

BRITAIN FACES CABINET CRISIS O'ER ADMIRALTY

Rupture Between Civil Head and Lords of Admiralty—Success of Allies on West Line Balanced by Russian Reverses in Galicia—Russians Capture Czernowitz.

LONDON, May 18.—Persistent rumors were in circulation in the house of commons that a coalition government was about to be formed.

Unionist leaders held a conference with Premier Asquith and it is stated that the question of a coalition was settled.

According to these reports the allocation of offices has not been finally determined. It is rumored that A. J. Balfour, former premier, will succeed Winston Spencer Churchill as first lord of the admiralty, the latter taking some other office.

LONDON, May 18.—What seems like a cabinet crisis suddenly has been sprung on Great Britain. There has arisen what appears to be a rupture between the civil head of the admiralty, Winston Spencer Churchill and the lords of the admiralty, but particularly Lord Fisher, admiral of the fleet. As a result the possibility of material changes in the cabinet is being discussed. For the moment the situation holds the political field. All kinds of rumors are current, but the ministers are not letting the real facts out of the government offices; they are being held secret in Downing street.

Czernowitz Captured

A far reaching victory in Bukovina, the Austrian crown land on eastern extremity of the Russian front, is claimed in an official announcement from Petrograd. According to this statement the Russians have swept through Bukovina, taking back much of the territory which they held earlier in the war until they were driven out by the Austrians. Their successes are ascribed as of such importance that they more than offset the Austro-German victory in western Galicia in the drive from Cracow. It is reported the Russians have taken Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, having broken down Austrian resistance over a 90-mile front and captured 20,000 prisoners.

The Russian war office concedes a further retreat in Russian Poland between the Pilia and Vistula rivers on part of the long front over which they have been compelled by the Austro-German armies to fall back.

In the Dardanelles

The Turkish general staff at the Dardanelles, reports that he allies on Saturday made several attacks on the Turkish right wing. It is said they were repulsed with the loss of 1,500 men. The British press representative at the Dardanelles telegraphs that the allies have now advanced about five miles up the Gallipoli peninsula.

The success of the offensive of the allies around La Bassee is, in the opinion of the British observers, balanced by the Russian reverses in the eastern arena of the war, a reverse, which it is argued in London, may show a different aspect when the Russian counter stroke in eastern Galicia and Bukovina is fought out. In southern Poland the Russians confess to having been forced to retreat to a new line between the Pilia river and the upper Vistula. Consequently

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KING GEORGE SCRATCHES ENTRIES FOR RACES

LONDON, May 18.—Announcement yesterday that King George was about to discontinue racing is said today to have been erroneous. The king scratched two of his candidates for the derby, Friar and Marcus, and this news was given out yesterday. From it the assumption was made that his majesty was to stop racing and other horse owners began to follow his example. Today it developed that the king has Sammaroo entered in the derby.

NEW CABINET; CHIEF PORTUGAL ASSASSINATED

Joao Chagas, President, Shot and Probably Fatally Wounded by Senator Freitas, Who Is Himself Killed by Soldier—Order Reported Re-established.

LISBON, via Paris, May 18.—Senator Freitas, who shot and dangerously wounded Joao Chagas, president of the new cabinet, was slain at the Entrocamento railway station by a soldier who witnessed the attack on Senator Chagas. By his action the soldier forestalled an assault on Freitas by civilians who were clamoring for his life. The assassin's body still is lying on the station platform awaiting the arrival of members of his family.

It was Freitas who led the attack on the senate against Alfonso Costa's party in the parliamentary conflict last year. It is believed in some quarters that the bullets which struck Chagas were intended for Costa, who arrived in Lisbon early in the day.

New Cabinet Formed

A new Portuguese cabinet was definitely formed today. It is composed as follows:

Minister of Interior and President of the council during the illness of Poao Chagas, Jose Castro; minister of finance, Barros Queiroz; minister of justice, Paulo Falco; minister of foreign affairs, Teixeira Queiroz; minister of colonies, Jorge Ueirela; minister of public works, Manuel Monteiro; minister of marine, Fernandez Costa; minister of public instruction, Magalhaes Lima.

MADRID, May 18.—A dispatch from Lisbon filed late last night, says that order has been re-established there. Senor Chagas, although seriously wounded, has improved somewhat and was able to talk with political associates.

Spanish Cruisers Arrive

The Spanish cruisers Rio de La Plata and Extremadura and the Spanish gunboat Recalde have arrived at Lisbon. The Portuguese government has issued a manifesto explaining that their presence was merely for the protection of Spanish subjects. The Spanish legation is guarded by sixty marines.

The report direct from Lisbon that the condition of Senor Chagas is improved is in conflict with an earlier dispatch from Madrid sent by way of Paris, saying reports had been received in the Spanish capital that Chagas had died of his wounds.

NO AMERICANS SAIL ABOARD CUNARD

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Cunard line steamer Orduna sailed today for Liverpool with 225 passengers, none of them Americans. It was reported that the Orduna had on board a large cargo of supplies for the British government.

Captain Taylor said he was not worrying about submarines.

NO CONSPIRACY IN RIGGS' CASE

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Opening arguments against the dismissal of the temporary injunction obtained by the Riggs National bank against Secretary McAdoo, Comptroller Williams and Treasurer Burke, were considered today by Frank J. Hogan, of counsel for the bank, which charges the first two officers conspired to wreck it. Louis D. Brandeis and Samuel Untermyer, representing the officials will next argue in support of the motion to dismiss, and Former Senator Bailey will then conclude the argument for the bank opposing the motion.

"Where do you find a conspiracy here?" asked Justice McCoy.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR SAYS WAR WITH ITALY NOW SEEMS INEVITABLE

AMSTERDAM, May 18.—A dispatch to the Telegram from Berlin says the impression received by a majority of the persons who heard the speech of Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg the German chancellor at the opening of the reichstag today was that war with Italy was inevitable.

BATTLE FOR SAN RIVER IN PROGRESS NEAR PRZEMYSL

PETROGRAD, May 18.—Efforts of the Germans to force a crossing of the river San, in central Galicia, are being concentrated north of Przemyśl where a battle for the fortifications along the river slopes is now developing. According to latest reports, the Germans have been unable as yet to reach within striking distance of Jaroslau and the other fortresses which constitute one of the strongest Russian defensive lines.

The Austrian official report of May 15 said the Germans had occupied Jaroslau.

Further south along the San in the neighborhood of Lisak and Sanok German activity is reported but the operations there evidently are less important, being more in the nature of cavalry reconnaissances.

Retirement of the Russian forces from positions in the Carpathians resulted in a compact and effective massing of their troops from the San to Bukowina. Russian successes in the latter region, giving them entire control of the rivers Pruth and Dniester are regarded here as offsetting the success of the Austro-German forces in west Galicia.

GERMANY'S REPLY DUE THURSDAY

PARIS, May 18.—Germany's reply to the Lusitania note will be sent Thursday, according to the Matin's Amsterdam correspondent, who says he is informed it will defend its attack on the steamer on the ground that the submarine commander has affirmed in his report that only one torpedo was fired, which convinces him that the second explosion was due to the fact that the ship carried munitions of war. The report is said to state that the torpedo was fired in such a way that the Lusitania would not have sunk if she had not had explosives aboard.

The Matin's correspondent says it is reported in Amsterdam that Germany will throw the responsibility for the disaster on England and on American authorities who permitted passengers to embark on a ship carrying explosives. It is believed in Holland, he asserts, that Germany will decline to modify its methods of submarine warfare.

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THOUSANDS SEE FLEET REVIEWED BY PRESIDENT

Five Miles of Uncle Sam's Warships Steam to Sea Saluting President Aboard Mayflower Off Statue of Liberty—Go to Participate in Manoeuvres Off Newport.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The big fleet of warships which has been at anchor in the Hudson river for ten days steamed out to sea at 11 o'clock today with President Wilson reviewing the five-mile line as it passed the Mayflower off the statue Liberty.

Headed by the superdreadnaught Wyoming, Admiral Fletcher's flagship, sixteen battleships and the train of lesser craft, steamed past the president's yacht at a speed of fourteen knots, each ship with its sailors and marines standing at the rail at attention. As each craft neared the Mayflower, her six pounders fore and aft, let loose white puffs of smoke and over the harbor there roared the thunder of a presidential salute of 21 guns.

Thousands Line Banks

Tens of thousands of persons viewed the great marine procession. Along the water front on both sides of the Hudson the piers were black with spectators, the windows of downtown skyscrapers were full and Battery Park, southernmost tip of Manhattan, was thronged.

Traffic on the Hudson was suspended between the Manhattan and New Jersey shores half an hour before the fleet sailed. Ferryboats, excursion steamers, tugs and other craft lay at dock with many thousands of persons who had come to watch the departure.

The sky was overcast, but through the clouds the sun shone at intervals.

Off for Newport Manoeuvres

Close by the Mayflower lay the Dolphin, the Isis and the Yankton, with government officials, members of the citizens committee, newspapermen and invited guests aboard. Standing at anchor, the little reviewing squadron tossed out streams of pennants and bunting.

As each battleship passed the Mayflower with the crew lining rails and turrets with a fringe of blue, the ship's band played the national anthem.

Leaving New York the fleet made for Newport, the rendezvous from which will be directed maneuvers in the war game along the Atlantic coast. The president and most of his party had arranged to return to Washington aboard the Mayflower, the notable exception to the program being Secretary Tamm who was to go back to the capital by train.

KUEPFERLE TRIED AS GERMAN SPY

LONDON, May 18.—The trial of Anton Kuepferle, who claims to be a naturalized American citizen, residing at one time in Brooklyn, charged with spying, opened in Old Bailey police court today before Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice, and Justices Avey and Lush. The authorities decided at the last moment on a public trial and the court room was crowded.

The charge alleges that the prisoner, with the intention of assisting the enemy of Great Britain, feloniously attempted to communicate information respecting warships and military forces and material calculated to be useful to the enemy. Kuepferle pleaded not guilty. In opening the case the attorney general remarked that the prisoner had claimed to be an American, but the prosecution contended he is a German.

No Intimation of German Reply.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Ambassador Gerard has transmitted no indication from the German foreign office as to when a reply to the American note may be expected. Secretary Bryan said today nothing "of importance" had been received from the ambassador and that the state department was without advice as to when the reply would be sent.

LAST OF EVIDENCE IN BARNES-ROOSEVELT LIBEL SUIT PRESENTED

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 18.—The last of the evidence in William Barnes suit for libel against Theodore Roosevelt was presented in the supreme court late today. Counsel will sum up their respective cases tomorrow.

COMMISSION ORDERS UNITED RAILROADS DIVIDENDS STOPPED

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—A prohibition against payment of dividends and an order that \$1,650,000 be expended in three years for improved service, were contained in the final report on the finances of the United Railroads made today by the California railroad commission.

A deficit of \$4,000,000 instead of a surplus was stated to exist and the exact amount "unaccounted for" of the \$1,096,000 withdrawn by former President Patrick Calhoun, was determined to be \$207,588.

The commission's report also stated the "books of the company were not kept in a manner to indicate" the true condition of affairs at the time Calhoun's operations were made known in May, 1914.

The orders to the company today were mandatory. They were to the effect the company shall expend \$550,000 annually for three years to improve service. Of this sum \$250,000 may be disbursed according to the company's judgment but \$300,000 annually must be spent under the supervision of the commission for betterments.

Because of the financial condition of the corporation it was ordered not to pay dividends, "in the absence of any plan for restitution of the \$1,096,000 withdrawn from the company's treasury by Calhoun.

KITCHENER WANTS 300,000 RECRUITS

LONDON, May 18.—In the house of lords this afternoon, Secretary of War Kitchener said he wanted 300,000 more recruits to form new armies.

He expressed his confidence that in the very near future the country would be in a satisfactory position with regard to the supply of ammunition.

The news from Gallipoli peninsula, in other words the Dardanelles, was thoroughly satisfactory, Earl Kitchener declared.

The secretary for war also said that the British and French governments felt that the allied troops must be adequately protected against poisonous gases by the employment of similar methods. These would remove the enormous and unjustifiable advantage which must otherwise exist.

John H. Patterson and other officers of the company were convicted of conspiracy to violate the anti-trust laws in the district court for the southern district of Ohio, but the convictions were reversed by the federal circuit court of appeals.

"This," says the government in a brief filed with petition, "is the most important case ever brought under the anti-trust laws. The indictment charged that by the use of practically all known means of unfair com-

HOSPITALS SOON TO REPLACE JAILS STATES DARROW

Humanity Will Soon Try to Doctor Criminals Instead of Abusing and Misjudging Them, Asserts Labor Attorney—No Final Remedy for Unrest Except the Grave.

WASHINGTON, May 18.— Clarence S. Darrow told the industrial relations commission today he believed the day not far distant when jails and prisons would be abolished and hospitals would take their places.

"I don't mean that some people won't be confined," he said, "but they will be treated for their social ills and not punished. Punishment is barbarism and the people generally are beginning to realize it. Some day we will try to wipe out the causes of crime and doctor criminals instead of abusing and misjudging them."

"I believe Rockefeller and Standard Oil have a most evil social influence but Mr. Rockefeller thinks he is as innocent as any one, and justifies himself unto himself. Everybody thinks himself innocent."

Resistance of military and other constituted authority, if that authority was abusive, Darrow urged was justifiable, arguing that liberty always had been maintained by bloodshed. As one of the first steps toward an ideal social community, he urged public ownership of lands, mines, forests and railroads.

"There is no final remedy for unrest, except the grave," declared Darrow.

Boycott Natural Weapon.

Discussing the boycott, Darrow declared it a natural weapon men had used from the beginning.

"It comes from the philosophy of life," he said. "You and I boycott some one every day. You can't help boycotting and it is idle to try to prevent it. But the boycott often works great injustice."

"Do you regard public opinion as of any value to organized labor?" asked Commissioner Weinstock.

"It is the greatest force there is, but it is necessary to win public respect. All that is necessary is to capture the public's imagination."

But for standing behind the right as against the wrong, Darrow declared the "American people are the poorest excuses in the world."

Have No Nationality

"We have no nationality," he continued, "you can't tell what an American will do. One day Roosevelt is the idol of the American people. The next day people are trying to see who can throw the most stones at him. Admiral Dewey captured the admiration of the American people because he battered it to pieces a few old tubs in Manila Bay. The public went wild; it got up a donation for him, and gave him a house and lot. He decided it to his wife, and the people all went back on him in a minute."

Discussing the ability of the poor to defend themselves in the courts, Commissioner Weinstock asked Darrow how much he was paid for defending the McNamaras. Darrow replied that money was raised from the defense and that he was paid \$48,000 for six months' work "and then spent a year and a half and all the money defending myself."

ITALY STILL IN FERMENT OVER WAR PROSPECTS

Alarmist Rumors Circulated—Parliament to Be Asked Thursday to Confer Plenary Powers on Government—Tribuna Declares "the Die is Cast, Triple Alliance Denounced."

ROME, May 18.—The automobiles of every member of the cabinet with the exception of Premier Salandra were commandeered today by the army authorities.

ROME, May 18.—The Italian parliament will be asked Thursday to vote only on a bill containing a single clause conferring plenary powers on the government, according to the Giornale d'Italia. Final action regarding war is not expected until after that time, until Austria makes the first move, which is considered unlikely in view of the pacific speech made in the Hungarian diet.

Alarmist rumors of all kinds are being circulated in Rome and the situation is so tense there are many who believe them all. One report today was that Prince von Buelow, the German ambassador, already had left the city secretly. I was unfounded although a special train was kept in readiness to carry him to St. Gothard if a break comes, as he is understood to have expressed a wish to return to Berlin by way of Switzerland. Another special stands with steam up ready to speed for the Austrian frontier by way of Verona and Brenner with Baron von Macchio, the Austrian ambassador and his staff.

Giolitti Returns Home

Foreign Minister Sonnino conferred at length this afternoon with the British ambassador and the Rumanian minister.

Former Premier Giolitti, whose dramatic appearance in Rome precipitated a ministerial crisis because of his avowals for peace, started today for his home in the village of Cavour, accompanied only by his son-in-law, Deputy Chiaravillo. Before leaving he expressed to friends the hope that he soon would be able to explain how greatly he has been misunderstood and how ardently he desires the successful maintenance of the honor of the fatherland to which the remainder of his life's efforts will be devoted.

The cabinet council today was one of the longest on record. At its close a brief communication was issued stating that the ministers discussed the statement to be made before parliament.

King Victor Emmanuel spent the entire day in granting audiences to government officials and in the consideration of military and political questions.

Feverish Activity Prevails

The general staff continued with feverish activity its preparations for eventualities.

There were further demonstrations of rejoicing throughout Italy at the solution of the ministerial crisis. In Rome a great crowd climbed the Capitoline Hill to listen to a fiery address of Gabrieli d'Annunzio, who was carried on the shoulders of the people. He declared war was sacred, purifying and exalting. The enthusiasm was increased by an address by Prince Colonna, mayor of Rome, in which he emphasized the necessity for Italy to participate in the war.

In an article summarizing the situation the Tribune says "the die is cast, the Rubicon is crossed and the triple alliance has been denounced."

VILLA'S BROTHER SLAIN IN CHIHUAHUA BRAWL

EL PASO, Tex., May 18.—Antonio Villa, a brother of General Francisco Villa, died late yesterday from wounds received in a brawl at Chihuahua City, according to advices received today at Juarez. Several others were killed and wounded.

The fight arose, it was ascertained officially, when Villa, an officer in his brother's army, attempted to gain some intoxicated soldiers at the betting ring in the Chihuahua state capital.