

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON AUSTRIA, GERMANY ON ITALY; AUSTRIA MAKES AIR AND SEA RAID

FINAL STEP TO JOIN ALLIES IN CONTEST TAKEN

General Mobilization of Italian Army and Navy Completed and State of War Proclaimed in Northern Provinces—Germany Comes to Austria's Aid Against Italy.

LONDON, May 24.—A dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph company says a telegram from Basel states that the Wolff agency announces Germany has declared war against Italy and recalled Prince von Buelow, her ambassador at Rome.

LONDON, May 24.—After being virtually in a state of war for several days with her former partners in the triple alliance, Italy, beginning today ratifies this condition by a declaration of hostilities directed at Austria-Hungary with all the usual formalities. Germany is reported to have indicated her support of Austria-Hungary by a formal declaration of war against Italy.

Martial Law Declared On the Austrian side of the line martial law has been declared in the Trentino; the age limit for military service has been raised to 50 years and stringent measures have been taken to control the Italian population of the dual monarchy.

Demonstrations enthusiastically approving the war are reported from all parts of Italy, while on other hand Vienna has offered the warmest support of the people to the government in the operations against the new enemy.

The latest official announcement given out at Petrograd is the most optimistic issued for a fortnight past. It not only indicates a pause in the Austro-German advance along the river San, but claims that the Russians have adopted counter offensive operations with some measure of success.

Germany Aids Austria Although not confirmed from any official source, reports are published here that Germany faced with Italy as a new foe in the south, will have to shorten her western line and that consequently she is preparing to withdraw her men from the advanced line in Flanders. The reported evacuation of Bruges is said to be a part of this movement.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 23, via Paris, May 24, 5:35 a. m.—A day of suspense which brought with it the long expected actual declaration of war against Austria-Hungary found all Italy eager for the conflict. Thousands of volunteers proffered their services to the nation.

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STEEL SOARS AT ITALY'S WAR NOTE

NEW YORK, May 24.—Italy's foray entrance into the European conflict was made by another immediate rise in war shares at the opening of today's market. Crucible steel, last week's sensational feature, opened with an exchange of five thousand shares at 34 to 34 1/4, a new high price and a gain of 2 3/4 over last Saturday. Bethlehem Steel, Westinghouse and other issues coming within the scope of war contracts, rose 1 to 3 points. U. S. Steel was in good demand, advancing a point, and metal shares gained material fractions or more. Investment railways joined the rise in more moderate degree, but reflected confident absorption.

AMERICA'S TASK TO SHOW WORLD PATH OF PEACE

Western Nations Not Trying to Make Use of One Another, But to Be of Use, Says President to Pan-American Financial Conference—Speaks of "Handsome Rivalry."

WASHINGTON, May 24.—President Wilson, speaking at the opening of the Pan-American financial conference here today, expressed the hope that the Americans might show the world the path to peace. The president was loudly applauded by the delegates as he entered the hall of the Americas in the Pan-American Union building, where the meetings are being held. On the platform were members of the cabinet, while the audience included many high government officials in addition to the representatives of South and Central American countries.

"Handsome Rivalry"

The president declared the people were not trying to make use of one another, but were trying to be of use to one another. He spoke of the "handsome rivalry" which he said was good for nations. The lack of the physical means of communication between the Americas, he said, stood somewhat in the way of the development of commerce and friendship. In advocating more ships in Pan-American trade and opening of new routes, the president said that if private capital cannot soon establish such means of communication, we must undertake to do so.

At the conclusion of the president's address he was applauded again. He remained while representatives of the nations responded to welcome.

The conference, an outgrowth of new problems that have arisen to confront the western hemisphere as a consequence of the war in Europe, will continue all week. Delegates from eighteen South and Central American countries will present to representatives of the Washington government and of the principal banking, commercial and industrial enterprises of the United States their needs and their plans to make a closer union of interests and commerce.

President's Speech

President Wilson spoke as follows: "There can be no sort of union of interest if there is a purpose of exploitation on the part of any person or group with a conference of this sort. We are not, therefore, trying to make use of each other, but we are trying to be of use to one another.

"It is very surprising to me, it is even a source of mortification, that a conference like this should have been so long delayed, that it should never have occurred; it should not have required a crisis of the world to show Americans how truly they were neighbors to one another. If there is any one happy circumstance, gentlemen, arising out of the present distressing circumstances, it is that it has revealed to us to one another; it has shown us what it means to be neighbors. I cannot help harboring the hope, the very high hope, that by this comment of minds with one another, as well as commerce in goods, we may show the world in part the path of peace.

"This would be a very great thing if the Americas would do so."

2000 MEN OF ALLIES ILL ON TURK SOIL

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 23, via London, May 24.—The number of British and French troops landed along the Dardanelles has been increased to 90,000 by additional debarkations. Of the troops on shore about 4000 are said to be incapacitated by illness. The original landing force was estimated at 60,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 24.—Official announcement was made here today that an attack by the French and British forces yesterday on the Turkish positions near Seddul Bahr, on the southern end of Gallipoli peninsula, had been repulsed. It is stated the allies left 2000 dead on the field.

THE COMMANDERS WHO WILL LEAD ITALY'S FIGHTING MEN ON LAND AND SEA



Above, a group of officers of the general staff of the Italian army at mobilization center. Below in center, King Victor Emmanuel; at left, Duke d'Aosta, cousin of the king, and one of the ranking generals; at right, Duke of Abruzzi, in command of the fleet.

AUSTRIANS GREET WAR WITH ITALY WITH PATRIOTISM

AMSTERDAM, via London, May 24.—Patriotic manifestations reached a climax in Vienna last night, according to a telegram received here from the Austrian capital. After Italy's declaration of war and the manifesto of Emperor Francis Joseph, calling upon the army, navy and all his people for patriotic devotion, had been published in special editions about 9 o'clock. Crowds gathered spontaneously in all parts of the city.

Thousands of residents paraded the streets, singing patriotic songs and cheering the emperor, the monarchy, the allied army and navy. Before the war ministry patriotic speeches were delivered. Officers and soldiers were greeted with tremendous applause. Indignation against Italy found expression in cries of "Down with traitors! Down with Italy!" No attacks upon Italians were made, however.

The town council of Trieste has been dissolved by the emperor, as that city is subject only to the imperial government. The governor of Trieste in turn has dissolved the town council of Gorizia.

The Prague newspaper Narodni Politika, discussing editorially the entrance of Italy into the war, says: "The monarchy has no fear of the war which it will undergo victoriously and gloriously with all the more certitude because of the loyal assistance of Germany."

RUSSIANS BRING RELIEF TO ARMENIA

TIFLIS, May 23, via Petrograd, May 24, 10:30 a. m., and London, May 24, 12:10 p. m.—A detachment of Russian soldiers has occupied the town of Van, in Asiatic Turkey, thus bringing relief to the Armenians who were being besieged there by the Turks. Upon the advent of the Russians the Turks retreated in the direction of Bitlis.

Van, in Turkish Armenia, and Urmiah, in Persia, have been the scenes of persecution of and attacks upon Armenians by Turks and Kurds for several months. The situation became so serious that the powers of Europe protested to Turkey, saying that Turkish officials would be held personally responsible.

SLAV AND TURK WARSHIPS SINK LIFE LOSS GREAT

BERLIN, May 24, via wireless to Sayville.—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following: "According to a Bucharest dispatch the Russian armored man-of-war Winteleimon has been sunk with 1400 men in the Black sea.

The foregoing evidently refers to the Russian battleship Panteleimon. This warship is put down in naval reference books as having a complement of about 740 men. In times of war, however, this number might be increased considerably.

The Panteleimon was built in 1897. Her displacement was 12,582 tons. She carried four twelve-inch guns, sixteen six-inch, four three-inch, six three-pounders and five torpedo tubes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 24.—An official statement tonight by the Turkish general staff said: "The 25-year-old gunboat Petenk-I-Deria was sunk this afternoon by a hostile submarine. Two members of the crew were killed, but all the others escaped without injury."

The Petenk-I-Deria was built at Kiel in 1890. Her displacement was 886 tons. She was used as a sea-going depot ship for the torpedo-boat flotilla.

ITALIANS IN AMERICA ASKED TO VOLUNTEER

NEW YORK, May 24.—A call to all Italian citizens and American citizens of Italian birth to enroll here for service in the Italian army was published in the newspapers of that language here today. It was signed by G. Para Formi, the Italian consul general, and was addressed to all men between the ages of 19 and 29, inclusive.

The military law of Italy holds that all men of Italian birth in this country are subject to call for service in the army regardless of whether they have taken out citizenship papers in the United States.

Penalty for refusal to obey the call is imprisonment in the event of a later return to Italy.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Italian embassy officials today declared the Italian government could not and would not call on naturalized Americans to return to their native land and take up arms.

AUSTRIA FORCES TRENTO RESERVES TO ENTER WAR

VENICE, via London, May 24, 7:44 a. m.—The Italian population of the Trentino, according to dispatches from Verona, is fleeing into the country from towns and villages. They are compelled to walk along the railway tracks because all highways have been barricaded with planks, tree trunks and piles of stones.

Gendarmes are reported to be using force to compel compliance with the proclamations calling to the colors all classes of reservists between the ages of 17 and 50. Troops visit houses chiefly at night, it is said, carrying off by force all the men within the prescribed ages. The Austrian authorities are reported to be making an effort to direct public wrath against Italy by posting manifestos affirming that the levy has been made necessary only by the treachery of Italy.

The order from the Italian government calling for a general mobilization was greeted with intense enthusiasm in Venice. It was greeted with a great popular demonstration, crowds marching through the streets for many hours.

ALL GERMANY ONE BIG TRUCK GARDEN

BERLIN, May 10.—Germany is one immense truck garden and farm this spring. Not in the entire history of the empire has there been such a wholesale reversion to agriculture.

In unprecedented numbers Germans have turned out, in the cities as well as the country, and have plowed and planted every available acre, almost every square yard of land, in anticipation of a crop that shall put an end to the rumors that Germany can be starved out.

Women and boys ranging from 16 to 26, and old men are industriously plowing, planting or sowing. In places of the horses that have been requisitioned for military purposes, one sees quantities of oxen and even mule cows attached to plows, harrows and wagons.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS; SUCCEEDED BY TISZA

PARIS, May 24.—A Havas dispatch from Rome says the Corriere Della Sera announces the resignation of Baron Burian, the Austrian foreign minister, and says that he will be succeeded by Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier.

HOT BOULDERS THROWN MILES BY MT. LASSEN

Another Eruption Now in Progress—Millions of Feet of Timber Destroyed—Ashes Carried 200 Miles—Fires Started by Red Hot Rocks Extinguished by Heavy Rains.

REDDING, Cal., May 24.—Another eruption of Lassen Peak began today at 11 o'clock.

All fences in the Lassen National forest are reported to have been destroyed.

Logs swept down the side of Lassen Peak have been piled in a dam ten feet high which has caused Manzanita creek to change its course.

Forest Ranger Seaborn reported that the latest eruption was not violent. Clouds of smoke puffed out of the crater but no fire was visible. There has been no ejection of stones or other substances reported.

The hot stones and boulders from previous eruptions still are sizzling hot, Seaborn said.

Ten Foot Boulders

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Forest Supervisor W. J. Rushing in his official report to the forest service office here today confirmed the reports that hot stones and boulders had been thrown from the crater "a distance of two and a half miles, igniting driftwood two miles away. The flow down the north face had terrific force, carrying rocks ten feet in diameter."

Timber Destroyed

REDDING, Cal., May 24.—Several million feet of standing timber have been destroyed by the volcanic discharges of Lassen Peak, according to the reports of Forest Ranger Fred Seaborn.

Seaborn and other reported that trees had been felled, limbs stripped from trunks and the bark peeled from thousands of trees. Fires which started in many places were extinguished by torrential rains that followed the eruptions.

Ashes 200 Miles Away

OAKLAND, Cal., May 24.—Two Western Pacific Overland trains arriving here last night were covered with ashes and film of mud thrown out by Lassen Peak during one of its violent eruptions.

Members of the crew reported they first noticed the baptism of ashes near Winnemucca, Nev., 200 miles east of Lassen. When only 100 miles from the mountain they said the trains were enveloped in an ash cloud so dense they were forced to decrease the speed because the headlights could not penetrate it.

WAR PARADES THROUGHOUT ITALY

ROME, May 24.—Enthusiastic demonstrations in favor of the war continue throughout Italy. In Florence, Venice, Genoa, Milan and the other large centers great crowds throng the streets cheering for the king and the army.

Most of the members of the chamber of deputies have volunteered for service in the army or navy. The son of Lieutenant General Cadorna, chief of staff, is lieutenant in the same cavalry regiment which his grandfather commanded in the war of 1866 against Austria. General Cadorna's daughter, a nun in a convent at Florence, has applied for admission to the Red Cross.

Owing to the large number of men now under arms there is shortage of workmen. Most employers have promised the workmen that their places will be restored on their return from military service and that in the meantime provision will be made for their families.

In some cases women are doing work performed by men. In several cities women are employed on street cars.

AUSTRIA STRIKES BLOW AT ITALY WITH WARSHIPS

Attack on Towns of Adriatic Made by Austrian Fleet, Which is Forced to Retire After Short Cannonade, as Italians Were Prepared—Airships Raid Coast Towns and Shipping.

ROME, May 24.—Official announcement was made here today that Austrian aeroplanes have attacked the government arsenal at Venice. The aeroplanes were driven off.

Porto Corsini, Ancona, Barletta and Gesi also were attacked. It is apparent that Austrian aeroplanes have virtually swept the entire eastern coast of Italy. From Venice, at the head of the Adriatic, they have made their way as far south as Barletta, a distance of 350 miles, conducting acts of hostility during their progress.

PARIS, May 24, 2:30 p. m.—An attack by Austrian warships on the eastern coast of Italy, along the Adriatic, is announced in an official communication from the Italian war office, transmitted to Paris by the correspondent of the Havas agency. It is said the Austrian warships were forced to withdraw after a short cannonade.

The statement follows: "It was foreseen that on the declaration of war offensive actions would occur against our Adriatic coast, with the purpose of seeking moral effect rather than attaining a military purpose. But we were able to prepare for these and render their duration short.

Airships Strike at Arsenal

"Small naval units of the enemy, especially destroyers and torpedo boats, fired their guns upon our Adriatic coast May 24, between 4 and 6 o'clock in the morning. At the same time aeroplanes attempted to attack the arsenal at Venice.

"The enemy's ships, after a short cannonade, were forced by our torpedo boats to withdraw. The enemy's aeroplanes were fired upon by our anti-aircraft artillery and attacked by our aeroplanes and by a dirigible flying over the Adriatic.

"The aeroplanes attacked Porto Corsini, which replied immediately and obliged the enemy to quickly retire. At Ancona, where the attack was directed especially against the railway line, in the intention of interrupting communication, slight damage was inflicted, which can be repaired easily.

Are Put to Flight

"At Barletta an attack was made by a scout steamer and destroyers, which were put to flight by one of our ships, which was escorted by torpedo boats. Finally at Gesi the enemy's aeroplanes attempted to throw bombs upon the hangar, but without reaching the mark.

"All other news of operations last night have no foundation."

ITALIAN COURT GOES TO FLORENCE

FLORENCE, May 24, via Paris.—A report is current here that the Italian court is to be moved from Rome and installed in the Pitti palace, in Florence. From here the king will make frequent trips to the front and the queen will direct operations of the Italian Red Cross society, of which she is president.

Three royal villas in the neighborhood of Florence are to be used as hospitals.

All the most valuable works of art from the cities of northern Italy already have been brought down to Florence in anticipation of possible bombardments by the Austrians.