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PROBS—SHOWERY

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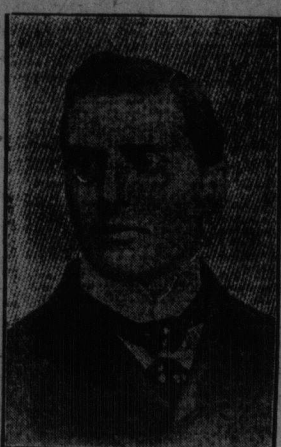
ITALY PROMPTLY COUNTERS SEA ATTACK BY MOVEMENT ON LAND

LLOYD GEORGE GETS NEWLY CREATED POSITION OF MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IN COALITION CABINET

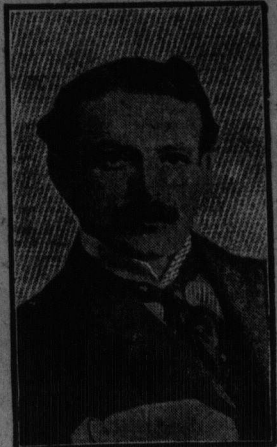
Personnel of New Government Announced—Balfour Succeeds Churchill, Who Becomes Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster—Bonar Law Colonial Secretary, Reginald McKenna Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Edward Carson Attorney General—Kitchener Continues as War Secretary.



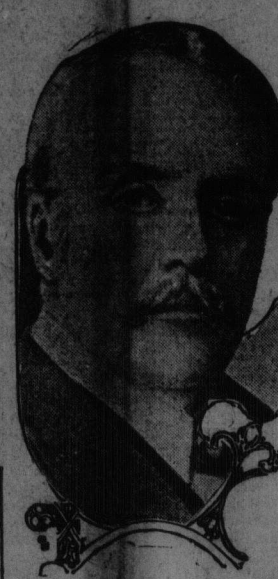
SIR EDWARD CARSON
(New Attorney General)



J. AUSTIN CHAMBERLAIN
(New Secretary for India)



DAVID LLOYD GEORGE
(Minister of Munitions)



ARTHUR J. BALEOUR
(New First Lord of Admiralty, Succeeding Winston Churchill)

TELLS NEUTRALS WHY ITALY HAS INTERVENED

Italy's Right to be Consulted Before Ultimatum Was Sent to Serbia was Ignored.

Washington, May 25.—Italy has addressed to the neutral governments of the world a lengthy communication, explaining her reasons for declaring war on Austria. Count Di Celleri, the Italian Ambassador, presented the document to Secretary Bryan today in the form of a note to the United States government.

It reviews negotiations between Italy and Austria, revealing that they began immediately upon the dispatch of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia. Italy claimed then that the action of Austria disturbed the equilibrium of the Balkans and the peace of Europe in a way that vitally affected Italian interests. As an ally of Austria, Italy asserts the right to have been consulted before the sending of the ultimatum, the first news of which was received through the newspapers.

Failing to obtain through diplomacy the satisfaction of her territorial and national aspirations, Italy announces in the note that a declaration of war was the only means of safeguarding her position in Europe.

The document takes its place in State Department archives, along with the other notes and messages at the outbreak of the war from the foreign offices of Europe, explaining the positions of the respective governments and their reasons for action. None of these have been published, although the European governments have covered substantially the same ground in the various pamphlets detailing the diplomatic negotiations prior to the declarations of war.

London, May 25.—Lord Kitchener retains the post of Secretary of War in the coalition cabinet, which has received the approval of King George. The new First Lord of the Admiralty will be Arthur J. Balfour. Winston Spencer Churchill, former head of the Admiralty, is given the portfolio of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Herbert H. Asquith retains the Premiership and Sir Edward Grey the Minister of Foreign Affairs. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the old cabinet, will be Minister of Munitions in the new one. The constitution of the new cabinet follows:

- Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—Mr. Asquith.
- Minister without portfolio—Lord Lansdowne.
- Lord High Chancellor—Sir Stanley O. Buckmaster.
- Lord President of the Council—Lord Crew.
- Lord of the Privy Seal—Lord Curzon of Kedleston.
- Chancellor of the Exchequer—Reginald McKenna.
- Secretary of State for Home Affairs—Sir John A. Simon.
- Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Sir Edward Grey.
- Secretary for the Colonies—A. Bonar Law.
- Secretary for India—J. Austin Chamberlain.
- Secretary of State for War—Lord Kitchener.
- Minister of Munitions—David Lloyd George.
- First Lord of the Admiralty—Arthur J. Balfour.
- President of the Board of Trade—Walter Runciman.
- President of the Local Government Board—Walter Hume Long.
- Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Winston Spencer Churchill.
- Chief Secretary for Ireland—Augustine Birrell.
- Secretary for Scotland—Thomas McKinnon Wood.
- President of the Board of Agriculture—Lord Seiborne.
- First Commissioner of Works—Lewis Harcourt.
- President of the Board of Education—Arthur Henderson.
- Attorney-General—Sir Edward Carson.

A radical shake-up in the British cabinet was announced tonight. The most interesting change is the transfer of Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, to the Chancellery of the Duchy of Lancaster, Arthur J. Balfour, the former leader of the opposition, taking the Admiralty portfolio. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who vacated that office temporarily, has been appointed Minister of Munitions.

The official announcement on the new cabinet says: "A place in the cabinet was offered to Mr. John Redmond (the Irish Nationalist leader) but he did not see his way to accept it."

"The Prime Minister has decided that a new department shall be created, to be called the Ministry of Munitions, charged with organizing the supply of munitions of war.

Mr. Lloyd George has undertaken the formation and temporary direction of this department, and during his tenure of office as Minister of Munitions will vacate the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"It is understood that Mr. Henderson will assist the government in matters relating to labor questions, especially those arising out of the war.

"The King has been pleased to confer upon Viscount Haldane of Cloon (the retiring Lord High Chancellor) the Order of Merit."

Two Surprises

"The promotion of Sir Stanley Buckmaster, whose greatest activities during the war have had to do with the management of the Official Press Bureau, to the high honor of Lord Chancellor, and the acceptance by Winston Spencer Churchill, formerly head of the Admiralty, of the merely nominal duties of the Duchy of Lancaster, are two distinct surprises.

"The most prominent figure who retires from public life is Viscount Haldane. His affiliations with Germany, and the continued newspaper attacks based on these, made his retirement as inevitable as Prince Henry of Battenberg's retirement some time ago from the Admiralty, for the same reason. Viscount Haldane received an expression of the government's confidence by the bestowal of the Order of Merit upon him.

"The retention of Lord Kitchener as head of the army, while David Lloyd George, with the newly created portfolio of the Ministry of Munitions, relieves him of the responsibility of managing the supply department, and also A. J. Balfour's acceptance of the Admiralty post, were fully expected."

"The Marquis of Lansdowne, whose health forbids hard work, becomes a member of the cabinet without duties, except participating in its councils, and Mr. Churchill's position is virtually the same. His willingness to accept a subordinate position and work for the success of the new government is likely to make him popular with the country and aid his future political career.

"Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Henderson will be especially charged with the task of rallying the workmen to the government's support, and much is expected of the former; Chan-

ITALY PLANS TWO GREAT LAND MOVEMENTS AGAINST AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMY

FIFTY DROWNED WHEN CHILEAN STEAMER WENT TO BOTTOM

Santiago, Chile, May 25.—Fifty persons were drowned today, when the Chilean steamer Maximiano Errazuriz struck a reef and sank. The Errazuriz was a vessel of 1,188 tons and 240 feet long. She was built in 1872.

WILL HELP ITALIANS IN CANADA RETURN HOME TO FIGHT

Gen. Hughes Says Transportation for Them will be Arranged When Word is Received from Rome.

SIR RICHARD M'BRIDE VISITED THE CANADIAN HOSPITALS IN FRANCE

London, May 25.—(Gazette Cable)—Sir Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, has returned from a tour of Northern France, where he visited the Canadian hospitals. He was greatly impressed with the general excellence of their arrangements and told the Montreal Gazette correspondent that the doctors, nurses and orderlies all seemed equal to the best, while their plans worked smoothly in concert with those of the main army.

DEATH OF PROMINENT BAPTIST MINISTER

Rev. John W. Freeman, retired, occurs at Argyle Head, N. S., after long illness.

Special to The Standard
Yarmouth, N. S., May 25.—Rev. John W. Freeman, aged sixty-five, formerly a leading Divine in the Free Baptist denomination, but who of late years

London, May 25.—(10.40 p. m.)—Austria has struck first with her navy and aircraft along Italy's east coast; Italy promptly countered by throwing a considerable body of troops across the northeastern frontier and occupying a stretch of Austrian territory along the River Isanzo. Thus, although Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, who has a reputation for forcing matters, is reported to be in command of the Austro-German troops along the new front, Italy, in a sense, has forestalled him.

Rome officially announces that the Italians have occupied a number of comparatively important towns and have compelled the Austrians to retreat.

This, in brief, summarizes the first 36 hours of the newest phase of the ever-widening European conflict, which, being new, appeals to the popular imagination, rather sated by the seemingly unending struggle in the other theatres of the war.

The rapid stroke of the Italian army would seem to bespeak a long preparation, bearing out what the press of the Allied countries contended months ago, that Italy would throw in her lot with the Entente and was only waiting for an opportunity.

Two Thrusts at Foe on Land.

Rome's first bulletin dealing with the movements of the army indicates that two movements are under way—one to the northward, toward the Carnic Alps; the other through the region of Friuli, apparently aimed at Trieste and the Istrian Peninsula. Crevicchio, one of the Austrian towns occupied by the Italians, is only about ten miles inland from the Gulf of Trieste.

Both thrusts should develop severe fighting. Just as Italy lightly characterized Monday's Austrian raids along her coast, so Austria characterizes the military operations to date as border skirmishes. While today's Rome official communication laid stress on the Italian rush across the border, the official statement from Vienna ignores it and gives details of the Austrian swoop on the Italian coast, enumerating the damaged towns.

The gas was emitted from cylinders throughout a period of four and a half hours, and at the same time our line was bombarded with asphyxiating shells. The gas cloud rose in places forty feet high from the ground.

"Portions of the line remained intact throughout the ordeal, and our men have demonstrated that, with due precautions, this form of attack can be met and defeated."

WILL URGE BUILDING NATIONAL HIGHWAY ACROSS DOMINION

Proposal to be Placed Before Government today by Mayors of Large Cities in Convention at Ottawa.

Ottawa, May 25.—Proposals to relieve the unemployment situation throughout the Dominion, which is at present very acute particularly in the large centres, will be submitted to Premier Borden and the Cabinet Council tomorrow by the mayors of the leading cities of eastern and western Canada, who are holding a congress in the city.

The proposals are designed not only to deal with the situation temporarily but permanent. The two chief proposals will be that the present Colonization Act be amended in order to assist homesteaders by lending them implements, seeds, and money for the first year's needs without payment of the principal or interest for three years, repayment to the government to be arranged on suitable terms during the fourth to eighth years, and the investment to be charged against the homestead.

Another proposal will urge that the government commence the construction of national highways across Canada. There will be others, but these two will be the chief ones.

"Tomorrow afternoon the memorials will be presented to the government. It has been leading a retired life, is dead at his home in Argyle Head after a long illness. Mr. Freeman has held many important pastorates and has filled the position of moderator in the conferences of the denomination. He leaves a widow.

CELEBRATES ITALY'S ENTRY

Paris, May 25.—Numerous provincial cities today are celebrating the entrance of Italy into the war by processions with music. Public addresses delivered by local celebrities, the decoration of public buildings, and popular demonstration in front of Italian consulates where there are any.

ago and emphasizing the slight Italian resistance.

The German claims for the day embrace both east and west, notably around Ypres and north of Przemysl. In the latter region it is announced that General Mackensen is again surging forward and taking a colossal number of prisoners.

The British War Office admits that the British have been unable entirely to reform their line denied by the Germans east of Ypres, and this dovetails with the German claims of advances in this region of Flanders.

The most interesting statement in the British announcement is that "with due precautions" gas attacks can be met and defeated. This is particularly pertinent, in that gas bids fair to be used more and more, possibly by all the contestants.

Attending to the extremely sanguinary character of the recent fighting at the Dardanelles, where the British and French are seeking to dislodge the strongly entrenched Turks, came tonight a list of 919 casualties among the Australians engaged in the enterprise. The Turkish losses apparently have been greater, as it was necessary for them on Sunday last to secure an armistice to bury their dead, 8,000 of whom lay piled before the British trenches.

Germany Continue Use of Poisonous Gases. London, May 25, 9.45 p. m.—A report received from Field Marshal Sir John French, under date of May 25, says:

"Some portions of our line east of Ypres, which were lost yesterday during the enemy's gas attack, have not yet been recovered. The amount of gas used was greater than on any previous occasion—over a front of five miles.

The gas was emitted from cylinders throughout a period of four and a half hours, and at the same time our line was bombarded with asphyxiating shells. The gas cloud rose in places forty feet high from the ground.

"Portions of the line remained intact throughout the ordeal, and our men have demonstrated that, with due precautions, this form of attack can be met and defeated."

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