

## AVANZATA ITALIANA SU TRECENTO MIGLIA CONTRO L'AUSTRIA

Rinforzi giungono ai Confini d'Italia Per Sostener l'Avanzata dell'Esercito Italiano Su Trieste e Su Trento.

ROMA, 26 Maggio.

Oggi le forze italiane operanti contro l'Austria combattano su di un fronte di oltre 200 km che formano tutta la frontiera italo-austriaca. Il territorio austriaco è stato invaso da una quindicina di punti della vallata dell'Adige all'Adriatico, e le truppe italiane hanno occupato altri paesi, villaggi e posizioni vantaggiose a circa quattro miglia dalla frontiera.

Intanto si inviano con tutta la rapidità possibile rinforzi alle armate che operano l'invasione dell'Austria perché possano resistere nelle posizioni occupate e possano continuare la loro avanzata. Tanto nel Trentino che nella Venezia Giulia le truppe austriache si sono ritirate sulle loro posizioni preparate precedentemente, e ad eccezione di Val Inferno, non hanno opposto altra resistenza che a cannonate a lunga distanza che non hanno dato alcun risultato.

Si sa che i primi austriaci fatti prigionieri dagli italiani sono già in viaggio alla volta di Roma. Tanto gli aviatori italiani che quelli austriaci hanno passato il confine ed hanno lasciato cadere bombe, ed un aereo italiano.

Ecco il testo del comunicato ufficiale pubblicato questa mattina dal Ministero della Guerra circa le operazioni nel Trentino e verso la vallata dell'Isone:

"Noi abbiamo occupato tutti i paesi della frontiera nella regione del Cadore. Il nemico ha bombardato la conca di Misurina, ma senza ottenere alcun risultato.

"Noi abbiamo preso con assalti alla baionetta il passo di Valferret.

"Il nemico si ritira dappertutto distruggendo i ponti.

"I nostri aviatori hanno lasciato cadere bombe sugli stabilimenti di elettricità e sulla stazione ferroviaria di Montebelluna, e a 16 miglia a nord-ovest di Trieste.

"Il 24 maggio le nostre truppe occuparono Forcella, Montezzo il Passo di Tonalè, Ponte di Caffaro (sulla strada della Gladiata), Monte Baldo, Monte Conio, Monte Poppano (all'estremità della vallata del F. Adige e della Leogra), e gli altri paesi della vallata del Brenta. Noi abbiamo fatto diversi prigionieri.

"Lungo la frontiera del Friuli verso il corso medio dell'Isone noi continuammo ad avanzare il 25 Maggio. A Caporetto noi abbiamo disperso truppe nemiche che occupavano le alture e ci siamo impadroniti del Judrio e dell'Isone. Sul basso Isone noi abbiamo continuato la nostra offensiva, allo scopo di rimuovere l'ostacolo del fiume.

"L'artiglieria austriaca a Santa Maria, Santa Lucia ed a sud-ovest di Tolmino aprì il fuoco sulle nostre posizioni sulle alture del Judrio e dell'Isone, ma senza alcun risultato.

**BOMBE INCENDIARIE.**

Si apprende che nel loro raid su Venezia gli aerei austriaci usarono bombe incendiarie. Ecco quello che intorno a questo raid racconta un testimone oculare:

"Erano circa le tre del mattino quando si udì un lungo fischio della sirena delle navi, seguito immediatamente dal rombo del cannone dei forti. Era chiaro che avveniva qualche cosa di straordinario. Nella serata del 25 Maggio una grande dimostrazione patriottica e la popolazione dormiva di grosso. Perciò passo un po' di tempo prima che il popolo si riversasse sulle strade. Noi al solo una improvvisa illuminazione, rossa, gialla, bianca, che immediatamente dalla scoperta delle mitragliatrici. Un aeroplano, volando assai in alto, passò sul gran ponte e vi lasciò cadere due bombe incendiarie, che per caso caddero nei dani. L'aeroplano scomparve verso le 5, ma ne comparve un altro. Questo cominciò a lasciare cadere altre bombe incendiarie sul gran ponte, senza colpo glaciare esse caddero nella laguna. Subito dopo furono fatte cadere altre quattro bombe in rapida successione. Mentre durava l'attacco le autorità militari, obbedendo al popolo a spegnere tutti i lumi.

Il duca d'Aosta, che l'altro giorno ebbe un accidente automobilistico nelle vicinanze di Mestre, comandò una delle armate operanti contro l'Austria.

**ATTACCHI ITALIANI.**

Un telegramma da Lubiana, Austria, dice che due sottomarini italiani hanno attaccato le navi austriache nelle vicinanze di Pola ieri, lanciando quattro siluri contro le navi austriache, uccidendo un incrociatore ausiliario austriaco.

Con questa rapidissima offensiva le forze italiane vengono a prendere una posizione vantaggiosa. Queste forze nemiche ed hanno ottenuto le prime vittorie, come afferma un dispaccio ufficiale del Generale Cadorna.

Tutti i paesi importanti della frontiera nella regione del Cadore sono stati occupati dalle truppe italiane, le quali hanno preso possesso di altre cittadine dell'Austria. Le forze italiane avanzano su di un fronte di 60 miglia. Finora gli austriaci non hanno offerto un acciò battagliero, ma continuano a ritirarsi ed a distruggere dietro a loro ponti ed edifici allo scopo di ostacolare l'avanzata delle truppe italiane.

**L'OFFENSIVA SULL'ADIGE.**

Una fortissima colonna di truppe italiane ha iniziato un movimento offensivo anche nella vallata dell'Adige, partendo da Verona. Questa colonna ha pure per obiettivo la città di Trento. Monte Baldo, un'altra montagna tra il fiume Adige e il Lago di Garda, è stato occupato dalle truppe italiane. Questa montagna occupata i seguenti importanti paesi di montagna: Forcella, Ponte di Caffaro, Passo di Tonalè, Monte Corno, Monte Poppano, Monte Boffaloni ed altri paesi ad est dell'Adige.

I paesi di montagna lungo la vallata del Brenta sono stati occupati da un'altra colonna di truppe italiane, le quali incontrarono seria resistenza soltanto al Passo di Valferret.

**I VOLONTARI.**

L'arruolamento dei volontari continua negli uffici di Roma. Gli uffici di Roma d'Italia ed il numero degli arruolati è già grandissimo. Gli arruolati sono uomini e giovani che non hanno l'obbligo di servire nell'esercito regolare, ma sempre di età fra i 20 ed i 40 anni. Nella serata di ieri furono arruolati (ieri non meno di un migliaio di giovani di tutte le classi sociali, delle classi operai e dell'aristocrazia e delle classi medie. Un giovane milanese però non può essere arruolato se non ha il consenso dei propri genitori, ieri una donna si presentò all'ufficio di arruolamento ed offrendo un figlio milanesissimo, Carlo Turchi-Ostavian, disse all'ufficiale di servizio: "Prendetelo. Voglio che serva la patria."

Si sa che la donna eroica, che emula Adelaide Calvi, si ebbe un applauso entusiasta da tutti i presenti.

Tra coloro che si sono arruolati e Walter Toscanini, figlio del famoso direttore di orchestra, e Mario Segantini, figlio del suo amico famoso pittore. Tutti gli uomini validi della famiglia Medici si sono arruolati volontari. Tra essi il deputato Luigi Medici. Sono i discendenti del generale gariboldino Giacomo Medici, capo marce da Nizza. Il Medici si arruolò per l'ultima difesa di Roma e per altri atti di valore nella guerra del 1860.

A Roma si sono già presi i necessari provvedimenti per sostituire con le donne uomini che sono andati in servizio combattenti e sono stati offerti alle armi.

## NEBRASKAN TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST

Continued from Page One

torpedoed off the Irish coast at 9:45 o'clock last night.

The Lloyd's announcement added: "The Crook Haven wireless station has received the following: 'The Nebraska is calling for help. The crew are in the boats and are standing by. The weather is fine and calm.'"

President Harold Sanderson, of the International Mercantile Marine, late this afternoon officially confirmed the torpedoing of the American steamship Nebraska by a German submarine. "The ship had not a single thing aboard which could possibly come under the German ban," he said. "The German action is astounding in view of the fact that the Nebraska was flying the American flag and was bound for an American port."

It was stated at the American Embassy later that the British Admiralty had sent it a notification that an armed trawler had reported the Nebraska "making for Liverpool with her forehold flooded."

The first rumor reaching here as to the Nebraska was to the effect that she had been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland. This was quickly followed by another report that her steering gear had broken down, and still a third said that the vessel had struck a mine.

The latest report agreed that the steamer is still afloat and will be able to reach Liverpool.

The reports that the Nebraska had been torpedoed caused an excitement in maritime circles in view of the fact that the American protest against German submarine warfare is still unanswered.

The first Lloyd's dispatch was issued at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. About an hour later the following was given out at Lloyd's:

"Kinsale reports the American steamship Nebraska passing eastward at 11:30 p. m. She is unaccountable, but is under her own steam and is apparently bound for Queenstown."

The Nebraska was a twin screw steamship built in Camden for the merchant service by the New York Shipbuilding Company in 1902 and launched the next year. She was ordered for the American-Hawaiian line, as a sister ship to the line's Nevada. The vessel carries one funnel and was built to accommodate a cargo of 500 tons. On her trip down the Delaware she developed a speed of 12 knots, traveling under a light load, but with a full cargo her speed probably would not exceed 10 knots, according to officials of the New York Shipbuilding Company.

The Nebraska, though owned by the American-Hawaiian Line, is under charter to the United Transport Line, and flies the American flag. The ship did not carry any cargo when she was torpedoed on her westward voyage, but was making the trip in ballast.

The Nebraska is a good-sized ship. She was 300 feet long and had a beam of 40 feet. From keel to deck the vessel measured 15 feet.

On the last trip made by the Nebraska to Liverpool from New York she is said to have carried a cargo of cotton. After leaving from the island usually consisted of cane sugar. General merchandise, including steel products and clothing, constituted the usual cargo from American ports. She sailed around Cape Horn on the way to the Pacific. Recently the Nebraska was taken from the Hawaiian and Pacific service and put in the New York to Liverpool run.

The Nebraska was in this port on December 12, 1914. At that time she carried a crew of 39 and was captained by G. B. Knight, who had just brought the vessel from San Francisco to this city.

Shortly after this time the Nebraska entered the Liverpool-New York service and has continued in it ever since.

The Nebraska was the first American ship to pass through the Panama Canal, making her voyage in August, 1914.

**Pays \$7.50 for Trolley Ride**

It cost Louis Chatham, of 3518 Catherine street, \$7.50 to ride from Market to Chestnut street on a southbound 6th street trolley car. He said that amount in Magistrate Harris' Police Court this morning.

Chatham boarded the car at 9 o'clock last night and offered the conductor, John F. Powell, of 1820 South 10th street, a \$7.50 note for a trolley transfer, more than two hours overdue. Powell put Chatham off the car and called a policeman.

**Workman Killed by Load of Bricks**

Salvatore Quarter, 26 years old, died in the Polyclinic Hospital from injuries received yesterday at the new building of the Philadelphia Electric Company, 25th and Christian streets, when a load of bricks fell from an elevator.

Quarter was employed there as a workman. He lived at Pierce and 11th streets.

**Police Court**

Mud baths may be good for rheumatism but they are hard on the memory. If the experience of a strange individual discredited the value of mud baths, he would appear in some indefinable manner at Hedley street on the Delaware, and after shedding his clothing, rolled in the mud until he resembled a big brown bear.

The man was splashing around happily when Police Officer Hollander saw him. On seeing the policeman, the mud bath

for three months at the House of Correction. Up there you will have to bathe in clean water.

Lovers who coo quietly in Logan square have been bothered much lately by sudden showers of leaves falling just when they were talking seriously. Complaints were made to the police, and after investigation it was learned that the trouble was due to a number of youthful acrobats, who used the trees in their gymnastic "stunts."

The boys leaped from limb to limb like animals in the Zoo, and their leaps were usually accompanied by unearthly yells. Pussy men and women frequently left the benches in alarm under the impression that the square was being used as training ground for wild animals. Policemen Grattan and Eitel were instructed to break up the acrobatic parties. They saw two youngsters doing daredevil feats, and caught them when they were upside down in a big poplar tree. After gathering the pair the bluecoats pulled two others, who were trying to "skin the cat" on a limb of another tree, and took the quartet to the 15th and Vine streets station.

"Tired persons can't rest for you fellows," said Magistrate Emery. "I'm sorry you haven't anything else to do. The next time you're brought here we'll make you whitewash the cellar and chop enough wood for the winter. That exercise will also help the city."

He held the prisoners in \$200 bail to keep the peace. They were George Dabbert, of Bailey and Poplar streets; Thomas Welch, of 34th and Federal streets; William Wolf, of 2nd and Christian streets; and Frederick Keller, of 10th and a street.

## RUINS OF WAREHOUSE SWEEPED BY FIRE



The paper and paper stock warehouse of Charles Goldman, 234 North Delaware avenue, was destroyed by fire early this morning. In spite of the deluge poured into the building by the firemen and the rain, the fire was still smoldering in the ruins today.

## CROOK IN POLICE NET BETRAYS HIS FRIENDS

Nabbed Passing Spurious Bills, Tells of Tour of East With Portable Counterfeiting Plant.

A member of a gang of five counterfeiters, said to be working in several Eastern cities, carrying plates with them with which to make bogus \$5 bills and printing the notes wherever they stop, is under arrest today in Camden. He is Les Durgin, alias Walker, of Pittsburgh.

Durgin had a hearing before United States Commissioner Joine at Camden today. He was held in \$500 bail for the United States Grand Jury. Captain of Detectives William Schreger, of Camden, and Matthew Griffin, Chief of the Federal Secret Service in this city, said they had obtained a confession from the man today.

The prisoner was caught yesterday in a Market street cigar store in Camden, when he tried to pass spurious \$5 notes on Samuel Elliott, a salesman, of 25 North Crosby street, this city. Elliott gave him change for the note and then realized that it was a counterfeit. He summoned Policemen Beasley and Griffin, who knocked him unconscious.

Police Sergeant Benjamin McClung, of Camden, was badly burned today when he was taking a photograph of the prisoner. He was carrying a flash light powder prepared by McClung suddenly flared up in his face. He was taken to Cooper Hospital.

According to the officials Durgin confessed that he had been working in the East, passing \$5 bills. They carried plates for the notes with them and printed the bills wherever they happened to be stopping. A description of the other members of the gang has been obtained by Chief Griffin, he said.

**Workman Killed by Load of Bricks**

Salvatore Quarter, 26 years old, died in the Polyclinic Hospital from injuries received yesterday at the new building of the Philadelphia Electric Company, 25th and Christian streets, when a load of bricks fell from an elevator.

Quarter was employed there as a workman. He lived at Pierce and 11th streets.

**Police Court**

Mud baths may be good for rheumatism but they are hard on the memory. If the experience of a strange individual discredited the value of mud baths, he would appear in some indefinable manner at Hedley street on the Delaware, and after shedding his clothing, rolled in the mud until he resembled a big brown bear.

The man was splashing around happily when Police Officer Hollander saw him. On seeing the policeman, the mud bath

for three months at the House of Correction. Up there you will have to bathe in clean water.

Lovers who coo quietly in Logan square have been bothered much lately by sudden showers of leaves falling just when they were talking seriously. Complaints were made to the police, and after investigation it was learned that the trouble was due to a number of youthful acrobats, who used the trees in their gymnastic "stunts."

The boys leaped from limb to limb like animals in the Zoo, and their leaps were usually accompanied by unearthly yells. Pussy men and women frequently left the benches in alarm under the impression that the square was being used as training ground for wild animals. Policemen Grattan and Eitel were instructed to break up the acrobatic parties. They saw two youngsters doing daredevil feats, and caught them when they were upside down in a big poplar tree. After gathering the pair the bluecoats pulled two others, who were trying to "skin the cat" on a limb of another tree, and took the quartet to the 15th and Vine streets station.

"Tired persons can't rest for you fellows," said Magistrate Emery. "I'm sorry you haven't anything else to do. The next time you're brought here we'll make you whitewash the cellar and chop enough wood for the winter. That exercise will also help the city."

He held the prisoners in \$200 bail to keep the peace. They were George Dabbert, of Bailey and Poplar streets; Thomas Welch, of 34th and Federal streets; William Wolf, of 2nd and Christian streets; and Frederick Keller, of 10th and a street.

## ITALIANS DRIVE INTO AUSTRIA BY 3 ROUTES

Continued from Page One

of the Tyrol, 20 miles from Tirano, the Italians repulsed some Austrians who appear to have crossed into Italian territory. Several hundred Austrian Alpine troops were captured.

The high defiles of the Brenita River Valley have been occupied by the invading forces. A fierce bayonet battle along the Carnia frontier resulted in the capture of Val Inferno Pass by the Italian forces.

The War Office announced today that the Italian forces that began an offensive in the direction of Trieste by capturing several Austrian villages in the Isonzo valley on the east, are continuing to make progress.

An Italian army that moved northward through Verona apparently met with little opposition as it crossed the Trentino frontier into Austrian Tyrol. Monte Baldo, a high peak between the Adige River and Lake Di Gardi, was occupied by Italian troops. Forcella, Ponte Caffaro, Tonalè Pass, Monte Corno, Monte Poppano, Monte Boffaloni and other passes and defiles east of the Adige Valley were seized by the invading armies.

Frontier passes and defiles high in the mountains along the River Brenita Valley were occupied by other Italian troops. In no instance, except at the Val Inferno Pass did the invading armies meet any serious resistance.

The bayonet battle in Val Inferno Pass marked the first serious clash between Austro-Italian land forces since the beginning of the war. Alpine troops assailed the enemy's trenches with great daring, while machine guns poured a raking fire into the defenses. Though the forces engaged were not large the Austrian losses were comparatively heavy. The Italians took a number of prisoners, General Cadorna reported.

At several points along the border Austrian artillery shelled Italian outposts at long range during the night. No great damage was done. Air flotillas attacked to both armies have been extremely active.

The Austrians in Goritz Province have withdrawn to the east bank of the Isonzo.

**ENDS MOTHER'S PAIN  
AND LIFE WITH DRUG**

Continued from Page One

few hours. Most of the time she was unconscious and she suffered little pain, but her condition was wearing on the nerves of her daughter.

When she entered a mid-afternoon Miss Kreiber entered the hospital with a small satchel. She went to her mother's room side in the surgical ward. The nurse who cared for Mrs. Kreiber had about 25 other parts in her charge, and after speaking to the visitor, she went to another part of the hospital.

When she returned a half hour later she found a pillow over Mrs. Kreiber's face. She summoned one of the staff physicians. Beneath the pillow, over the nose of the aged woman, he found a small piece of gauze. It smelled strongly of chloroform. He examined the woman and found that she was dead. Her daughter had disappeared.

**POLICE STATION INQUIRY.**

Captain Edward Leiper, superintendent of the hospital, notified the police of the 4th and York streets station. Sergeant Maesto and Policeman Leule were sent to the hospital. After learning that Miss Kreiber had not returned to her home, they searched the grounds. Finally they came across a huddled figure on one of the benches hidden by a clump of shrubbery. It was Miss Kreiber.

The woman was taken into the emergency ward, where physicians found that she had not taken poison, but from her dazed condition they concluded that she had taken a few drops of chloroform. This morning she was sent to the 4th and York streets station. As she was being arraigned for a hearing she collapsed.

Physicians of the hospital, the superintendent and the police held a conference. This was attended by Coroner's Detective Frank Paul and Deputy Coroner Greenhalgh. The doctors said positively that Kreiber could not have survived more than a few hours, and in view of the condition of the daughter it was thought best to send her to her home. A bluecoat was stationed outside the house to see that she does not leave.

**LONG BESIDE VIGIL.**

At the hospital all the attaches that met Miss Kreiber when she was calling on her mother said she was extremely worried over the condition of the aged woman. She had been a visitor every day until three days ago, when doctors gave up hope that her mother could recover. Since that time she had remained at the hospital, sitting night and day at her mother's bedside. Yesterday she went out for the first time, returning with the satchel.

## FIREMEN HAMPERED BY BADGE WEARERS

Director Porter Says He Will Stop Abuse of Privilege. Two Buildings Destroyed.

Fire which swept through two buildings in the Delaware River front section at midnight still smoldered this morning in the mass of ruined stock where stood the paper and paper stock warehouse of Charles Goldman, of 234 North Delaware avenue. While water towers on land, fireboats on the river and engines which three alarms had called to the scene battled with the flames there, another fire started in the Quaker City Cigar Box Company, at 229 North 3d street, and three more alarms were sent in.

This brought all the companies in the central section to the river front, moved every piece of fire equipment in the city, and kept two-thirds of the fire-fighting force away from the neighborhoods they protect. This fact brought forth the criticism of Director Porter, who said six alarms should never have been sent in.

Director Porter also was indignant because of the abuse of badges by persons who crowded in within the fire lines and impeded the work of the firemen. Every elevator man, janitor and petty officer employed by the city seemed to have come to see the fire. They all have badges and stood just where they would be most in the way.

"It was fortunate the fires were not more serious," said the Director; "because these people would have helped the flames to spread, but for good luck, I'll put a stop to this practice and see that only those who have a right to be at fires shall have their badges honored by the police."

The loss at the cigar box company plant was estimated at between \$10,000 and \$15,000. The fire broke the windows of the Phoenix Paint and Varnish Company, at 215 North 3d street, but did no further damage.

**AUSTRIANS SINK ITALIAN  
DESTROYER IN ADRIATIC**

VIENNA, May 26.

Official announcement by the Admiralty that an Italian torpedo boat destroyer was sunk and its crew taken prisoners today confirmed persistent rumors that a naval battle occurred early Monday in the Adriatic.

An Austrian cruiser and three torpedo boat destroyers, it was officially announced, were engaged with two Italian torpedo boat destroyers. Two Italian battleships later joined in the running fight, making it necessary for the Austrian warships to withdraw. The Austrian destroyer Csepel was slightly damaged.

"One of the enemy destroyers escaped, but the other was struck by a shell and compelled to surrender in a sinking condition," the official announcement said.

"Our destroyers rescued 35 of the crew of the Italian boat, including its commander."

**Boys Give Loving Cup to Keller**

Henry F. Keller, head of the science department of the Central High School, Broad and Spring Garden streets, who will give up his position there to assume the principalship of the new Germantown High School, today was presented with an silver loving cup by his pupils.

The presentation was made by John E. Frazier, Jr., of 2407 North 26th street. Doctor Keller has been identified with the Central High School for more than 30 years. He is also president of the Franklin Institute. He lives at 2313 Green street.

**HOLLAND-AMERICA LINER RYNDAM**

The Ryndam, a 23,000-ton liner, was reported in collision off Massachusetts coast.

## JURY "FIXING" CHARGE HALTS THEFT TRIAL

Continued from Page One

court history. No date has been set for the new trial.

The former probation officer is accused of retaining and applying to his own use various sums collected on prison fines and in one instance money due to an estate in which he had charge of several small children. The total amount of his alleged peculations is \$400. He will make as a defense the statement that at the time of making his annual report he would have met his indebtedness to the court.

White is known from one end of the State to the other as a man interested in the reclamation of paroled prisoners, and at the time he was dismissed he had 150 prisoners on the list he was caring for. Every man, woman or child who has ever been under his care is watching with interest the progress of the trial.

When the trial date was fixed, Judge Boyle declined to preside at the trial of the man who had served under him and under many of his predecessors on the Camden county bench. Judge Cawick, however, of Gloucester City, was asked to sit in the case and he presided when White faced the bar. Contending that if guilty at all, White is only technically guilty, and not a criminal in the ordinary acceptance of the term, his attorneys instructed him to make a defense.

Five embezzlement charges were made against White a half year ago and when pressed by Prosecutor William J. Kraft, true bills were found in all cases by a former Grand Jury. When the case came up for trial an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court on technical grounds. This appeal was lost and the Camden court was ordered to take charge of the trial. A plea of not guilty was then entered and what purports to be a full defense is being set up today.

**AMERICAN PACKERS  
TO RECEIVE PAYMENT  
FOR SEIZED CARGOES**

Britain Agrees to Turn Over Amount of Contracts in Return for Agreement to Restrict Shipments to Neutrals.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

The acuteness of the international complications affecting the United States seemed materially lessened today. The British and German attitudes were distinctly more conciliatory.

The British Embassy here, probably under direct orders from home, has taken steps toward removing much of the irritation against England's confiscatory methods. Ever since December Alfred Upton, the beef packers' chief counsel, has been in London trying to force action on seized American beef cargoes. Every time he asked for a prize court trial he was told the Crown attorneys were not ready.

Secretary Bryan today received from Ambassador Page, London, the following: "Sir Edward Grey informs me that the British Government is ready to try the cases of the Chicago packers in prize court, commencing on June 7. Please have Attorney Upton or other representatives of packers on hand for trial."

It was taken that this expediting of matters was due to representations from the Embassy here to the London Government. It was not, at any rate, the Secretary said, in response to any communications yet sent by the department.

Yesterday the packers demanded American Government action in their behalf. Bryan announced that representations were made to the fact that in the interest of a speedy trial of the cases. Within a few hours after this announcement the British Ambassador and his commercial adviser had conferred with the packers' attorney and it was announced that England would pay the contract price for the seized cargoes. In return, the packers agree to limit further consignments to neutral Government agencies, which is the fact that they are not forwarded to Germany.

The British Foreign Office also has absolutely disavowed all previous attempts to compel recognition of its order in London. It has arranged to resume unofficial negotiations with the State Department to expedite the disposition of detained cotton cargoes and to bring out goods bought by Americans in Germany prior to March 1.

This is a distinct American triumph, as England, completely reversing itself, admits publicly that at no time has the United States accepted the order in council, thus clearing the way for the United States to ask that the order be modified so as to minimize interference with American commerce to neutrals.

Ambassador Page has asked the British Government to explain the latest restrictions placed upon neutral shipping. These force neutral capitals to obtain permission to take the northern route to Scandinavian ports, and insist that such craft must at least 50 miles to the northward of the Shetlands. It is assumed here that not only has the British fleet mined an entirely new area, but that the English zone of submarine traps has been extended.

**WANT EAST CONCILIATED**

"Adequate Foreign Policy" on Part of U. S. Urged by Church Council.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing many Protestant denominations, called on the United States to adopt an "adequate oriental policy" in a statement issued today.

The council declares that our attitude toward Japan and other oriental nations will determine whether or not we have trouble with them, and suggests that the nation consider seriously the treatment it accords to all aliens.

Some months ago the council sent an embassy of prominent clergymen to Japan. They were well received there and assured of Japan's desire for American friendship. The statement issued today is a comment on the report of this embassy.

## CONTROL OF BRITISH MUNITIONS PASSES TO LLOYD-GEORGE

Former Chancellor's Designation to Newly Created Post of Especial Interest to American Manufacturers of War Supplies.

LONDON, May