NEW BRITISH DECREES MAY INJURE U. S. TRADE IN FACE OF PROTESTS

Greatly Increased Shipping to Neutral Countries May Subject Cargoes to Seizure Under Contemplated Order in Council.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

In the face of an impending vigorous protest against its interference with American commerce, the British Foreign Office was reported today to be contemplating even more drastic action. London advices indicated that, following Italy's entrance into the war, which will release a number of British warships, a more careful watch is to be kept on merchant vessels.

Because the reports of the Department of Commerce show very large increases in American trade with Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, it is understood that all vessels bound to and from these countries will in the future be diverted into British ports and compelled to prove that their cargoes are not in reality consigned to Germany or by Germans to the United States.

TROUBLE MAY RESULT.

If this is persisted in it is certain to cause trouble. American beef packers are here in Washington demanding relief and charging the British Government with unfair and improper tactics. On file with the State Department are the claims of the great cotton shippers of the South, who take the same position. It is certain that President Wilson plans action as soon as Germany replies to his protest against submarine warfare. It is even within the bounds of possibility British methods may force his hand and compel him to act prematurely.

The Administration already has compelled the British Government to withdraw its assertion that the United States was satisfied with procedure under the Admiralty detention orders.

The State Department's prompt repudiation of this claim drove the British Embassy here to issue a formal statement saying its home Government "was mistaken," that all negotiations designed to secure the release of American cargoes were unofficial and in no way bound the United States.

TO REOPEN NEGOTIATIONS.

Today the Embassy was endeavoring to find a way to reopen negotiations between its own commercial adviser and the American trade representatives. It was said this probably would be accomplished soon.

Following various conferences between the representatives of the Chicago beef packers at which British detention methods were thoroughly canvassed, arrangements were made for a meeting with State Department legal officials. It was reported that Alfred Urion, their attorney, who has been in England since last January vainly trying to secure the release of cargoes valued at $25,000,000, had received the British Government's "last word," and that his principals, considering it nearly confiscatory, proposed to ask that the State Department attempt to force a modification.

BRITISH REPULSE ATTACKS ON LINES EAST OF YPRES

Germans Take Offensive Along Entire Western Line.

PARIS, May 25.

The Germans are attacking fiercely along the road east of Ypres. They have concentrated a large body of troops near Langemarck and have launched violent drives against the British positions. The battle has continued for more than 24 hours, with the result still in doubt.

An official statement from the War Office this afternoon said that the English thus far have repulsed all the German attacks in the last 12 hours. In addition, they have regained part of the trenches they lost when the enemy hurled strong forces against their lines yesterday.

Thirty-five miles to the south French and Germans are locked in an equally desperate struggle. It was admitted today that the Germans are on the offensive in this region also, but the War Office announced that French artillery has worked havoc in the German lines. The enemy's losses in the fighting around Ablain have been particularly heavy.

BERLIN DENIES AFFRONT IN SENDING FRYE TO COURT

WASHINGTON, May 25.

The Administration has received information from Ambassador Gerard that a reply soon may be expected to the last note of the United States in the Frye case, the sinking of which is related indirectly to the entire question of the German submarine policy. The Frye, however, was sunk by the German commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and reparation has been asked by this Government without reference to prize-court proceedings.

The Ambassador wired:

"Foreign Office states that it did not intend to leave unanswered the note in the William P. Frye case, or to reply by sending the ship to prize court. A formal reply will shortly be sent. While under the German laws the action of the prize court in issuing the monition is imperative, it remains totally independent of diplomatic relations."

ITALIANS EXPECT KAISER TO LEAD BAVARIAN ARMY

Will Command in Person in Campaign Against New Enemy.

LONDON, May 25.

"The Kaiser proposed to command in person in the campaign against Italy, according to belief in Rome," wires Martin Donohue, the Chronicle correspondent there. To support this it is declared that a large force of Bavarians, the Kaiser's favorite troops, are moving through Innsbruck toward the frontier. It is also said that Prince William of Wied, whilom ruler of Albania, has been transferred at his own request to the staff of the army which is to fight Italy.

Many stories are circulated regarding cruel treatment meted out by the Austrian military authorities to Italian refugees from the Trentino and Tyrol.

"Fugitives who have arrived at Verona," says a Turin dispatch to the Daily Chronicle, "state that many caravans of Italian refugees have been forcibly detained on the frontier, where the women folk have been seized and the men pressed into military service. Throughout the Trentino local Italian notabilities are being arrested. The houses of all Italians suspected of irredentist leanings are blown up with dynamite."

Nine-year-old Newsboy Hero Buried

Lawrence Byrne, the 9-year-old newsboy who lost his life Friday in an endeavor to save from drowning his companion, William S. Ward, when the latter fell into a pond near 54th street and Warrington avenue, was buried today. Requiem mass was celebrated for the boy in the Church of the Most Blessed Sacrament, near his home, 1715 South 56th street. He was buried in the New Cathedral Cemetery, 52 and Huntingdon streets. The pallbearers were his boy chums, some of whom were playing with him when he met his death.

EIGHT TURK SHIPS SUNK WITH EIGHT TORPEDOES

British Submarine's Exploit in Sea of Marmora Grows in Importance With Later Reports.

LONDON, May 25.

The exploit of the British submarine E-14 in entering the Sea of Marmora and torpedoing Turkish vessels grows in importance with the receipt of additional details. A dispatch to the Chronicle from Mitylene says:

"The E-14 ran many risks, not only from mines, but had also to run the gauntlet of the land batteries and submerged torpedo tubes under the rocky shores of the straits.

"She had eight torpedoes on board. Not one was wasted.

"Two torpedoboats fell victims to her unerring aim, and a large collier also was sunk. Above all, not fewer than five transports were torpedoed and sent to the bottom. Of the transports two were carrying considerable numbers of Turkish troops.

"The other British submarines are acting effectively in the same region, and their close watch on the enemy's doings in the Straits is giving the Turks a bad attack of nerves."

The Turks have brought up strong reinforcements and large numbers of guns of all types against the positions held by the allied troops on the Peninsula of Gallipoli in a supreme effort to wrest from them the ground so dearly won and gallantly defended.

pulsed fresh troops are rushed forward to take their places and the attack is renewed. At one place six successive attacks were delivered in one afternoon.

The enemy's fleet also is active in trying by indirect fire to shell the positions of the Allies from parts of the Narrows not open to view from the allied fleet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 25.

A cruiser of the Anglo-French fleet at the Dardanelles was so badly damaged by shells from Turkish land batteries and bombs dropped from an aeroplane off Gaba, Sunday morning, that it had to be towed away by five other warships, according to an official report issued by the Turkish War Office today.

The statement also says that in the land fighting on Saturday in the region of Sed-Ul-Bahr the Allies lost 4000 killed and wounded.

ITALIANS SWEEP INTO AUSTRIA

Continued from Page One

of troops supporting Italian cavalry who earlier in the day were reported to have driven in the Austrian outposts. The Italians crossed the Judrio River, forming the boundary, without serious opposition, and advanced into the valley between the Judrio and the Isonzo.

CORMONS FALLS FIRST.

Cormons, the Austrian frontier town of 4000 inhabitants, was first occupied. It lies only eight miles south of the capital of the province and directly over the Austrian frontier. First dispatches to the War Office did not indicate whether the enemy resisted the advance of the Italian troops at this point. The town of Cervignano, south of Goritz, with a population of 2500, was occupied by the right wing of the invading army, while other Italian forces were entering the village of Terzo.

The town of Caporetto, 35 miles north of Goritz, was occupied by the Italian left wing, indicating that the invading force was of larger size than earlier reports showed.

The Austrians everywhere are withdrawing several miles inside the frontier, destroying bridges and leveling all buildings that might be used by the invaders for military purposes.

Italian troops have also been landed inside the Austrian frontier, near the head of the Adriatic. They have encountered only slight resistance and are moving northward to effect a junction with the army about to attack Goritz.

At several points along the border the Italian forces were met by a desultory artillery fire. When Italian artillerymen answered, the Austrians quickly withdrew.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN ALPS.

At Carnia, on the northern frontier, in the Canus Alps, the Austrians bombarded the Italian positions but withdrew when their fire was returned.

The War Office's official statement follows:

"Along the frontier of Friuli we advanced into the enemy's territory. The enemy's resistance was feeble.

"We occupied Caporezzo, on the heights between Judrio and Izonzo Rivers, and the towns of Cormons, Verza, Cerrignano and Terzo.

"The enemy retreated, destroying bridges and burning houses.

"At Carnia, on the northern frontier, Austrian artillery opened fire upon our positions at 7 p. m. Sunday. Their bombardment was without result. Our artillery on Monday opened fire upon the enemy's gun positions. Our loss under the Austrian bombardment was one killed and one wounded."

The official statement also gave some additional details as to the Italian attack upon the port of Buso. It stated that 70 Austrians were captured when Italian troops were landed from destroyers at Buso.

The towns that have been occupied by the Italians are on the two railway lines running through the frontier districts toward Trieste. Caporezzo, Cormons, Cervignano, Verza and Terzo are only a few miles from the Italian frontier, and also only a short distance from the important Austrian railway centre of Gorza.

Official announcement was made early today that an Italian destroyer shelled the Austrian harbor of Porto Buso at the head of the Adriatic, sinking an Austrian motorboat flotilla and destroying the quay, landing stage and military barracks. The Austrians lost two men killed. The destroyer took 47 prisoners, among them one officer and 15 non-commissioned officers, who were landed at Venice. There were no casualties aboard the destroyer.

KING LEAVES FOR FRONT.

King Victor Emmanuel left for the front early today, accompanied by his staff and escorted by cuirassiers. A huge crowd gave him an enthusiastic ovation.

The most drastic censorship ever known in Italy has been put into effect by the Government. The only war news that the papers may print is that given out by the War Office and the Admiralty. Telephone communications in the provinces have been cut off entirely.

The editor of the Corriere d'Italia is in jail, having been arrested because he printed an unauthorized version of the operations in the Adriatic yesterday morning. Co-operations of the Allies' warships with the Italian fleet is in particular a matter which for strategic reasons the Rome Admiralty wishes to keep secret. The Corriere d'Italia yesterday revealed the presence of a British squadron in the Adriatic.

Strong precautions are being taken to guard Rome against attacks by Austrian aeroplanes. High-angle guns have been mounted in the suburbs and many persons have provided bomb-proof cellars in which to take refuge. A fleet of Italian aeroplanes will patrol the sky by day and searchlights will play over the heavens by night.

GUARD ANTIQUES.

Great stores of antiques and art works in the northern Italian cities are being moved to Sicily and other points in southern Italy to prevent their capture or damage by bombardments. These art works from the hands of the old masters are regarded by dilettantes as priceless, but are commercially estimated to be worth more than $75,000,000. The removals are being made from Florence, Venice, Milan, Genoa, Udine and other cities.

Skirmishing is in progress in the mountain passes of the Tyrolese Alps and especially near the frontier town of Strassoldo, where the Italian patrol of cavalry was particularly strong.

A dispatch from Udine reported that thunder of heavy guns could be heard from the north beginning at daybreak.

New Austrian howitzers that were dragged to the mountain tops several weeks ago have been shelling the Italian outposts on the Adige in front of Rivoli intermittently. The Italians gun did not reply, as the damage from the Austrian artillery was slight.

Activity on the part of the Austrian and German submarines attached to the Pola and Trieste naval stations is expected. An Austrian submarine was seen off Venice late yesterday, and today a patrol ship put into Barletta with the news that two submarine of the German "U" type had been seen far south in the Adriatic looking for prey.

ENVOYS QUIT ROME.

All the diplomatic and papal envoys of Germany and Austria-Hungary have left Rome. Their departure last night was without incident. In the party were Prince Von Buelow, German Ambassador to the Quirinal, Baron von Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador to Italy; Prince von Schoenburg, the Austrian Ambassador to the Vatican; Count Von Gruenstein, Bavarian Minister to the Vatican; Dr. von Muehlberg, Prussian Minister to the Vatican and their staffs. The party was scheduled to reach Chiasso, Italy, this morning.

At the same time advices from Vienna stated that the Duke d'Avarna, Italian Ambassador to Austria, had left that city and was expected to arrive here during the day and immediately report to Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister.

It is reported that the Italian consul at Constantinople has been assassinated, but official confirmation is lacking.

AUSTRIAN AIRMEN FLY OVER U. S. CONSULATE IN VENICE

Consul Reports Bombs Fell on City During Raid.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Amidst a hail of shrapnel, shells and lead of machine guns one of a number of German and Austrian aeroplanes which made a scouting raid on Venice, May 23, flew directly over the United States Consulate there, the Consul reported to the State Department today.

The raiders made their visit at dawn, the message stated, several bombs were thrown and a number of persons were wounded.

One bomb was reported to have fallen near the arsenal and another into the water at San Niccoletto di Lodi.

The Consul said there was no sign of panic among the citizens, who rushed into the open and watched the flying men, as long as they were in sight, with spyglasses.

KAISER, DEJECTED, LEAVES GALICIA, LONDON IS TOLD

Ammunition Shortage Silences German Artillery.

LONDON, May 25.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Petrograd says:

"The Kaiser Saturday night left Jaroslau, Galicia, and journeyed westward in the deepest dejection. The blinds were drawn before the train started. General von Hindenburg had warned him that the plan of a terrific blow on a short front looked well on paper, but that the Russians were likely to frustrate it and entangle the Austro-German troops for several weeks.

"Von Hindenburg proved right, and Generals von Mackensen and Emmich have abandoned the hopeless task of extricating the Germans from a 200-mile front.

"They have nobody to spare to resist the Russian advance from Pilica, where thousands of prisoners are taken daily.

"It is reported that the Kaiser at Cracow urged the Austrians to make an heroic endeavor. The Kaiser proceeded to Breslau."

PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS NEUTRALITY POLICY

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and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

NO CURB ON OPINION.

"And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States and all persons residing or being within its territory or jurisdiction, that while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of a belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within its jurisdiction; and that while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war, manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war and other articles ordinarily known as 'contraband of war,' yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of a belligerent; nor can they transport soldiers and officers of a belligerent, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said wars without incurring the risk of hostile capture.

"And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this Government who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the Government of the United States."

POINCARE FELICITATES ITALY ON ENTERING WAR

French President Sends Message to King Victor Emmanuel.

PARIS, May 25.

"The two sister nations are again fighting for the defense of their common civilization and the liberation of oppressed peoples," says President Poincare of France in a telegram to King Victor Emmanuel, felicitating Italy upon its entrance into the war on the side of the Allies. President Poincare further says:

"In the solemn hour wherein Italy enters resolutely upon the glorious path traced by her destinies the whole of France rejoices. The peoples of these two nations have already been brought together by parentage, traditions and the immortal force of Latin genius. Italy and France are forever allied by this new brotherhood of arms and this deliberate conservation of their national relations. I express to your Majesty my most fervent hopes for the victory of your valiant troops, with whom the allied armies are proud to fight to end the enemies of justice and liberty. I wish to bid Italy a happy realization of national aspirations and beg your Majesty to accept this expression of my devoted friendship."

LEAVES $55,000 TO HER SON

Will of Mary A. Henry Admitted to Probate Today.

Mary A. Henry, who died May 13 at Schuylkill View, Wissahickon, left her entire $55,000 estate to her son, Martin H. Benson, who is named executor.

Other wills probated today include those of Jennie Rittenhouse, who left $800; John Fraser, $700; Margaret Randle, $2073.

Personal property of Amanda Warner has been appraised at $16,877.46; Louisa H. Mack, $4087.29; Emma Kugitz, $4028.14; Michael Williams, $2564.02; William Sauer, $2068.98.

SLAVS PRESS OFFENSIVE ON ENTIRE GALICIA LINE

Continued from Page One

press forward, capturing new heights and hundreds of prisoners.

The Germans must soon evacuate their positions on the east bank of the San, above Jaroslau, it was stated at the War Office today. A Russian force that crossed the San and occupied Nisko and Rudnik is moving southward along the railway and threatening to cut the Germans off from the main body of General Mackensen's left wing.

In Southern Poland the Germans are steadily being rolled back along a line extending from Kielce to Staszof.

BRITISH FALL BACK AT YPRES WHEN FOE USES POISON GAS

Trenches Captured by Germans East of Flanders Town.

LONDON, May 25.

Once more the British troops on the Ypres front have been compelled to yield trenches that they had won from the enemy because of the employment of asphyxiating gases by the Germans. An official dispatch from Sir John French reports that early yesterday morning the Germans attacked east of Ypres, under cover of poisonous gas, and forced the British troops to evacuate some of their trenches.

The Germans penetrated the British line at two or three places. The fighting was still in progress when the dispatch was sent and some portions of the original line had been retaken.

MID-GALICIA BATTLE STILL RAGING, VIENNA REPORTS

6300 Slavs Taken in Kielce Sector.

VIENNA, May 25.

The general situation in the northeastern theatre of war is unchanged, the War Office announces. Battles continue in Middle Galicia.

During the engagements of the last few days in the hilly country of Kielce, Russian Poland, 30 officers and 6300 soldiers have been captured.

BERLIN, May 25.—An official communication issued yesterday by the General Staff says:

In the eastern and southeastern theatres of war the situation is unchanged.

ITALIANS WILL RESPECT U. S. NEUTRALITY ORDER

Reservists to Be Sent Home by Way of Canada.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

The Italian Embassy today denied that it would sanction a call to the colors of Italians who are naturalized Americans. The terms of President Wilson's neutrality proclamation would be strictly observed, it was stated, though it was admitted that consuls were enrolling reservists who present themselves, and that they will be furnished with means to reach home to fight. To avoid criticism, it was understood, they would be assembled at Canadian ports.

It was explained at the Austrian Embassy that the announcement of American assumption of Austria's diplomatic interests in Rome was an error. The United States, it was stated, will represent the Austrians in Egypt and Servia, but in Italy, it was said, after instructions had been sent to Ambassador Page to act, it was decided that communication difficulties were so serious as to render a neutral European nation more serviceable. Spain was understood to have been chosen to represent both Germany and Austria in Rome.

FLEET'S QUICK BLOW STIRS ENTHUSIASM IN AUSTRIA

Italian Ambassador and Official Party Leave Vienna.

VIENNA, May 25.

Demonstrations of enthusiasm occurred today as a result of the successful stroke made by the Austrian fleet in bombarding the Italian coasts. Crowds gathered before the War Office and Ministry of Marine and cheered for the Emperor, the army and the navy.

The blow against Italy aroused public rejoicing to a high pitch. There is no doubt that the war against Italy is a popular one, as the general feeling here is that the Rome Government broke its solemn pledges in order to gain territory at the expense of Austria.

Austrian, German and Turkish flags are waving everywhere. Almost every house and business place is decorated with the national colors.

Despite the bitter feeling against Italy, the departure of the Duke D'Avarna, the Italian Ambassador, and his staff took place last night without incident. No attempt was made to molest the Italian official party as it left the embassy in automobiles and rode to the station, where a special train was waiting.

STUDENT DROWNS AS CHUMS MAKE MERRY

Edwin Braken Loses Life While Bathing in Lake—Called in Vain for Help.

Seventeen-year-old Edwin Braken, Jr., an honor student in the second year class of the high school department of St. Joseph's College, lies dead today at his home, 4224 Stiles street. The boy was drowned yesterday while at Clementon, N. J., while on a picnic with his class. His father, Edwin Braken, an employe of the Electrical Bureau; his mother and a 10-year-old sister, Regina, are prostrated with grief. The body was brought home late last night.

Edwin was one of the gayest of the party of 60 second year students who set out for Clementon yesterday morning on the annual all-day picnic. Three hours later his body was dragged from the waters of Pillings' Lake, near Clementon, and his fellow students horror stricken, gathered up baseball gloves, bats and balls they had brought for the outing and prepared to accompany the body home.

It was just before noon that one of the party proposed taking a swim before lunch. Edwin was one of the 20 who shed their clothing and dived into the lake. They splashed about in the water for a quarter of an hour and then climbed out of the bank. Edwin was missing. Several remembered having seen him throw up his hands and call for help, but they thought he was joking.

Henry Wennerberg, one of the teachers in charge of the party, and two of the boys dived into the lake and searched for the body. Within four minutes they had it on the bank besides the water, and for two hours they worked in a vain attempt to revive the victim. It was useless. A Clementon physician pronounced him dead.

A teacher notified Braken's father by telephone and arrangements were made to bring the body to Philadelphia. The picnic spirit had died with the first suspicion of the accident. Mrs. Braken, the boy's mother, was on the verge of collapse when the news reached her. Mr. Wennerberg, who had recovered the body from the water, went with it to the Braken home and told the story of the drowning to the grief-stricken parents.

Edwin Braken entered St. Joseph's College in September, 1913, on a scholarship he won in competition with 100 students from public and parochial schools of Philadelphia. He was a student at the school of Our Mother of Sorrows parish, 38th street and Lancaster avenue. While at St. Joseph's he pursued his studies with the same success and had won many honors.

The funeral will be held Friday morning at the Church of Our Mother of Sorrows, 48th street and Lancaster avenue, at the altar of which Edwin Braken once served as altar boy for Bishop McCort.

Members of the boy's class from St. Joseph's College and students from other classes will march in a body from the house to the church when the funeral takes place, Friday morning. The service will be conducted by a member of the faculty of the college.

WAY UP GO DA SPAGHETT

And Da Garlick Eet, Too, Jumpa Bekaws da War, Heh?

"No longa weel you have to winda up ada spaghett on da fork. Eets tu bad. When you gitta da gude old stuff da nexta time, you kin eed it widda pin. Why? Because a da war eet make da price jump way up. A box a spaghett used ta cust six dol an twenta fi cents; now it maka a da jump to seven a dol and a seventa fi. Wat do you know? Heh?

"And a da garlick—eets gonna way up, too. No more 15 cents pound, not amuch. Now you got 50 cents. Bekaws da war heh! No more I kinna eet Fara San Martino spaghett. Now some bodee maka a imitashon. Wat's da use, eh? Eets a tuff proposeesh, eh? Yes. Now I eet a da green pep and da onyun. May be we lick da udda guys. Wat den? Down go spaghett agn, eh? You bet!"

ASQUITH MAY ANNOUNCE NEW MINISTERS TONIGHT

Only Names of Actual Portfolio Holders to Be Made Public.

LONDON, May 25.

So difficult has Premier Asquith found the task of organizing the "National Cabinet" that the first announcement of its make-up will carry only the names of the actual portfolio holders. The selection of the junior members will have to be delayed.

Though it was reported here today that the first announcement as to the new Cabinet would be made tonight, no definite information could be secured as to the membership.

Gardener Killed by Train

John Galbraith, a gardener, was killed by a train at 47th and Woodland avenue today while on his way to work. He lives at 4902 Kingsessing avenue.

It was with great difficulty that Larry Edwards, a happy sailor, braced up a lamp post and kept it from falling on him at Front and Christian streets. And Larry was greatly handicapped, for he had a black cat tied to his leg and a piece of sausage in his hand. The cat seemed to take delight in getting mixed up between Larry's legs and the lamp post. The sailor was in rather a sorry tangle when Policeman M. Cohen discovered him.

But the sight of the bluecoat didn't remedy matters in the least. In fact, it aroused the sailor's combative instincts.

"I stand for the Allies," said Larry unsteadily, "who do you stan' for?"

"You don't seem to be standing for anything just now," said Cohen.

"You see this sausage," shouted the

sailor, "well, I'm feeding it to this bloodhound. And when the sausage is all gone I'm going to feed the dog on Germans."

"That's only a backyard cat," corrected the cop, "your vision is clouded."

As if resenting the classification, the cat broke away from the leg of Larry and ran down the street.

"Did you see that," sneered the sailor, "the dog don't like your company, and neither do I." With that he struck Cohen in the face.

When the sailor left the Pennsylvania Hospital an hour later he was greatly subdued and much more sober. He had great difficulty in mentioning his name to Magistrate MacFarland at the 2d and Christian streets station.

"When a cop wants to be neutral," said the Judge, "you better let him alone. I'll give you five days' rest in Moyamensing."

From good authority it has been learned that the law does not give exclusive use of the public squares to certain individuals. No exception is made either in the case of Mary Logue and Susie Ellis and their gentlemen friends. This rather sociable quartet, however, did not look at matters in this light when they descended upon Franklin square at 4th street and Lehigh avenue and proceeded to monopolize the grounds.

They spread themselves and their lunches over many square yards of

greensward, opened many bottles of beer and sang and told stories. As far as they were concerned there was no one else on earth.

But they forgot at least two others—Policeman Martin and Policeman Lassner. As the cops had not been notified of any private lease of the grounds they told the party to end the excursion and "beat it."

The two gentlemen friends of Mary and Susie jumped to their feet to tell the bluecoats how little they knew of the law, and about public squares in particular. But Martin and Lassner thought it would be a good idea to put the great question before Magistrate Glenn, so they made the quartet accompany them to the 4th and York streets station to hear what the Judge had to say. He agreed with the bluecoats and was amazed at the ignorance of the law shown by the members of the picnic party.

"For enlightenment," said the Magistrate, "you should make a study of penal institutions. In order to become conversant with the ways of Blackstone and also of Philadelphia I will send you to the House of Correction for three months, where you can gain considerable knowledge in that direction."

FIVE BADLY INJURED AT DU PONT PLANT

Explosion of Smokeless Powder Results in Severe Wounds to Victims.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 25.—Too rapid pressure applied to 40 pounds of smokeless powder in a blockhouse at the Carney's Point plant of the du Pont Powder Company caused an explosion this morning. Five men were seriously injured. They are Charles Gabriskis, of Fieldsberry, N. J.; James Anderson and Bert Smith, of Pennsgrove, N. J.; J. H. Williams, of this city, and T. A. Carr, of Elk Mills, Md. All are in local hospitals with slight hope of recovery. The injured men were brought here in tugboats and rushed to the hospitals.

Smokeless powder is pressed while it is still damp, and this was what was being done this morning. An explosion from this cause is unusual, and no one remembers one like it before. The building in which the pressing was done is a small structure and was demolished. Despite this, however, the men who were injured are suffering from burns caused by the powder and not by the flying debris. The place was some distance from the other buildings, and did no further damage.

There have been a number of minor accidents and several cases of illness at the plant in a few days, and all of the three hospitals in this city have men from Carney's Point as patients at the present time.

YOUNG TRAIN WRECKERS SENT TO REFORMATORIES

Glory in Their Crime and Promise to Do More.

Almost every nonresident of Philadelphia in this city today is here either to take part in the Knights Templar celebration or to watch it. There were two young enthusiasts in City Hall today, however, who did not have an opportunity to watch the marching knights, despite the fact that they wanted to very much. They were William Devore and Frank Talace, aged 15 and 12 years respectively, both of East Stroudsburg, Pa.

"Bill" Devore had just been sentenced to three years in the Huntingdon Reformatory and his companion to two years at the Glen Mills Reformatory, as a result of an escapade of last Thursday, when they derailed a train bound for the Water Gap as it passed Bell's Bridge. The boys were handcuffed as they sat in City Hall awaiting their departure to the reformatories and listened to the music of the marching knights.

"They certainly are treating us dirty," Frank remarked bitterly to an EVENING LEDGER reporter. "But we'll show them a thing or two before they get through with us, and I guess they know it, too. They got us hitched up like real crooks already."

"Yes," his companion added, "and just because we ditched an old train. But say! Maybe we didn't do a slick job. Put an old rail 'longside the real rail so good a trackwalker wouldn't have knowed the difference, and when the train hit it, gee! you'd otter seen the smash—just like it was made of paper!"

"But suppose your mother had been on the train?" he was asked.

"What'd I care?" was the answer. "We was playin' hookey and out for some fun, an' we had it, too."

At this point a policeman appeared to lead the boys away. Twelve-year-old Frank turned to wave a farewell with his manacled hands.

"Well, so long," he called. "We're off for another good time. You'll hear about us again, an' don't you forget that!"

BRIDES TO DENY CHARGES WELLESLEY DISLIKES CUPID

Seniors' Announcements Don't Agree With Journal of Heredity Article.

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 25.—In direct contradiction of the assertion that Wellesley girls are slow to wed, 12 members of the senior class today announced their engagements. In the June number of the Journal of Heredity, Professor Roswell Johnson and Bertha J. Stutzman, of the University of Pittsburgh, assert not only that Wellesley girls marry late, but that their families are small.

The girls who have announced their intentions to wed are:

Mary Crocker, of Foxboro, Mass.; Gertrude Folger, of Medford, Mass.; Gladys Hartwell, of Kingston, R. I.; Galina Howe, of Cambridge, Mass.; Hildegarde Jones, of Mount Vervon, N. Y.; Helen May, of Charles City, La.; Leora Mitchell, of Norwich, Conn.; Marie Neiffer, of Wyncote, Pa.; Ruth Pierce, of Hinsdale, R. I.; Ruth B. Woods, of Astoria, N. Y.; Margaret Beers and Elizabeth Smart, of Boston.

ARREST OF HEIRESS MAY CAUSE BROADWAY CLEAN-UP

Mother of Eugenia Kelly Says She Will Force Reforms.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A clean-up of the tango restaurants along Broadway may result from the case of 19-year-old Eugenia Kelly, heiress to $1,000,000, who was haled into court by her mother on a charge of incorrigibility. John F. McIntyre, counsel for Mrs. Helen M. Kelly, the girl's mother, hinted at startling exposures when the case is called in Yorkville court late today.

"I don't want other mothers to suffer as I have been made to suffer," said Mrs. Kelly. "If I can do it I am going to clean up those gangs of dancing men, who, instead of working like their fathers did, prefer to fasten themselves like vampires on young girls who get in the habit of returning home at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning and sometimes not at all."

GOV. FIELDER AT EXPOSITION GREETS FOLKS BACK HOME

Talks by Phone to Officials in Trenton, 3400 Miles Away.

TRENTON, N. J., May 25.—Three thousand four hundred miles away from each other, Governor Fielder, at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, and Acting Governor Edge, in the Assembly Chamber at the State House, at 2 o'clock this afternoon exchanged felicitations over the long-distance telephone.

Following the conversation between these heads of the State Government, other officials here and at the fair exchanged greetings, while the members of the Senate and Assembly, together with the newspaper men, listened through specially placed receivers, arranged in the chamber by the courtesy of the telephone company.

D'ANNUNZIO MAY BE BARRED FROM ITALY'S BATTLE FLEET

Poet's Ambition to Witness Sea Fight Unlikely to Be Realized.

ROME, May 25.

The wish of the poet, Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio, to view a naval engagement from an Italian warship, may go unrewarded. He has had long interviews with the Ministers of War and Marine, but it is doubtful whether even the influence of the poet is sufficient to so far relax the stern rules of naval discipline as to admit his presence.

The poet says the happiest hour of his life would have come if he could die singing the glories of his fatherland. This, he declares, would be a thrilliingly enviable fate.

PRIMA VITTORIOSA AVANZATA ITALIANA VERSO L'IRREDENTA

I Primi Villaggi Italiani dell'Austria Occupati dall'Italia—Il Rombo del Cannone Si Sente da Udine.

ROMA, 25 Maggio.

Il Ministero della Guerra ha pubblicato il comunicato ufficiale circa l'avanzata delle forze Italiane in territorio austriaco dal confine del Friuli, nella loro marcia verso Trieste. Ecco il testo del comunicato, nel quale è annunciato ch le truppe italiane hanno occupato sette cittadine e villaggi italiani dell'Austria:

"Lungo la frontiera del Friuli noi abbiamo avanzato dovunque nel territorio del nemico, il quale ha opposto debole resistenza.

"Noi abbiamo occupato le alture di Caporezzo, tra i fiumi Judirio ed Isonso, e le cittadine di Cormons, Verza, Cervignano e Terzo. Il nemico si è ritirato, distruggendo ponti ed incendiando case.

"A Carnia, sul confine settentrionale, l'artiglieria austriaca ha aperto il fuoco sulle nostre posizioni alle 7 p. m. di domenica. Il bombardamento però non diede al nemico alcun risultato. Lunedì la nostra artiglieria aprì il fuoco contro le batterie nemiche. Durante il bombardamento noi avemmo un morto ed un ferito."

Il comunicato ufficiale da ànch altri particolari circa l'attacco sul porto di Buso, e dice che 70 austriaci furono fatti prigionieri dagli italiani quando questi sbarcarono dal cacciatorpel cacciatorpediniere a Buso.

Le cittadin occupate dagli italiani sul confine del Friuli sono sulla ferrovia che attraversa la frontiera e porta a Trieste. Le colline di Caporezzo, Cormons, Cervignano, Verza e Terzo si trovano a poche miglia dalla frontiera italiana ed a che a poca distanza dall'importante centro ferroviario austriaco di Gorizia.

Il Ministero della Marina ha pubblicato il seguente comunicato ufficiale circa l'azione navale nell'Adriatico:

"Un vapore giunto a Barletta porta la notizia che, mentre passava nelle vicinanze del promontorio del Gargano a mezzanotte scorsa, avvisto una nave da guerra Austriaca con una grossa falla. La nave era scortata da quattro torpediniere. Questa è probabilmente la nave che fu respinta da Barletta dopo aver tirato diversi colpi sulla città."

Un telegramma da Ginevra dice che tre corpi d'armata Italiana, della forza complessiva di circa 120,000 uomini, hanno invaso il territorio dell'Austria, secondo dispacci giunti dal confine alla stampa svizzera. Ieri una squadriglia di velivoli italiani eseguì una ricognizione sulle posizioni austriache nel Trentino e sulle Alpi Dolomitiche, ma si ritirò quando vide innalzarsi una squadriglia di aeroplani nemici.

Qui a Roma sono prese straordinarie misure di precauzione per proteggere la città contro attacchi dall'alto. Durante il giorno aeroplani fanno continuamente servizio di sorveglianza e durante la notte il cielo è continuamente esplorato da numerosi e potenti riflettori. Nel tempo medesimo cannoni speciali sono stati collocati in tutti i punti più convenienti.

IL SALUTO DELLA FRANCIA

Il Presidente Poincare, della Francia, ha inviato oggi al re d'Italia il seguente telegramma:

"Le due nazioni sorelle combattono ancora per la civiltà comune e per la liberazione dei popoli oppressi. Nell'ora solenne in cui l'Italia entra risolutamente sulla via gloriosa tracciata dai suoi destini tutta la Francia gioisce. I popoli di queste due nazioni sono già stati legati dalla stessa origine e dalle stesse tradizioni e dalla forza immortale del genio latino.

"L'Italia e la Francia sono per sempre alleate da questa nuova fratellanza d'armi e dalla decisione di conservare la loro realizzazione nazionali. Esprimo a Vostra Maestà la mia speranza più fervida per la vittoria delle vostre valorose truppe con cui gli eserciti alleati sono orgogliosi di combattere per abbattere i nemici della giustizia e della libertà. Desidero augurare all'Italia la felice realizzazione delle sue aspirazioni nazionali e prego Vostra Maestà di accettare l'espressione della mia ddev vota amicizia."

CENSURA SEVERISSIMA.

Il Governo italiano ha adottato le stesse misure di censura prese da tempo dai governi degli alleati, cosicchè è impossibile ottenere ora nuovi particolari circa la battaglia navale di ieri nell'Adriatico. Il Corriere d'Italia è stato soppresso per aver pubblicato notizie non ufficiali circa quella battaglia navale, e da ora innanzi i direttori di giornali saranno tenuti personalmente responsabili della pubblicazione di fatti relativi alla guerra non dati dal governo.

Il governo italiano è particolarmente interessato a tenere segreta la cooperazione delle navi inglesi e francesi nel l'Adriatico, e ciò per ragioni strategiche. Il Corriere d'Italia aveva appunto rivelato ieri la presenza di navi inglesi nel l'Adriatico.

Fino a che la guerra non sarà finita non si avranno dettagli ufficiali delle operazioni. La descrizione della maniera come ieri il duca degli Abruzzi salvò la costa italiana dell'Adriatico non può essere continuata perchè si dovrebbero rivelare fatti di cui potrebbe approfittare il Comando della flotta austriaca.

Un telegramma da Bucarest dice che sono incominciate colà trattative tra governi rumeno, bulgaro e greco allo scopo di fissare i a data della partecipazione della Rumania alla guerra contro gli alleati teutonici. Si dice che non appena la Rumania prenderà le armi, essa sarà seguita dalla Bulgaria e dalla Grecia, e mentre la prima attaccherà l'Austria le altre due attaccheranno la Turchia.

LA CAVALLERIA OPERA.

Nel pomeriggio di ieri re Vittorio Emanuele partì alla volta del Veneto, per assistere alla radunata delle forze italiane e seguire quindi le operazioni. Si crede che il re rimarrà con le truppe durante tutta la guerra.

A Londra è stato annunciato che l'Italia ha accettato di obbligarsi a non firmare alcuna pace separata, e di agire, a questo riguardo, in pieno e perfetto accordo con le Potenze della Triplice Intesa.