

UNITED STATES STEAMER NEBRASKAN TORPEDOED OFF COAST OF IRELAND

NO LIVES LOST;
ACT VIOLATION
BERLIN PROMISE

Vessel Limped Way to Liverpool—Crew Leaves But Returns to Ship—Official Washington Silent on Latest Piracy—No Passengers or Cargo Carried.

LONDON, May 26, 7:03 p. m.—A message to the Star from Liverpool says that the name and nationality of the Nebraska were painted in large letters on her sides. She was in water ballast.

LONDON, May 26.—The American steamer Nebraska, Captain Green from Liverpool, May 24, for Delaware Breakwater, was torpedoed yesterday by a submarine at a point forty miles west southwest of Fastnet off the south coast of Ireland.

The sea was calm at the time and the crew at once took to the boats and stood by the steamer.

It was soon ascertained that the Nebraska was not seriously damaged. She had been struck forward and her fore holds were full of water. The crew returned and got the vessel under way. No lives were lost among the crew. The Nebraska did not carry any passengers.

The foregoing information was received today by the British admiralty in London and it was at once communicated to the American embassy.

Immediately after she was struck the Nebraska began calling for help by wireless. Her head received the wireless communication at 9 a. m. yesterday from Crookhaven.

LONDON, May 26.—A message to Lloyds from Kinsale, Ireland, says that the Nebraska passed that point at 11 o'clock this morning apparently bound for Queenstown.

The Nebraska was down at the bows. She proceeded under her own steam and flying the signal: "I am not under control."

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Consul General Skinner at London cabled today:

"The British admiralty reports the American steamer Nebraska torpedoed."

He gave the same location as mentioned in the London dispatches and added that he had received no direct report.

The damage to the Nebraska recalled at once in official quarters the German government's assurances presented by Count Bernstorff to Secretary Bryan on May 11 that submarine commanders had been specifically instructed not to harm neutral vessels not engaged in hostile acts and that Germany would pay for any damage to such ships in the war zone.

"The Imperial German government," said the communication, "has

(Continued on Page Two)

KING EMMANUEL
TO GO TO FRONT
TO LEAD FORCES

GENEVA, May 26, 10:25 a. m., via Paris.—Italian troops which have invaded Austria along a line near the border running north of the gulf of Trieste, continue to advance toward the Isonzo river at three points, forcing the Austrians to retire. Apparently the Austrians thus far have made no determined resistance.

The Italians captured 200 prisoners yesterday. Casualties on both sides have been slight.

King Victor Emmanuel is expected to go to the front this week. He probably will proceed to the headquarters of Lieutenant General Count Cadorna, Italian chief of staff.

The Italian ambassador to Germany is expected to reach Chiasso, Switzerland, tonight.

TORPEDOING ACT
OF WAR, GERMAN
SITUATION TENSE

Congressmen Riled by News, But Urge Calmness—Is Kaiser Trying to Provoke War?—Special Session of Congress May Be Called—May Be Answer to Wilson's Note.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Members of the congressional party who returned yesterday from their trip to Hawaii, expressed indignation when they learned today of the reported torpedoing of the American steamer Nebraska.

"If any foreign nation has torpedoed an American vessel, knowing it to be such, it amounts to a declaration of war," said Ollie M. James, senator from Kentucky, "an act of war on their part. However, in this case, we should withhold judgment until all the facts are definitely known."

"The torpedoing of the Nebraska may mean calling an extra session of congress," said United States Senator Lee S. Verman, of North Carolina. "It undoubtedly gives a new complexion to the German situation."

Representative James S. Davenport of Oklahoma said: "The torpedoing of the Nebraska may result in serious complications. At first hand it looks as though the German government was trying to provoke war."

"The torpedoing of the Nebraska is a daring challenge to the United States," said Representative Carter Glass of Virginia. "If it is the act of a German submarine that has been in touch with and under orders from Berlin. If it is meant to be practically an answer to President Wilson that liver warfare will be continued, Washington faces an extremely grave situation."

Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, said:

"Germany has laid herself liable to the worst that can happen if a German submarine torpedoed the Nebraska. Only the bitterest action can follow from the United States if the situation is as reported."

"I cannot believe that Germans would commit this act with malice aforethought. If they did, it exposes Germany to the worst that the United States can do."

RAISULI STIRS
MOROCCO TRIBES
AGAINST FRENCH

PARIS, May 26, 4:15 p. m.—Official information from Morocco indicates that Raisuli, the Moorish brigand and pretender to Morocco's throne, is conducting an agitation among the natives in the district of Charb, in the northern part of the country. It is stated that Raisuli's actions have been inspired by German agents.

General Lyautey, resident French governor of Morocco, dispatched a detachment of troops against the malcontents. The troops were attacked on May 14 near Boudouma, eight miles south of Quezanno by a strong force of mountaineers coming from the Spanish zone. The mountaineers were defeated with heavy losses.

Raisuli many times has been reported dead. He is the bandit who seized an American citizen named Perdicardis and held him for ransom until President Roosevelt's message, "Perdicardis alive or Raisuli dead."

CAROLINA BRINGS REFUGEES
WASHINGTON, May 26.—The battleship South Carolina wireless to the navy department today that she had 250 persons from the Ryndam on board and expects to land them in New York today.

ITALIANS INTRENCHED ALONG AUSTRIAN FRONT



First picture from Italy, showing Italian infantry in trenches near the Austrian frontier, where they have been digging trenches and getting into fighting shape.

ITALIANS TAKE
OFFENSIVE UPON
AUSTRIAN FRONT

Seize Towns and Force Way Through Trentino Defiles—Strive to Gain Line Along River Isonzo—Montalcove Shelled by Airman—Steady Gains in Advance.

ROME, May 26.—Offensive operations resulting in the occupation of Austrian territory all along the frontier from Lombardy to the Adriatic are claimed in an official statement issued last night by the war office. Italian troops have seized various towns in the Trentino and forced their way through mountain defiles. On the lower Isonzo attacks were continued to gain the line of the river. The Austrians are reported to have retired destroying bridges behind them. Italian aviators bombarded Montalcove, near the Gulf of Trieste. The communication follows:

Italians on Offensive
"Everywhere on the 24th our troops took the offensive, occupying Forcella, Montezzo, Tonale and Ponte Caffaro in Val Giudicaria, the territory north of Frazzetta and Monte Baldo."

"They also occupied Monterosso and Monte Foppa on the slopes north of Leasini; Monte Passaia and Monte Saffellian at the extremity of the Agno and Leogang valleys and the defiles of Valbrenta. We took a number of prisoners."

"In Cadore we occupied all the frontier defiles."

"The enemy's medium calibre artillery opened fire on the bay of Mistrina but without result."

"On the Carnia frontier on the night of the 24th we took by bayonet attack the defile of Val d'Inferno and the extremity of Val Dagno."

Seize Conquered Heights

"On the Friuli frontier on the 25th in the middle of the Isonzo region we successfully continued our offensive operations near Catorretto. We have disposed troops on the conquered heights between the Judrio and the Isonzo. Medium calibre artillery of the Austrians at Santa Maria and Santa Lucia to the southwest of Tolmino opened fire on the heights between the Judrio and Isonzo, but without result."

"On the lower Isonzo we also continued our offensive to attain the line of the river. Everywhere the enemy retired, destroying bridges and cutting communications."

"Our aviators bombarded the electric power house and railroad station at Montalcove."

FRANK INNOCENT
UPON BASIS OF
JEWISH CUSTOMS

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 26.—The religious beliefs and teachings of the Jewish people proves the innocence of Leo Frank, according to contentions of the Rev. Alfred K. Glover, pastor of St. James Episcopal church of this city, in a letter of protest he has sent to the governor of Georgia. Glover alleges in his letter that never in the history of the Jewish race has a murder by a Jew been recorded as having been committed in the manner alleged against Frank.

"Neither man nor beast has ever been known to have been strangled by a Jew," says the letter. "The Jewish law and custom that compels under pain of sin the drawing of the life blood of all animals to be slaughtered has also unconsciously applied from the time of Moses to the present to the criminal act of Jewish murders, as a kind of second nature to them."

Dr. Glover bases his claims as a recognized Christian authority upon the laws and customs of the Jews, to which he has devoted thirty years study.

DUTCH LINER OFF
NANTUCKET AND
FREIGHTER CRASH

Million Dollar Cargo Lost—All Passengers Saved—U. S. Battleships to Rescue—Both Vessels Damaged in Early Morning Collision—Wireless Saves Lives.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Dutch liner Ryndam, which sailed from this port yesterday for Rotterdam with seventy-seven passengers and a million dollar cargo, was badly damaged in a collision fifteen miles southwest of the Nantucket shoals lightship at 4 o'clock this morning. The liner collided with the tramp freighter Joseph J. Cuneo, which sailed from Boston last night for Baracoa, Cuba.

Both vessels were damaged seriously. The Ryndam, wireless reports indicate, was struck aft with such force that hold No. 5 filled almost immediately, water flowed freely into the engine room and began to creep up in hold No. 6.

The Cuneo's bows were smashed in badly.

S. O. S. Signals Flashed

"S. O. S." signals were flashed from the Ryndam and her passengers were transferred hastily to the Cuneo. One hundred and sixty of the Ryndam's crew of 200 likewise were put aboard the freighter, leaving only forty men aboard the liner to navigate it.

United States battleships in the vicinity answered the wireless calls. At 7 o'clock, three hours after the collision, the battleship South Carolina was standing alongside the Cuneo. The Ryndam's passengers and those of her crew who had been transferred to the Cuneo were taken off by the South Carolina. The battleship was directed by wireless from the New

(Continued on page two.)

T. R. OR JOHNSON
B. MOOSE ENTRY
FOR 1916 RACE

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 26.—Victor Murdock, progressive leader and former party chief in congress, intimated in an interview published here today that either Colonel Roosevelt or Governor Hiram Johnson of California would be progressive nominee for president in 1916.

"Of course, we will have a convention and a ticket," Mr. Murdock was quoted. "We are to stick. I have knowledge that Colonel Roosevelt will stick and Governor Johnson also. As to which will be nominated, that is not for me to say. I must stand mute on such questions."

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 26.—When shown the interview given out by Victor Murdock in Los Angeles, stating he believed Theodore Roosevelt or Hiram Johnson would be the progressive candidate for president in 1916, Governor Johnson refused today to make any comment. He would not discuss the subject.

INDICTED FOR LOAN
OF PRIVATE CAR

CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—Fredrick D. Underwood, president of the Erie Railroad company, the Erie Railroad and the Delaware & Hudson railroads, was indicted today by a special federal grand jury. Violation of the interstate commerce laws is charged.

The indictment charges that in July, 1912, W. B. Miller, former president of the Diamond Rubber company, Akron, and seven friends were allowed the use of a private car for a trip from Akron to Beverly, Mass., upon payment of eight fares. Under the interstate commerce law a private car can be allotted only upon payment of twenty-five full fares.

FORCE ENGLISH
INTO RANKS NEW
CABINET PLANS

LONDON, May 26, 12:15 p. m.—An important meeting of unionist members of both houses of parliament was held today at the Carlton club in connection with the political crisis and the formation of the coalition ministry. The purpose of the meeting was to acquaint the rank and file of the party with the details of the negotiations, which resulted in the new cabinet and to invite their support in future action.

Baron Willoughby de Broke said in addressing the meeting that he hoped one of the first acts of the coalition government would be to provide for some form of compulsory military service. Baron Lovat also spoke in favor of this view.

There was read at the gathering what is described as a remarkable letter from Premier Asquith to Bonar Law, requesting full co-operation of the unionist leaders.

ITALIANS MISLED
SAYS BUELOW

AMSTERDAM, May 26, via London, 3 p. m.—Prince von Buelow, who was German ambassador to Italy until the outbreak of the Austro-Italian war, when interviewed by a representative of the Berlin Tageblatt on his way from Rome to Berlin, spoke kindly of the Italian people. He considered they had been misled regarding their country's entrance into the war. The prince displayed considerable feeling against the Italian government, but said the acts of the government and of the people should not be confused.

"The time may come," he added, "when moderation may facilitate a rapprochement."

NIGHT ATTACKS
ALONG WESTERN
FRONT REPELLED

Berlin Claims Extensive French Advance at Lorette Falls—Mackenzie Continues Drive in Galicia—British Capture Trench—Colored Forces to Front.

BERLIN, May 26.—The German general army headquarters staff today gave out the following statement: "In the western theatre: A night advance by the enemy against our newly acquired position west of the forest of Belleward easily was repulsed. The number of machine guns taken from the English was increased to ten."

"Northeast of Givenchy colored British troops succeeded last night in capturing a projecting part of our outmost trenches."

"Farther south between Llevin and the Lorette hills an extensive French attack, commenced in the afternoon, failed completely."

"In the region to the north and to the south of the high road between Souchez and Bethune the enemy had first succeeded in penetrating our trenches but our counter attacks again put us in full possession of our positions. One hundred Frenchmen remained in our hands."

"In the region south of Souchez several repeated strong attacks directed by white and colored French troops against our lines completely broke down before our entanglements. Our opponents suffered heavy losses everywhere. During the battle in the Lorette hills a Silesian infantry regiment especially distinguished itself."

"An advance of the enemy in the eastern part of the forest of Le Pre-tre was easily repulsed. A hostile

(Continued on Page 2.)