

## DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGHOUT ITALY FOLLOWING NEWS OF CABINET'S RESIGNATION

### PREMIER SALANDRA CALLS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

To Make Decision Relative to Present Crisis—Almost Revolution in Rome and City in Charge of Military—Interpret Demonstrations as Demand for War.

Rome, May 14.—News received here today from Tripoli says that during the afternoon of May 12, an Italian column, composed of infantry and cavalry, was attacked by rebels in the neighborhood of Misurata. The attack was repulsed.

The Italian losses are given as twelve killed, including three officers and twenty-nine men wounded.

#### MAJORITY FOR WAR

Rome, May 14.—Despatches received here from all parts of Italy set forth that the receipt of the news of the resignation of the cabinet produced an extraordinary sensation. At Genoa, Florence, Naples, Palermo and elsewhere its receipt was followed by demonstrations. Observers in Rome deduce from the occurrences that a large majority of the people are in favor of a policy of hostility against Austria.

#### ROME IN CHARGE OF MILITIA

Rome, Italy, May 14, via Paris, 5.40 p. m.—The agitation in Rome has assumed almost a revolutionary character. The entire city has been occupied by the militia.

A riotous crowd made its way this morning to the Piazza Montecitorio, where is located the Chamber of Deputies, and forced entrance into the building by smashing the windows.

The belief is growing rapidly that there inevitably will be formed another Salandra cabinet, or at least a cabinet which will follow the same foreign policy as the Salandra ministry.

Bulletin—Rome, May 14 (6.10 p. m.)—News that King Victor Emmanuel will not accept Premier Salandra's resignation, and that Salandra and Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister, will remain in power, is spreading like wildfire throughout Rome, and creating an excellent impression.

Bulletin—Rome, May 14 (8.30 p. m.)—Premier Salandra has convened a council of the ministers, who are now meeting to make a decision relative to the present crisis.

### INTERMENT OF VON BURSTORF ENEMIES BEGUN IN ENGLAND

Police Busy Rounding Up Germans and Austrians to be Sent to Concentration Camps or Repatriated.

London, May 14 (11.35 p. m.)—The police throughout the country have been busy all day gathering subjects of hostile countries of a military age and despatching them to concentration camps. Many hundreds voluntarily surrendered and were sent off in batches, five hundred going to South End to be placed aboard steamers which have been fitted up for that purpose. The only difficulty the authorities are faced with is that of finding room, as the suddenness with which the government came to its decision following the riots gave no time to prepare new camps.

As all subjects of enemy countries have been registered since the commencement of the war, and have been compelled to report periodically to the police, there is no difficulty in locating them. Some, however, with large business must be given time to arrange their affairs.

In most cases the business has been transferred to Britishers or neutrals, but some alien business men closed their premises immediately. One result of this was felt in the east end of London, where the majority of the small bakeries are German, the people this morning finding themselves deprived of their usual supply.

A greater task will be that of arranging for the repatriation of women and children and men over the military age. Many of the latter have resided in England a life-time and have no other home, and are pleading as an alternative to be interned with the younger men.

Although the country has been calmed by the government's decision to deal with aliens, considerable anti-German rioting occurred. In some parts of London tonight, Peckham, Plumstead and Tottenham among them, a number of German shops were attacked.

Serious disturbances also are reported from Rochester and North Shields among other places.

By night the streets were crowded

### NON-COMMITAL Says several of statements attributed by press to German Embassy are pure inventions.

Washington, May 14.—"I have not received any instructions; I have not received anything; I have not heard anything; I do not know anything," said Count Bernstorff, after a conference with Counsellor Lansing at the State Department.

Secretary Bryan, after Ambassador Bernstorff's visit, made the following statement:

"The German Ambassador has brought to our attention the fact that statements have been made in newspapers, purporting to be made by members of the embassy staff, statements which were pure inventions. He asked us to warn the press against false statements about the embassy."

### FEWER ACCIDENTS SINCE SAFETY FIRST PLANS INTRODUCED

Moncton, May 14.—According to figures just issued by Safety Engineer J. E. Long, there has been another big reduction in the number of deaths for the first four months of this year as compared with corresponding months of last year. In 1914 there was a decrease of 82 per cent. in killed and 85 per cent. in injured. Since the inauguration of the Safety First movement in the Government Railways in January, 1914, the decrease in accidents has been remarkable and about 3,100 unsafe conditions have been reported and 1,275 unsafe practices.

The movement has the hearty cooperation of the employes and public generally, which has a great deal to do with its marked success.

With thousands of rioters who were carrying away provisions of all kinds from the looted shops. At North Shields many shops were attacked but there was no looting.

### British Driving Back Strong Forces of Enemy Attempting to Gain Positions in Neighborhood of Ypres

French Continue Their Victorious Advance Against German Positions North of Arras—Austro-German Army Said to Have Forced Russians Back Almost to Przemyśl.

London, May 14.—The American note to Germany and the new turn which the Italian situation has taken by reason of the resignation of Premier Salandra and his cabinet are the features of today's war news.

The firm attitude which the American government has taken with regard to Germany's submarine action against her ships and citizens meets with general approval here and the question now is "not what the United States will do," but "what will Germany's answer be?" It is believed in high official quarters here that Germany will not agree to reverse her submarine blockade policy and the conclusion is drawn that the United States will be compelled to sever diplomatic relations with her. The hope is everywhere expressed that the United States will not be drawn into war as it is considered by observers of the situation that she is of greater assistance to the Allies as a neutral than she would be as a belligerent.

The Italian situation is badly confused. The resignation of Premier Salandra's cabinet, it is believed, must delay Italy's action with regard to the war, and it is thought that nothing in this respect will be decided upon until the Chamber of Deputies meets next week, unless in the meantime King Victor Emmanuel induces the government to retain office, which step the premier might take as assurance of the people's confidence in his policy.

#### French Advance Continues

Meantime the belligerents on both the east and west battle fronts are engaged in most momentous battles. The French, who already have gained possession of what was thought to be impregnable German positions to the north of Arras are reported to be continuing their victorious advance, while the British are asserted to be holding a large force of Germans in their front and repulsing all German attempts to reach Ypres, which has proved the graveyard of so many thousands of men since the opposing lines were established there last autumn.

The Germans claim to have made a slight advance, but with the battle ebbing and flowing, this is not considered serious in military quarters here.

Along toward the coast, the Belgian army has repulsed an attempt of the Germans to regain the bridge-head which the forces of King Albert established on the right bank of the Yser Canal, while down in the Wooversloot another French army is pushing its offensive and claims to have gained possession of the whole of the forest of Le Petre, which would be a step nearer in the Allies aim to force the Germans to evacuate St. Mihiel.

The Austro-Germans, after their lightning-like rush through Western Galicia have now reached a line running due north and south to the west of Przemyśl, while the other armies, emerging from the Carpathians, are pressing the Russian flank. Even up in Poland it is asserted that the victory of the Teutonic allies in the south has had the effect of forcing the Russians to fall back.

Petrograd, however, continues to take the situation calmly, and, although admitting that the Russian army has been forced back by overwhelming numbers and has lost heavily in the retreat, says the Russians are now concentrating on a new line and preparing for another big battle.

Until this battle is decided the British military critics are withholding their comment. It is pointed out by some of them, however, that more than once the Russians have been driven back but that they always recovered and made the victors regret their penetration into Russian territory.

Down in Southeastern Galicia and in Bukovina, according to Russian accounts, the Austrian army, which has not the assistance of the Germans, is in full retreat and being harried by Russian cavalry. The Russians also claim to have obtained the advantage over the German raiders in the Baltic province of Courland and to have taken a thousand prisoners near Shavli.

There are no official reports from the Dardanelles, but unofficial news is to the effect that the Allies are slowly advancing, despite the obstinate resistance of the Turks against the heights commanding Kiritha, on the one hand and Kilit Bahr and Madios on the other.

### The Confiscation of German Property in British Empire Urged

Riots Give Place to Condemnation by Public Men of Kaiser and His Advisors.

London, May 14, (11.15 p. m.)—The riots which occurred earlier in the week have given place to condemnation by public men of the German Emperor and his advisers, who are charged with the responsibility for the actions which have aroused public anger. The demand is made that the British government publicly proclaim the personal responsibility of members of the German government for "the outrages perpetrated by German officers or their agents during the present war."

A resolution in this sense was moved at a public meeting in Chelsea tonight by Lord Charles Beresford, and was seconded by Lord Robert Cecil. It was unanimously passed.

Lord Beresford urged that all German property in the British empire be confiscated, and that all rich Germans, whether naturalized or not, be interned until British prisoners in Germany are treated as honorable prisoners of war. Lord Cecil said he had been told that Emperor William did not approve of what had been done, but the speaker declared that if the German emperor disappeared, and allowed these things to go on, he was ten times more guilty and must be punished; this must be one condition of any peace.

Lewis Harcourt, British secretary of state for the colonies, speaking at a meeting on the waterfront tonight,

### NO NEED TO FEAR THE U. S., WILL FIGHT

Cologne Paper Says—Americans Relieved When They Have Expressed Their Irritation.

Amsterdam, May 14, via London, 6.52 p. m.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung, commenting upon expressions of American opinion concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, says:

"Americans are very prone to criticize, without any expectation that such fighting with words will make any great impression on those whom they denounce. They feel relieved when they have given frank expression of their irritation. In America, however, war is most unpopular, because it requires so many sacrifices and destroys business."

"There is no need, therefore, to apprehend that America will join the war against us, but it may be taken for granted that the wave of anti-German hatred will continue to mount still higher. We deplore, but we cannot prevent it. Anti-German feeling is a product of agitation. It slowly mounted and will also slowly subside."

### MARITIME PROVINCES MEN IN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, May 14.—The casualty list issued tonight contains the names of the following Maritime Provincers:

THIRD BATTALION  
Missing—Pte. Harry J. Wills, Elm-dale, P. E. I.

EIGHTH BATTALION  
Sick with gas fumes—Pte. John K. Wiggins, Sackville, N. B.

TENTH BATTALION  
Missing—Lance Corp. Wm. Dexter, Shelburne, N. S.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION  
Missing—Pte. Stanley J. Barks, Red Banks, N. B.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION  
Killed in action—Lance Corp. Bonnell, Sussex, N. B.

2ND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE  
Killed in action—Sgt. Hugh McLennan, Sydney, N. S.

PRINCESS PATRICIAS  
Wounded—Pte. L. Anderson, 283 Barrington street, Halifax.

EIGHTH BATTALION  
Wounded—Pte. Reginald G. Smith, Sambro, Halifax Co., N. S.

THIRTIETH BATTALION  
Wounded—Pte. Daniel H. Burris, 10 Waddell street, Truro, N. S.

PRINCESS PATS.  
Wounded—Private Archie McKinnon, Sussex, N. B.

### HON. SIMEON PAGUNELO DIES IN MONTREAL

Montreal, May 14.—Hon. Simeon Pagunelo, judge of the Superior Court of the district of Montreal, died at the age of 75 years at his residence, 286 St. Denis street, Montreal, this morning.

### LONDON PRESS COMMENT ON THE AMERICAN NOTE

Times Says President Wilson's Note Leaves No Illusions as to American Feeling—"Whatever Issue Moral Interests of States and Allies Henceforth Indissolubly Linked."

London, May 15, 1.33 a. m.—The Times, in an editorial today regarding the American note to Germany, says:

"The American note to Germany, both in substance and expression, recalls the best traditions of American diplomacy. Courteous and even considerate in form, it can leave Wilhelmstrasse under no illusions as to the state of American feeling, or the determination of the United States government. Nothing could be more vigorously or more persuasively expressed, and not only the Allies but the whole world of neutrals may well rejoice that the United States has at length spoken out so forcibly and to the point.

"The stand taken by the President

is something more than a declaration of national policy. Nothing less than the conscience of humanity makes itself audible in his measured and incisive sentences. Germany today finds herself clearly confronted with the demand to abandon her submarine warfare on shipping. With that demand we do not for a moment believe she will comply. We do not venture to predict the outcome of her dispute with the United States, but two things may safely be affirmed. One is that the dispute itself, and the possibilities latent in it, are matters of supreme moment to the United States, whose decision may safely be intrusted; the other is that whatever may be the issue, the moral interests of the United States and the Allies are henceforth indissolubly linked."

### U. S. NOTE DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION

Washington, May 14.—The American note to Germany was delayed in transmission, and was not telegraphed from Rome until 3.40 p. m., today, so that it probably will not be presented by Ambassador Gerard to the German Foreign Office until tomorrow. This was announced by Secretary Bryan tonight.

The State Department received a message from Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, at Rome, saying the note was received there at 2 p. m. today, and was immediately copied and forwarded to Berlin at 3.40. It should have reached Berlin late this afternoon, but the time required for deciphering is expected to delay its presentation until tomorrow.

### MAJ. McCUAIG LOCATED IN A GERMAN HOSPITAL

Montreal, May 14.—Major D. E. Ecker McCuaig, of the Thirteenth Battalion, who has been missing since the recent terrific engagement with the Germans in which so many Canadians suffered, has been located in a hospital in Germany, according to a cable despatch which came today to his father, Mr. Clarence J. McCuaig, stock broker, Montreal, from American Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin.

Major McCuaig distinguished himself by heroic conduct and when wounded asked to be supplied with three revolvers so that he could sell his life to the Germans as dearly as possible.

Just what hospital he is in is not known, and it is thought he is not seriously wounded.

### SEES NEED FOR MORE MEN AND MUNITIONS

London, May 15.—Mr. Richard Reid, the Agent-General for Ontario, says his visit to the Front raised Canadians in his esteem higher than ever, but he was also impressed with the urgent need of still more men and more munitions of war.

Lord Haldane's announcement in the House of Lords is generally accepted as a preliminary warning of the changed attitude of the government toward conscription. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who says he does not favor conscription, admits that everyone should pocket his individual beliefs, and decide to beat the Germans, at all costs.

### BERLIN VERSION OF TORPEDOING OF LUSITANIA

Official Report, Based on Submarine Commander's Story, Says Only One Torpedo Fired.

Berlin, May 14, via Amsterdam to London, May 15 (3.07 a. m.)—From the report received from the submarine which sank the Cunard Line steamer Lusitania last Friday, the following official version of the incident is published by the Admiralty staff, under the signature of Admiral Behnecke:

"The submarine sighted the steamer, which showed no flag, May 7, at 2.59 o'clock Central European time, afternoon, on the southeast coast of Ireland, in fine, clear weather.

"At 3.10 o'clock one torpedo was fired at the Lusitania which hit her starboard side below the captain's bridge. The detonation of the torpedo was followed immediately by a further explosion of extremely strong effect. The ship quickly listed to starboard and began to sink.

"The second explosion must be traced back to the ignition of quantities of ammunition inside the ship."

### ROUTINE BUSINESS AT CABINET MEETING

Special to The Standard  
Ottawa, Ont., May 14.—Sir Geo. Foster having gone to New Brunswick for a few days, Hon. W. T. White is acting prime minister. A cabinet meeting was held this afternoon, but only departmental business was dealt with.

Sir Robert Borden, who is resting in the Gatineau district may be back early in the week but it is not definitely known just when he will return to Ottawa.

### BISHOP OF LONDON IN SYMPATHY WITH PLAN FOR MEMORIAL SERVICE

London, May 15.—(Gazette Cable)—The Montreal Gazette correspondent learns that the Canadian memorial service at St. Paul's was the outcome of a suggestion made by the wife of General Alderson, who, when the Dean of St. Paul's hesitated to give permission for the services, carried her appeal to the Bishop of London.