

ITALIAN STAFF AT FRONTIER; TROOPS RUSHING NORTHWARD

Italy Makes Final Preparations to Meet Austrian Foes—
Rumor Says Von Buelow and Other Ambassadors
Have Already Left.

[Canadian Press.]

PARIS, May 19.—Lieut. Gen. Cadore, Italian chief of staff, has arrived with his staff at Vicenza, near the Austrian frontier.

LONDON, May 19.—11:20 p.m.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following:

"German newspapers tonight state that Prince Von Buelow, German ambassador to Italy, and the Austrian and Bavarian representatives at Rome, met today to make final preparations for the departure of the Austrian and German subjects still remaining in Italy."

NORTHERN TOWNS OF ITALY ARE IN HANDS OF MILITARY

ITALIAN FRONTIER, via Paris, May 19.—11:10 p.m.—The frontier towns of Udine, Belluno, Verona and Brescia, as well as their respective provinces, are entirely in the hands of the military authorities and are congested all the lines. The peasants' houses are occupied by officers, every family being obliged, according to their size and means, to provide lodging, and in some cases meals, for one or more officers.

The spirit of the Italian troops is excellent, and the officers are full of confidence, not only because of the enthusiasm displayed by the men, but by reason of the superiority of arms which they carry. It is said that Italy possesses the most powerful machine gun in existence, capable of firing 1,400 bullets a minute, covering an area of 500 square yards. Italy has also adopted a new type of gun carriage, enabling the transport even up steep mountains of heavy siege guns, through a mechanism in the carriage which propels the cannon.

TO GARRY VICTORIOUS FLAG.

Twenty-nine thousand carabinieri have been recalled under the colors, and there are about 50,000 select troops which can be used for scouting and advance guard service. But 10,000 of these have been grouped into four regiments, to which have been entrusted the flag which the carabinieri carried in 1848, when, under the leadership of King Charles Albert himself, they defeated the Austrians.

A large contingent of Italian soldiers are wearing uniforms made of cloth originally intended for Austria, but sequestered as contraband of war. The cloth is somewhat different in color than that worn by the rest of the Italian army, being of a deeper green hue.

The greatest anxiety is felt for Venice, where large platforms have been hastily constructed for new batteries to protect the town. The danger to the monuments from aeroplanes is recognized. Protective measures, since the Austrians can easily reach these towns from the Dalmatian coast.

CANADIAN CASUALTY LIST

FIRST BATTALION.

WOUNDED—Pte. Leonard L. Pear, Guelph, Ont.
Pte. Thomas Cole, Liskeard, Ont.
Sergeant E. A. Pratt, Courland, Ont.
Pte. A. H. Mildon, 9132 Seventy-seventh avenue, Edmonton.
Sergeant A. D. Davis, Ealing Postoffice, London, Ont.

SECOND BATTALION.

WOUNDED—Pte. Marshall Graham, Uxbridge, Ont.
Pte. W. H. Cameron, 32 Auburn avenue, Toronto.
Pte. Wm. Moore, Ottawa.

THIRD BATTALION.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR—Lieut. D. Greene, 38 Hampton Court, Toronto.
Major Anderson (formerly 9th) Edmonton, Alta.
Major J. E. Kirkpatrick, 99 St. Clair avenue, West Toronto.
Lieut. D. G. Allan, 31 Dunbar road, Toronto.

Capt. B. L. Johnston, 49 Woodlawn avenue, North Toronto.
Capt. J. E. L. Straight, Islington, Ont.
MISSING—Pte. H. Richards, Edmonton, Alta.

FIFTH BATTALION.

DIED OF WOUNDS—Pte. J. Attenborough, England.
WOUNDED—Pte. Arch Statham, England.
Pte. Cuthbert Crowley, England (formerly 11th Battalion).
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW SUFFERING FROM GAS FUMES—Pte. Hector McKinnon (formerly 11th Battalion), Plymouth, England.

SEVENTH BATTALION.

MISSING—Pte. James Henderson, Vancouver.
Pte. D. B. Merry (formerly 12th), Trail, B. C.
Pte. Wm. C. Thurgood, Vancouver.
Pte. Wm. L. Babcock, R. R. No. 2, Dresden, Ont.
Sergeant John C. Harney, South Vancouver.
Pte. Wm. Ernest McLean, Vancouver.

WOUNDED—Pte. Frederick R. Ivey, Victoria, B. C.
WOUNDED AND MISSING—Pte. Arthur Talbot, Maniwaki, Que.
SICK FROM GAS FUMES—Pte. A. T. Abraham, Valdes Island, V. I., B. C.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR—Major Percy Byng-Hall, England.
Capt. Robert V. Harvey, Eng.
Capt. Thomas V. Scudamore, Channel Islands.
Lieut. Edward D. Bellw, London, Eng.
Lieut. Philip J. Locke, Eng.
Lieut. Henry C. V. MacDowell, Victoria, B. C.

WOUNDED—Pte. Leonard R. Salmon, England.
Pte. Robert Lambie, England.
Pte. Thomas Cook Hayes, England.
SUFFERING FROM GAS FUMES—Pte. John Blain, England.

EIGHTH BATTALION.
DANGEROUSLY ILL—Pte. Alexander C. Lytle, Belfast, Ireland.

WOUNDED—Pte. Jos. P. Mohan, Belfast, Ireland.
Pte. J. Ashwood, (formerly 23rd), London, Eng.
Pte. J. L. Gardner, (formerly 28th), Manchester, Eng.
Pte. Isaac Luke, (formerly 28th), Wales.
Pte. Roy L. Wheeler, (formerly 28th), Vancouver.
Pte. L. Salisbury, Reynoldstone, Ont.
Pte. W. D. Mildred, (formerly 30th), Woodstock, Ont.
Pte. Wm. Heath, (formerly 23rd), Montreal.
Pte. G. A. Carson, Regina College, (dangerously).

FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.
WOUNDED—Gunner Geo. H. Holland, Ottawa.

SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.
MISSING—Gunner Wesley C. Swain, Sherbrooke, Que.
WOUNDED—Gunner Thomas E. Butler, London, England.

THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.
MISSING—Hon. Capt. D. O. Irwin, Collingwood, Ont.

SICK FROM GAS FUMES—Corp. Nathanial Gray, Ireland.
Pte. Henry Caunter, Eng.
Pte. Matthew E. Brady, Dublin, Ireland.
Pte. Claude W. Gray, Eng.
Pte. Harold E. Fulker, Eng.
Pte. Jas. M. Colville, Scotland.
Pte. Malcolm Murray, Scotland.
Pte. C. H. Greenwood, Eng.
Pte. Albert Towers, Eng.
Pte. Townsend Williams, Eng.
Pte. Arthur Fenn, Winnipeg.
Pte. R. Coleman Dyer, Sutton, Que.
Pte. John Levine, Winnipeg.
Pte. Louis Stephen LeMoine, Winnipeg.
Pte. George Peacock, Kenora, Ont.

WOUNDED—Pte. Angus Sutherland, Edinburgh, Scotland.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED RE-ADMITTED—Pte. Douglas Scillicorn, (formerly 11th Battalion), North Wales.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING—Pte. Arthur Pearson, England.

SICK WITH GAS FUMES—Lance-Corp. David Halrow, 462 Broadway, Winnipeg.
Pte. Matthew Nicholson, Pine View, P. O. Manitoba.
Pte. Walter Vennear, Forest, Ontario.
Bugler L. T. Morgan, 915 Selkirk avenue, Winnipeg.
WOUNDED—Sergeant Jack Orwell Simpson, Neepawa, Manitoba.

TENTH BATTALION.
UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR—Lieut. Thomas Claude Fryer, London, Eng.
WOUNDED—Pte. John Drysdale, Lethbridge, Alta.
Pte. W. H. King, Calgary.
Sergeant Arthur N. Martin, Youngstown, Alta.

KILLED IN ACTION—Pte. Wm. S. Watson, Carleton Place, Ont.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION, NOW STRUCK BY CASUALTY LIST—Pte. Wm. A. Watson, Perth, Scotland.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
KILLED IN ACTION—Pte. G. Ruffel, Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION.
WOUNDED—Pte. Joe. B. Mallette, 120 Gertrude street, Montreal.
Pte. Clivio Fafard, 724 Casgrain street, Montreal.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.
SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING—Pte. Walter Heald, 65 Elm avenue, Toronto.
Pte. Ralph Thistle, 50 Longhill, St. John, Nfld.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.
PRISONER OF WAR—Lieut. Victor A. McLean, Gageshness Heights, Vancouver, B. C.

PRINCESS PATRICIAS.
DIED OF WOUNDS—Pte. Wm. C. Perkins, (formerly 28th), Derby, Eng.
WOUNDED—Pte. Jos. P. Mohan, Belfast, Ireland.
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ITALIANS UNITED IN FAVOR OF WAR

Hollweg's Official Announcement of Concessions Has Not Helped Situation.

VOLUNTEERS ARE READY

Son of Famous Soldier Wants to Lead a Body of Volunteers to War.

Rome, May 19. (via Paris)—The statement of the Imperial German chancellor before the Reichstag yesterday shows that Germany is still hoping against hope that Italy may not join in the war against Austria. At the same time, the overwhelming evidence here is that the whole country is united and calling for war on its traditional foe. Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's official announcement of the actual concessions offered by Austria has not tended to improve the situation, as no mention was made of either Gorizia or the Dalmatian Islands, promising concessions which were made in the semi-official statements published from time to time in the newspapers and presumed to come from Prince Von Buelow, the German ambassador.

No Factions Now. The days of Italy's regeneration are recalled by the days of the present. Apparently there are no factions in Italy now, all differences having been made for the time being. Those who have been advocating intervention in the war and those who have been working in the interest of peace have ceased to express their views and are awaiting the action of the Government. Seemingly, there exist no longer Monarchists or Republicans, Clericals or Radicals, Socialists or Conservatives, but only Italians, determined to fight to the last man, if that should be necessary, to maintain and develop in Europe the world position won by their forefathers. Republicans have published a manifesto, declaring their readiness to go to the front "to fight for the glory of the country and the rights of nations." From all the provinces come offers from volunteers desiring to enlist and willing to make all sacrifices, as called upon by the Italian Government. Brothers who have so long suffered under a foreign yoke.

King Is Cheered. King Victor Emmanuel visited the barracks today without an escort. He was recognized and acclaimed with the same enthusiasm and fervor as his grandfather at the eve of the eventual campaigns of 1859 and 1866. The Duchess of Aosta was the subject of an affectionate manifestation, in which the people shouted for victory for Italy, for Montenegro and Serbia.

Col. Giuseppe Garibaldi visited the Minister of War and asked his permission to organize a body of volunteers. The people cheered him, remembering his grandfather's leadership in the defense of Rome. Large numbers of students gathered at the university and proceeded to the ministry of public instruction, where the minister, Signor Grippio, addressed them and thanked them in the name of the country, saying that much was expected of them. A large number of deputies have declared their intentions immediately after the close of the session to ask permission to go to the front, in case of war, to serve their country.

WASHINGTON IS PREPARING.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—It is regarded here as assured that if Italy and Austria declare a state of war, it will be extended also as between Italy and Germany and Turkey in that event, the Rome Government wishes the U. S. ambassadors at Berlin and Constantinople to take over its diplomatic interests. As yet there has been no request from Germany to have the U. S. act for it in Rome. Germany is reported to have asked Switzerland to take care of her interests.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC IS STOPPED.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 19.—Via Paris, 4:55 p.m.—Several servants having in charge heavy baggage bearing the monogram of Prince Von Buelow, German ambassador at Rome, arrived at this office, yesterday. Freight traffic between Italy and Germany by way of Switzerland has been stopped. Cheering crowds carried British and French flags through the streets of Milan yesterday.

CHRISTINE LIES UNDER 60 FEET OF WATER

Victims Evidently Pinned Below as No Bodies Have Been Recovered.

[Canadian Press.] Quebec, May 20.—The six survivors of the last Canadian survey ship Christine, sunk Tuesday evening off the naval station of the Island of Orleans, reached Quebec harbor yesterday afternoon on the tug Spray. All had tales of narrow escapes. It is now ascertained that the Christine lies under 60 feet of water, just outside the navigation channel, and hopes for her floating are meagre. Attempts, however, will be made to recover the bodies of the seven victims, not one of which has yet been recovered. It is supposed they are all caught below and are trapped in the ship, where it will be hard to locate them.

Captain Recovering. Capt. Kennedy, relating the circumstances of the sinking, said that the Christine was heading towards an incoming ship when suddenly a dark and low object loomed out of the night, with regular lights glowing. "The strange ship," he says, "seemed heading to pass between my ship and the incoming steamer. I tried to dodge her, but it was too late, and the shock of the impact was something terrific. "The Christine was struck in the starboard stem and was ripped open in her entire length. I gave orders that boats be lowered, but we did not even have time to launch one boat, when she went under."

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MURDER BLAMED ON YOUNG SHELLEY

Coroner's Jury Charges Him With Killing C. W. Shoup, Miller.

DESPERATE FOR MONEY

Witnesses Say He Made Threats of Shooting Prior To Event.

[Special to The Advertiser.] SIMCOE, May 19.—"We, the coroner's jury, finding into the death of Christian William Shoup, find that he came to his death on May 11 from a bullet wound, and from the line of evidence produced we believe the shot was fired by one Emerson Shelley."

This reads the verdict brought in at the Shoup inquest at the village of Walsingham this afternoon. As was to be expected, the case had an interest for the whole countryside in that part of Norfolk, and every possible seat in the town hall was taken up.

The authorities produced ten or twelve witnesses, who established the presence of Emerson Shelley in the neighborhood for several days before and up to within an hour and a half of the crime. It was also brought out that Shelley mentioned to one or two that he was wanted for the offence of having killed Shoup. At a short time before, and that he did not wish to be seen.

The point was made that it was his asking the witness to join him. He had to have it and proposed that he was in Woodstock quite close to the place where he was wanted.

One witness told of the young man having mentioned Shoup's name as one whom it would pay to rob and of his asking the witness to join him. Several others alleged that he showed them a revolver and cartridges saying that he was short of money and he did not put his hands up when called upon by the police, would "drop" him.

The evidence adduced from one witness and another showing his need for money, his mention of various persons who carried money about, and his presence in the vicinity, made a chain of evidence that the jury thought warranted them in bringing in the verdict they did.

The inquest opened at 2:30, Dr. Meek of Port Rowan, presiding. T. B. Slaght, county crown attorney, conducted the examination. Mr. Ansley Wooley, of Walsingham, was the foreman of the jury.

Dr. Broddy, of Port Rowan, was the first person called. He told of the post-mortem made by him, describing in full the condition in which he found the body. Such a wound as he found, he said, would cause death very shortly, perhaps a minute elapsing.

The widow, Mrs. Mary Shoup, told about her discovery of the body. She and her husband had lived on their farm by the mill for ten years. She was his second wife. A son and daughter was the issue of this marriage, while he had two sons by a former marriage. Her husband had no enemy that she could possibly think of. She reiterated her story of the day of the tragedy as it has been recorded in The Advertiser.

Mr. Shoup ordinarily carried some money, perhaps eight or ten dollars, in a blue denim bag, she said. This was missing when she found the body, while his tobacco had been pulled out of his pocket, on the ground. A considerable sum of money was in the house, \$112 to be exact.

William Wheeler, John and Walter Kreiss, all testified that they had been called by telephone to hurry over to Shoup's. The body was lying close to the edge of the ravine, according to Mr. Wheeler, the left arm under his left leg, right outstretched, head to the southeast, and feet crossed to the northwest.

John Kreiss said that if an assailant wished to get away without being seen he could traverse five or six miles of ravine before emerging from cover. Say Shelley spoke of shooting.

A surprise was sprung on most of the audience when the evidence of Will Lambert, of Simcoe, was given. He said that on Thursday, May 6, he was standing at the corner of the Melbourne Hotel, Simcoe, Emerson Shelley was there, too, as were also Lou Weaver and a man named Wilson. There was also a fourth person whom he did not know, Shelley, so Lambert says, mentioned the trouble at Norwich, and then made a proposal to the men, saying that he was going to shoot the mail driver at Walsingham, also a bag buyer, and also Mr. Shoup. A Point-Blank Accusation.

"He wanted you to go into this mail robbery business with him, and you refused," he questioned Mr. Slaght.

"I did, sir."

"What did he say about the hog buyer?"

"He said that he came into a town where there was no bank and that he always carried between \$500 and \$700 on him."

Shelley would get him first, the witness continued, he would also rob the mail driver and then Mr. Shoup, and then "beat it" to Detroit. Lambert said that from the latter the accused man expected to get \$200 and his jewelry.

"Did he make any statement as to what time he had in mind to pull this off?" asked Mr. Slaght.

"Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday," replied the witness.

Another Saw Revolver. Richard Heath, of Forestville, testified that on Sunday, May 9, about noon, Shelley came to his mother's house on a bicycle, which he sold to the witness, giving as a reason that he was broke, only had about \$2 left and must have \$25 for the wheel, Shelley showed him a revolver and cartridges, which he thought was of .22-calibre. He left the Heath place about 5 o'clock.

"This Will Fetch 'Em." Rash Lafarge, living on the road west of Walsingham, testified that he was home on Sunday afternoon and between seven and eight at night Shelley came. He showed witness a revolver and cartridges. "He pulled it out of his pocket," said Lafarge, "and said 'this is the boy that will fetch 'em.' "He also told me," ran the testimony, "that I would hear tell of a man

being shot around here before the week was out."

He slept at Lafarge's Sunday night and the next morning seeing some farmers drive past with some hogs proposed to Lafarge that he go with him as far as Pine Grove Church and hold the men up on their return from Delhi. George Halliday came along and stopped and Shelley made the same proposal to him. Both refused.

Shelley went toward Shoup's. All left Lafarge's premises, Shelley separating all the others at Mater's going west in the direction of Shoup's. Lafarge also observed that Shelley said that if a man did not stop when he told him to and he thought he had money on him he would shoot him.

Shelley left Lafarge's between nine and ten a.m. parting from the others after ten o'clock.

Mrs. Phoebe Underhill, the previous witness, house-keeper, corroborated this evidence as to Shelley showing the revolver and cartridges. He remarked that he had stolen the revolver. She repeated his speech in regard to shooting a man and also told of his proposition to Lafarge to rob the farmers going past.

Women Hear Bandit Speech. "There was a couple of men who it would be a good chance to catch on their way back. By Jove, they would have a pocketful of money," so she said Shelley uttered. He said he had made \$5 that Sunday and that he wanted to make at least \$5 more every day that week. She confirmed Lafarge's statement about hearing of the man being shot that week.

"I would as soon shoot a man as shoot a dog," was the remark she credited Shelley with making.

George Halliday was called and repeated what Shelley had said in his presence about robbing the man. His story was much the same as Lafarge's only he did not see the men in question go past. He also said that Shelley had made a remark in his presence to the effect that he would shoot a man if he refused to give him money. "He said, too, that he did not want to be seen in that neighborhood" and that he had some jobs that he wanted to do," concluded the witness.

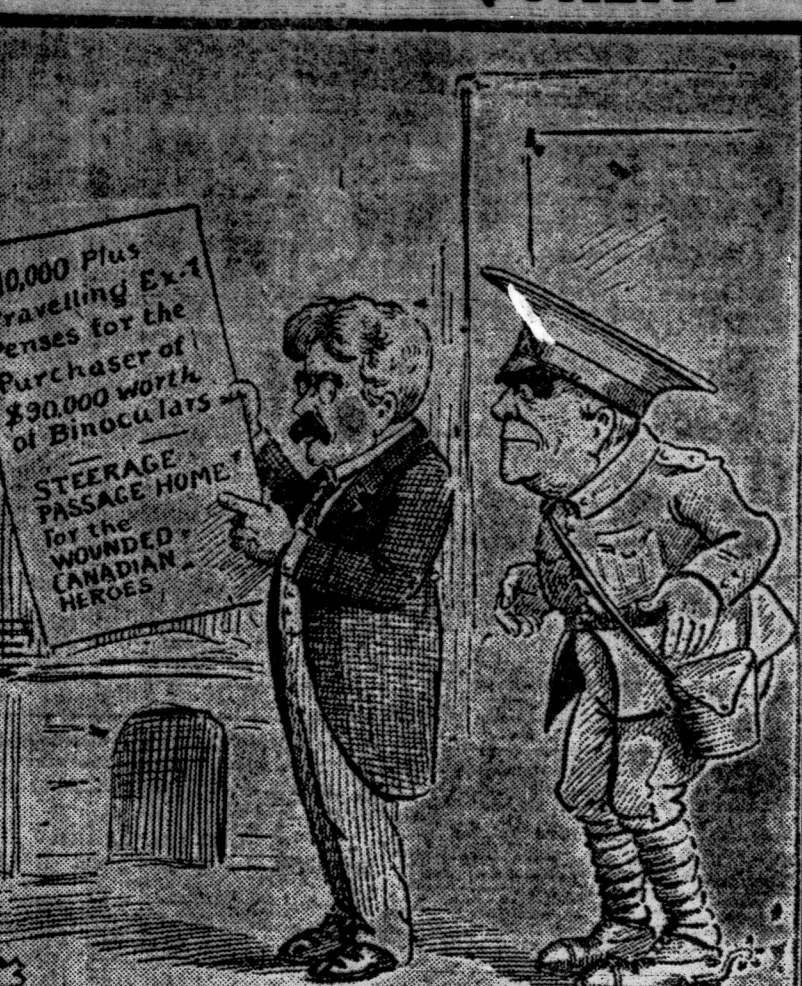
The next witness, John Carr, gave very important evidence which was corroborated by his wife, Mrs. Mary Carr. Shelley had come to their house on Monday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock. He stayed at witness' house that night and did not leave until nearly 1 o'clock the day of the murder. When he left, he told Carr that he was going to see Jim Alexander, but he went towards the road.

"Would the direction he was going lead to Shoup's mill?" Mr. Slaght asked.

"Yes," was the reply.

Wanted to Lie Low. Here Shelley had said that he wanted to lie low for a time. Witness testified that he had not seen the man since the Tuesday of the murder but that the

A SLIGHT INEQUALITY



SIR ROBERT BORDEN—"It seems to me, general, there is some slight inequality in the system of rewards for service rendered."

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country would afford a fine place in which to hide away from observation. James Alexander, called, said that Shelley did not visit his premises then or any other time.

This ended the evidence adduced, but it is understood that the crown has further important evidence that will be brought out in due time. The last witness finished about 5 o'clock.

Mr. Slaght summed up the evidence, and after deliberating a short time the verdict was framed.