEASURE

Government Sustained by 262 to 2.

AUSTRIANS BURNING BRIDGES

Precautionary Measures Reported Along Border.

ADRIATIC SEA IS CLOSED

People of Rome in High Pitch of Patriotic Enthusiasm—King and Queen Wildly Cheered by Crowds at Quirinal.

ROME, via Paris, May 21.—The Italian Senate tonight, by a vote of 262 to 2, passed the bill of Premier Salandra granting plenary powers to the government in dealing with the situation that has arisen through Italy and Austria being unable to reach an agreement concerning the demands Italy has made upon Austria.

When the vote, which virtually assures Italy's entry into the war, was announced there was a great demonstration of enthusiasm inside the Senate chamber, shouts of "Long live Italy" intermingling with the cheering and hand-clapping of the senators, the ministers, army and navy officers and the people in the galleries. King Victor Emmanuel and members of the royal household witnessed the demonstration.

Mayor of Rome Applauded.

Prince Colonna, the Mayor of Rome, had been chosen to present the bill to the Senate, and his speech was frequently interrupted by applause. The Mayor said he was proud to address the Senate on an occasion so momentous for the country and for civilization.

The bill was referred to a committee. Meanwhile the Senate took a recess. When the Senate again convened the committee reported the bill favorably and it passed almost unanimously.

Crowds Cheer for War.

Several hundred thousand persons, led by the Mayor of Rome, assembled tonight before the Quirinal. The members of the royal family made their appearance on a balcony amid almost indescribable scenes of enthusiasm. King Victor Emmanuel was greeted, with cries of "Long live the King" and with cheering for war.

Brescia, Italy, via Paris, May 21.—

The Austrians evidently consider that a state of war between the dual monarchy and Italy already exists.

Austrians Destroy Bridges.

The Austrians have withdrawn their troops and customs guards from the frontier at Ponte Caffaeto and Lodrone, after destroying the bridges, the telegraph and telephone lines and the electric light apparatus. Other bridges on the frontier have been mined.

PARIS, May 21.—A news agency dispatch from Rome says that Prince Victor, head of the House of Bonaparte; Prince Louis Napoleon, his brother, and Prince Affonso, 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 grand-nephews of Napoleon I. Their mother was Maria-Clotilde, a Princess of Savoy, the reigning house of Italy.

Navigation Suspended in Adriatic.

A dispatch from Bari (in Italy, on the Adriatic) says that all navigation services in the Adriatic Sea have been suspended.

PARIS, May 21.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Udine, Italy, says that the Austrian military authorities today, after returning Italian mail sacks to Italy from the Austrian frontier, cut the telegraph communications and also removed rails from the railroad line.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, via Amsterdam and London, May 21.—

On receipt of the warlike news from Italy great crowds paraded the streets in a patriotic demonstration. They cheered Germany and Turkey, singing the national anthems of those countries in front of their consulates.

Crowds attempted to reach the Italian Consulate, but were held back by the police.

ITALY EXPECTED TO STRIKE

Military Critic Thinks Army Will Not Wait on Enemy.

PARIS, May 21.—General de la Croix, military critic of the Temps, who is considered one of the most authoritative writers on military matters in France, gives it as his judgment that the Italian army will not wait for an Austro-German attack, but will take the initiative and throw large numbers of troops at some selected point.

General de la Croix says that the Italian army is admirably armed. Its light artillery is comparable to the French three-inch guns. This gun was invented by Colonel Depont and made in France.

Other military authorities say that the Italian Army on a war footing consists of about 1,000,000 first-line troops and an equal number of second-line troops.

TWO FORESTS IN ALASKA ON FIRE

HEAVY STAND OF GOVERNMENT TIMBER IS MENACED.

Tongass and Chugach Reserves in Danger—Troops Recalled From Maneuvers to Fight Blaze.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Two forest fires are burning at the north end of Tongass National forest, Alaska, threatening to destroy the homes of settlers and menacing a heavy stand of Government timber, according to a telegram received today by the forest service. Troops from Fort Seward have been recalled from maneuvers to help the foresters in fighting the fires.

The area is burning between Skagway and the Katzein River, and have swept through more than three square miles of timber. Twenty-one employees of the forest service have been fighting them since yesterday, aided by local residents and employees of the Interior Department.

There have been three weeks of dry weather in the locality of the fires, and there are said to be no immediate prospects of rain.

Still another fire is reported burning on the Chugach National forest in Alaska, several hundred miles north of the Tongass. This also is regarded as serious, as the Chugach as well as the Tongass forest contains great stands of valuable timber.

SEWARD, Alaska, May 21.—Serious forest fires are sweeping over the country back of Ship Creek, between Skagway and the Katzein River, and have swept through more than three square miles of timber. Reports received from Ship Creek today said the fire was within two miles of the Government's temporary railroad construction town at Ship Creek anchorage.

STEEL INDUSTRY BOOMS

Increased Buying by Railroads Feature of New Business.

LOS ANGELES, May 21.—The United States Steel Corporation is now working 75 per cent of capacity, a gain of 40 per cent since last January, according to a statement made by James A. Farrell, president of the corporation, here today. Fifty per cent of this increased output is for domestic use.

"One important feature of recent business is increased buying by the railroads," said Mr. Farrell. "This means increased activity in many lines of production and effort."

Mr. Farrell said that lack of shipping facilities hampered efforts to meet trade demands from abroad, but added that every shipyard in the country was busy building ships.

LONDON FEARS GAS BOMBS

Scotland Yard Issues Warning Regarding Possible Aerial Raid.

LONDON, May 21.—An intimation that German Zeppelin airships probably will use bombs charged with poisonous gases if they make raids on London is contained in a notice issued by Scotland Yard tonight.

To the caution previously given out, the public should take refuge in houses in order to be out of the way of the fragments of shells which might be fired at enemy aircraft, is the following added injunction:

"It would be well for persons thus taking refuge to keep all windows and doors on lower floors closed so as to prevent the admission of deleterious gas."

MRS. M'ADOO IS MOTHER

New Granddaughter of President's Named for His Late Wife.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A baby girl, the second grandchild of President Wilson was born tonight to Secretary and Mrs. William G. McAdoo.

She will be christened Ellen Wilson, for the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. The Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo, who is the President's youngest daughter, were married in the blue room at the White House just a year ago. Mr. McAdoo went to his office at the Treasury Department today for the first time since he was operated upon for appendicitis nearly two months ago.

AMERICA TO AID CANADA

Border Postmasters Asked to Refuse Mail Escaping War Tax.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Postal officials, especially those at places along the Canadian border, were instructed by the Postoffice Department today to refuse mail tendered at their offices obviously with the intention to evade the Canadian war tax, unless it is fully prepaid at the Dominion rate.

Canada this week informed the United States of its war tax of 1 cent on every letter and postcard for delivery wherever the 3-cent-per-ounce rate applies.

BELGIAN BUDGET IS FIXED

German Governor-General Finds Deficit of \$4,600,000 to Meet.

LONDON, May 21.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegram Company from Amsterdam says:

ROCKEFELLER AND QUESTIONER CLASH

Imputations at Strike Hearing Resented.

INFERENCES DECLARED UNJUST

Chairman's Colleagues Ask Him to Be More Moderate.

WITNESS WINS CONTENTION

Right to Answer Queries Regarding Coal Strike in His Own Way Finally Is Admitted by Head of Industrial Investigators.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Point-blank questions again were fired today by Chairman Walsh, of the Industrial Relations Commission, which is investigating the Colorado coal strike, at John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who openly resented many of them on the ground that they carried imputations that were unjust and improper.

Wordy clashes between the chairman and Mr. Rockefeller were frequent. Previous to the examination, the Commission held an executive session to consider a "round robin" from the other members of the Commission to Chairman Walsh, which called for more moderate treatment of witnesses.

View on Coercion Asked.

Some of the questions to which Mr. Rockefeller objected, because he said they were unjustly designed, were: "Do you undertake to coerce officers of the law?"

"Did your company cheat the coal miners in weights?" "Are you acquainted with the details of the Ludlow massacre?"

"Did you learn that there was a little boy killed?" "Do you know that this troop (Troop A, composed of mine superintendents and clerical force) fired into the tents of the women and children of Ludlow, and that they looted the dead and set fire to the tents of the people?"

"Do you not feel a moral responsibility for the Ludlow massacre?"

Witness Replies to All.

Mr. Rockefeller answered each of the questions, but insisted on doing so in his own way, declaring they carried improper imputations which he repudiated.

Heated exchanges followed, Mr. Walsh telling Mr. Rockefeller emphatically that he denied the witness the right to say how he should be questioned, and insisting on an answer, "yes" or "no."

Mr. Rockefeller was as insistent on answering as he chose, and the chairman finally admitted that the witness was within his rights in so doing.

The examination finally came down to the witness' view on labor unions.

Unionism Not Opposed.

"I never have had a feeling of anger" (Concluded on Page 2, Column 6.)

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 81.0 degrees, minimum, 51.8 degrees. TODAY'S—Fair; westerly winds.

Italian Senators put final touches on war measure; Austrians burning bridges on frontier; Adriatic sea closed to travel. Page 1.

Administration still determined that protest to British shall not be sent until German reply has been received. Page 1.

Outburst of criticism of Kitchener heard in England. Page 2.

Ownership of meat cargoes seized by British charge foreign office with evasion. Page 2.

Hundred of thousands lost in battles in Galicia. Page 2.

Domestic. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Chairman Walsh clash at industrial hearing. Page 1.

Larry Sullivan arrested on Federal charge in connection with alleged lottery. Page 2.

Delegates to Lake Mohank conference advise defense, but say arbitration is ideal. Page 2.

Roosevelt jury still out. Page 1.

Pacific Coast League results—Portland 10, Venice 2; Oakland 1, Los Angeles 3; Salt Lake-San Francisco game postponed. Page 10.

Joe Birmingham ousted as manager of Cleveland Americans. Page 11.

McFadden not likely to go west to manage Cleveland Naps. Page 11.

White Sox defeat Boston in 17-inning game. Page 11.

Pacific Northwest. Coroners jury learns Walter Jay killed Ira Brown when dare to fire is made. Page 2.

Rhododendron Festival at Florence marks opening of Willamette-Pacific to sea. Page 3.

Strawberry Festival at Roseburg opens with thousands attending. Page 3.

Two forest reserves in Alaska on fire. Page 1.

Commercial and Marine. Interest in grain trade shifts to new crop business. Page 15.

Exchange rates drop and war stocks soar in Wall street market. Page 15.

Portland and Vicinity. Miss Marian Speer's superintendents Miss Baker and General Nelson A. Miles is visitor in Portland. Page 10.

Judge Cleary lays down rules for conduct of Juvenile Court. Page 9.

Corporations of Shattuck School laid in presence of 700. Page 12.

Weather report, date and forecast. Page 15.

Meat measure to put up to voters choice of letting hawns and gardens die and flooding sewers or preserving city's floral beauty. Page 10.

ROOSEVELT JURORS STILL DEADLOCKED

One Member Insists on Dividing Costs.

Other 11 Agree on Verdict in Colonel's Favor.

ONE VERDICT IS REJECTED

Juror No. 11, Who Is Cause of Disagreement, Tells Folks at Home Not to Expect Him There Before Some Time Today.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 21.—The jury in the trial of William Barnes' suit for libel against Theodore Roosevelt was deadlocked tonight, after once having returned a conditional verdict in favor of the ex-President, which Supreme Court Justice Andrews refused to receive. The condition, which made the verdict an improper one, was that the trifling court costs and disbursements should be divided between the two principals in the action.

The jury would be held over until Monday, should it fail to find a proper verdict by tomorrow, was considered improbable by attorneys connected with the case.

Juror Would Divide Costs. The deadlock was the result of the fact that Juror No. 11—Edward Burns, a Syracuse motorman and a Republican—announced in substance that if the costs and disbursements were not divided he favored a verdict for the plaintiff.

Tonight, after the proposal of putting the costs on one of the principals had been under consideration for more than two hours, no word had come from the jury room to indicate that the jury stood otherwise than it did when it was sent back to its room.

The jury was in court twice today. Soon after Justice Andrews arrived this morning he received a note from the jurors informing him that a "peculiar situation had arisen," and asking that he confer with them in the jury room.

Reported Decision Is False Alarm. Justice Andrews had the jury brought into court and informed them that anything he could rightly do to aid them in reaching a decision must be done in open court. The jurors whispered among themselves and then requested that they be allowed to return to their room for further deliberation.

Nearly an hour afterward word came from the jurors that a decision had been reached. In open court the foreman, Warren W. Somers, a greener, announced, almost in a whisper, that a verdict had been found for the defendant.

The spectators started for the exits. Then Mr. Somers, in a voice that could not be heard at the far side of the courtroom, went on to say that the verdict was for the plaintiff.

Hearty applause greeted the verdict. (Concluded on Page 2, Column 4.)

HEIRS OF PLURAL WIFE WIN

Status, With Regard to Relationship to Father, Fixed by Baker Judge.

BAKER, Or., May 21.—(Special.)—Deciding that the sons and daughters of a plural wife are heirs of the father, Judge Gustav Anderson decided today the case of E. Lucile Stalker, Florence Stalker, John L. Stalker, W. S. Stalker and Walter Stalker vs. Alexander Stalker. He directed that a house and quarter section of land which were settled on the mother, Emily E. Stalker, previous to the death of her father, named as chief defendant, should be considered property of the plaintiffs.

Alveta T. Ellis and A. R. Stalker, who paid taxes on the property for three years, pending adjudication, are, in the opinion of the court, entitled to recover that amount.

F-4 IS CLEAR OF BOTTOM

Naval Officers Not Certain, However, Cables Will Stand Gait.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The submarine P-4, lost in Honolulu harbor, with 19 lives, nearly two months ago, had at last been lifted clear of the ocean's bottom, but naval officers have no assurance that the first gale will not part the cables again.

Whether the cause of her loss can be determined after such a long period of submergence is doubtful.



Friday's War Moves

A STATE of war now virtually exists between Italy and her former allies, Austria and Germany, although no formal declaration has yet been made.

Austrian troops have been withdrawn from some of the frontier posts and all navigation services in the Adriatic have been suspended. An indication that the clash is not far off is seen in the fact that the Italian Senate yesterday endorsed the action of the Chamber in granting the government extraordinary powers in the event of war, for which the whole country appears to be enthusiastic.

Simultaneously with the anticipated advent of Italy into the war, Serbia's reconstituted army has fully recovered from the campaign, which resulted in the Austrians being driven from Serbia, and well armed and equipped, it is announced, has commenced a march toward the Austrian border, bent on another invasion of Austrian territory.

Thus Austria is being attacked from all sides and has still another enemy, Roumania, in prospect, but it has been an open secret for a long time that Italy and Roumania have an agreement to act in concert. Roumania, however, is awaiting the conclusion of an agreement with Greece and Bulgaria, which also are expected to join the allies.

These anticipations explain the tremendous efforts that Austria and Germany are making to complete the defeat of the Russians, who, having been forced out of Western Galicia and the Carpathians, now are offering stubborn resistance to the further advance of the Teutonic allies behind the San River and around Przemyel. Although the Germans have crossed the San north of Przemyel and the Austrians have advanced to the southeast of that town, they appear at last to have been brought to a halt, as yesterday's dispatch from Berlin does not report further progress.

Just to the north in Poland, the Russians are carrying on a strong offensive, and, driving the Germans back, have at least partly exhausted the German flank in Galicia. However, after the way they have been driven back and the heavy artillery bombardments they have had to undergo, the Russians must take some time to regain the initiative.

Since foggy weather has stopped the battles in the west, the allies have confined themselves to attempts to improve and organize the positions gained, and in this they report they have been successful, although the Germans say that all the allies' attacks have been repulsed.

TACOMA ERASES 'SEATTLE'

Word in Gold Letters on New Auto Patrol Is Removed.

TACOMA, May 21.—(Special.)—Tacoma's new automobile patrol that went into service yesterday bore an inscription in gold letters on the side showing that the body of the machine had been made in Seattle.

"The maker's name still appears, but the 'Seattle' has been removed," Commissioner Mills informed the City Commission today when a protest came up for consideration.

"I thought the Winton people promised to have the body made in Tacoma," said Commissioner Woods.

"They promised to let Tacoma firms bid on the job, and did, but none of the Tacoma firms, I understand, could come up to specifications and give as low a bid as the Seattle firm did," added Mr. Mills.

"Naturally the Seattle firm got the job. We have taken 'Seattle' off the car now, however."

FREIGHT PLEA RIDICULED

Railroad Man Says No Excuse Exists for Advancing Prices.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The excuse of high freight rates for increasing prices of merchandise was ridiculed today by A. W. Perly, of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, who addressed the International Fuel Association today.

"The railroads carry a pair of shoes from Boston to Chicago for 2 1/2 cents, and a whole suit for 4 1/2 cents," he said. "No individual, no matter how big, could encumber himself with more than 18 cents' worth of freight in his personal adornment."

"The railroads of Illinois, it was shown at Springfield recently, carry 1.1 tons one mile for the price of a postage stamp. The average haul is 250 miles."

CORWIN IN ICE FIELD

Steamer With 106 Passengers Is 60 Miles From Nome.

NOME, Alaska, May 21.—The steamer Corwin, which sailed from Seattle May 1 with 106 passengers, reported by wireless today that she had run into an ice field 60 miles out from Nome and was trying to break through. The Corwin, which is the first steamer of the season to enter Bering Sea, is making only one mile an hour because of the ice. The big lead which opened in the ice off Nome a few days ago has closed and a solid field of ice now extends as far as the eye can see.

The revenue cutter Bear, which left Seattle soon after the Corwin, is in Alaska to assist shipping entering Bering Sea and will go to the Corwin's aid if she gets into serious difficulty.

225 of 930 Linn Pupils Fail.

ALBANY, Or., May 21.—(Special.)—Two hundred and twenty-five of the 930 pupils who took the eighth grade examinations in Linn County last week failed. Only 170 received certificates entitling them to enter high school without conditions, and the remaining 535 passed with conditions.

NOTE TO BRITAIN STILL HELD BACK

Wilson Continues to Wait on Germany.

CARGO QUESTION TAKEN UP

Bryan Denies America Is Officially Satisfied.

ORDER IN COUNCIL OPPOSED

Cabinet, However, Notes That Reply to American Note of March 30 Concerning Embargo on Neutral Goods Has Not Come.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—President Wilson and his Cabinet met today for the first time since they gathered, ten days ago, and approved the note which the United States subsequently sent to Germany as a protest against the sinking of the Lusitania with the loss of more than 100 American lives.

In the absence of any definite news from Berlin, there was no discussion, it was understood, of the probable contents of the reply which Germany is preparing.

When the Cabinet met there had been published here a memorandum given out in London by the British Foreign Office saying the arrangements being made by Great Britain with American cotton interests for disposition of their cargo were understood to be acceptable to the United States.

Order in Council Not Recognized. Later Secretary Bryan gave out a statement declaring that whatever had been done by representatives of the State Department to assist the cotton interests had been of an unofficial and informal character and was not "to be construed as a recognition of the order in council" issued by Great Britain.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, issued a statement explaining that this was also his understanding and suggesting that there had been some mistake in telegraphic transmission, or erroneous impressions had been given British officials in London by representatives of the American cotton interests there.

British Reply Still Delayed. The United States has never received a reply to its note of March 26, in which the British order in council claiming an embargo on all neutral commerce directly or indirectly with Germany was declared to be a violation of international law. In view of the continued detentions of American cargoes under the order in council, a note was prepared a week before the Lusitania disaster occurred, which was to have been sent to the allies as soon as further data on interference with American shipping could be secured.

In some official quarters there has been a disposition to urge the dispatch of the note to the allies after the Lusitania disaster, because of the conviction it might convey to the German government of the purpose of the United States to obtain an adherence to international law on the part of the allies.

Wilson Insists on Separation. There was brief discussion of the question today among Cabinet officials, as President Wilson had previously resolved that the situation with Germany ought not to be complicated with any new correspondence with Great Britain. He took the position that the questions raised over the sinking of the Lusitania should be settled on their merits, irrespective of other controversies which the United States might have with other belligerents, holding, moreover, that the German government should naturally have every confidence in the intention of the United States to bring about an adherence to international law wherever its rights were violated. It is practically certain, therefore, that the note to Great Britain, which has been prepared for some time, will not be sent until after the German reply is received. When asked concerning the proposed note, Secretary Bryan said:

"We have the subject under consideration. No new representations have been made to Great Britain."

Blockade to Be Protested. That the United States is prepared to confront further the right of Great Britain to enforce virtually a blockade against neutral countries detaining cargoes of non-contraband, such as cotton consigned to neutral ports irrespective of destination was the intimation conveyed by Secretary Bryan in a statement regarding the British Foreign Office memorandum.

The statement of the British Ambassador follows: "The terms of the arrangement quoted in the British statement as telegraphed were arrived at in London between a private representative of the American cotton interests in London and British officials in London. The reference to the British Ambassador in Pittsburgh therefore is an error."

"The arrangement in question formed the subject of conversations between the Ambassador and representatives of the cotton interests in this country. There never was any question of a formal and official understanding between the United States Government and the British Embassy."

Notwithstanding the misunderstanding and conflicting statements with reference to the subject, (Concluded on Page 2, Column 5.)