

ITALY TAKES FIRST STEP IN MOVE TO LAND ON COAST OF ASIA MINOR

Germans Suffer Enormous Losses North of La Bassee In Attempt To Take Position From British

French Offensive in West Continues, but Stubborn Resistance of Enemy Renders Progress Slow — Italians Land Troops on Turkish Island of Rhodes in Aegean Sea — Submarines Continue to Menace British Shipping.

Amsterdam, May 28, via London, (4.55 p. m.)—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger states that Italian troops, in considerable force, have landed on the Turkish island of Rhodes, in the Aegean Sea.

London, May 28.—The success of the German submarine in their attack on the British fleet supporting the army on the Gallipoli Peninsula, which has resulted in the sinking of the battleships Triumph and Majestic, and the ever-increasing activity of these boats in the waters around the British Isles, and the threat to carry this under-water warfare to the Suez Canal, and the trade which passes through that waterway while they have not caused any great uneasiness in naval circles here have brought the officials to a realization of the great danger that will exist if Germany is able largely to increase her fleet of "U" boats.

Today come reports of the sinking of the British steamers Cadby and Spennymor, and the Swedish bark M. Roosvall, and a statement that the big liner Arkylshire was chased and fired upon by an undersea boat, but succeeded in escaping and reaching Havre.

Trade to and from British ports goes on as though there was no submarine danger, and it is stated that there will be no interruption in the operations of the Dardanelles. The fleet there will have to assist the army on the Gallipoli Peninsula taking chances of destruction by submarines and mines or shell fire.

The spirit of British merchantmen was indicated today in the reply of a sailor to Lord Mersey's question at the inquiry into the sinking of the steamer Palaba by a German submarine some time ago.

Asked whether he would go to sea again, the sailor promptly replied, "Yes."

Teutonic Allies Must Soon Meet Another Invasion.

The Turks and their German officers probably will have another invasion to meet before long. Unofficial reports reaching here today are to the effect that the Italians have landed on the island of Rhodes, off the coast of Asia Minor, while a cruiser has been bombarding Budrum, which is on the Gulf of Kon, on the mainland of the Asiatic Turkey, not far from Rhodes. This is believed to be the first step in an attempt to land on the Asia Minor coast.

There has been little or no change in the situation of the eastern or western battlefronts. The Austrians and Germans claim to have made a further advance in their operations, the aim of which is the encircling of Przemysl, although they are meeting with very stubborn resistance on the part of the Russians.

In the west the French offensive north of Arras is still in progress, but the advance by the allied troops seemingly is not so fast as it was when the attack was first launched. The British also are engaged north of La Bassee, and are being almost continuously occupied in resisting German attacks around Ypres, the attempt to capture that point is said to have cost the Teutons an enormous number of men.

The Italians claim to have made further advances into Austrian territory in the Tyrol, the Brenno and Istria, but no important battle has yet been fought in this southwestern theatre of the war.

WILSON SENDS SHARP NOTE TO MEXICANS

Factions Must End Quarrels or Means Will be Taken to Stop Fighting.

Washington, May 28.—President Wilson has decided to serve notice on all the warring factions in Mexico that conditions in that country have become intolerable, and that unless they, themselves, compose the situation soon, some other means may have to be employed to accomplish the result. The first intimation of the President's determination to take this step came today in his appeal issued as head of the American Red Cross Society setting forth that "due to several years of internal disturbances, the unfortunate people of many parts of Mexico have been reduced to the verge of starvation," and urging contributions to relief funds.

Later the White House gave out the following: "When the President's appeal for aid for the Mexicans was issued it was also stated at the executive offices that a statement from the President on the present situation in Mexico might be expected within the next few days." This statement has been prepared and will be issued after the cabinet meeting next Tuesday, and then communicated to the leaders of all the Mexican factions.

GEN. VON AUFFENBURG TOO DANGEROUS TO BE AT LARGE AT PRESENT

Ex-war Minister of Austria-Hungary Arrested as Serious Political Criminal—Commanded an Army for a Time.

London, May 28, 8 p. m.—General Moritz von Auffenburg, former Austro-Hungarian minister of war, and early in the war in command of an Austrian army, has been arrested and is being treated as "a serious political criminal," according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, says the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says, in its account of the arrest of the former Austro-Hungarian minister, that "von Auffenburg has shown by his career that he is not a person of little importance." Continuing, the newspaper states: "He has been minister of war, chief of the general staff, and at the beginning of the war he was given command of an army, and until recently was feted with official approval as 'the victor of Kaniarow.' Shortly after this battle, however, he was deprived of his command, owing, it is said, to the failure of an enveloping operation, but nevertheless, on April 22, an Imperial decree was issued conferring on him the title of Baron, and granting in addition, the title of Von Kaniarow. Four days later he was arrested and since then he has been treated as a serious political criminal."

Events which happened during his stay in office are given by the Frankfurter Zeitung as grounds for the investigation. As this paper says that the American press is "getting impatient about the delay in the answer to the American note," and stated that "the tension has been increased by the wrecking of the Nebraska, which is not yet explained."

ANOTHER VICTIM OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE

British Steamer Spennymor Sunk off Orkney Islands—Captain and Five of Crew Drown on Leaving Steamer.

Bulletin—Falmouth, May 28, 11.30 p. m.—The new British steamer Spennymor has been sunk by a German submarine off Start Point, Orkney Islands. The captain and five men of the crew of the steamer were drowned by the capsizing of a boat while it was being launched, and the engineer was badly injured by the bursting of a shell in the engine room.

Survivors Say Ship was Torpedoed.

Stavanger, Norway, via London, May 28.—Survivors of the crew of the Swedish bark M. Roosvall were landed here today by a Dutch fishing vessel. The men report that while off Malmo a German submarine stopped the Roosvall and examined her papers and then permitted her to proceed. Subsequently a violent explosion occurred which killed two men on board the bark. The crew are of the belief that the explosion was caused by a torpedo fired by the submarine.

The Roosvall was later laden and bound for Sunderland.

ROME PREPARES AGAINST RAID BY AIRSHIPS

Observation Posts Being Established and Close Watch Kept—Italian Airships Await Raiders.

Rome, May 28, via Paris—It being believed that the Austrian aeroplanes may appear over Rome, special measures of protection have been adopted. In the first place a very close watch is to be kept along the Adriatic coast. Equal vigilance will be exercised on the coast of the Apennines, while nearer Rome, observation posts are to be established at points of vantage. Stations for Italian aeroplanes have been established about twenty-five miles from the capital at Lake Bracciano and Contocelle, on the Appian Way. From these points aeroplanes are ready to start at a moment's notice to engage airships from Austria.

DONALD MACMASTER SAYS NEW GOV'T NOT COALITION BUT NATIONAL CABINET

London, May 28.—"The new cabinet is not a coalition but a national cabinet," said Donald MacMaster, K. C., M. P., addressing a meeting at Chertsey last night. The recent government did not lack voting strength and was not defeated, he said, but Mr. Asquith had realized that the war could only be successfully waged by a cabinet representing all parties. Mr. MacMaster said that this was a conclusion which he himself had already reached, and he now advised a wholehearted support of the government. The duty of the nation was to insure that the dependents of the soldiers would be provided for at the close of the war.

Austrian Submarine Torpedoed and Sunk By Italy's Sea Fighters

Italy and Her Former Ally Meet in Sea Engagement and Both Suffer Losses — Austrian Torpedo Boat Driven From Fight Badly Crippled.

Bulletin—Rome, via Paris, May 28, 11.40 p. m.—It is officially announced that an Austrian submarine boat was sunk by Italian torpedo boats in an engagement yesterday.

"Two of our torpedo boats yesterday engaged an Austrian torpedo boat and two submarines. One of the latter was hit several times. Thick black smoke poured out of the submarine. A column of water shot up and she disappeared with a loud humming sound, leaving patches of oil on the surface. Our torpedo boats were not damaged."

"Navy dirigible M-2 flew over Sebenico (Dalmatia) yesterday and threw bombs which hit several torpedo boat destroyers belonging to a group anchored at the mouth of the river. The dirigible was violently bombarded but was not hit, and returned undamaged."

Rome, via Paris, May 28.—A communication issued by the Italian Ministry of Marine gives the details of the naval losses by Austria and Italy up to the present as follows:

"On May 24 the Austrian torpedo boat S-30, having approached the canal at Porto Cessini, was so seriously damaged by the fire from our masked batteries that she was forced to be conveyed to Pola. The torpedo boat destroyer Scharfshutts, which was operating with the S-30 also was damaged, suffering the loss of many of her crew. She called the scout ship Novara to her assistance, which also was struck several times and also had several of her crew killed, including an officer."

"The destroyer Ozepele, which is of the same type as the Tatra, also suffered severe losses due to the arrival of our naval squadron during the action commenced against the destroyers."

"The above news had been confirmed by enemy communications which were intercepted by us. We believe, although no confirmation of it has yet been received, that the Austrian cruiser Helgoland suffered severely in the action against one of our ships, as she was seen listing heavily and was conveyed from the zone of action by another destroyer."

"After the preceding brilliant action we regret exceedingly to announce the loss of our destroyer called Turbine. She was built in 1901 and was of approximately 330 tons. The latter, during the morning of May 24, while on a tour of reconnaissance, sighted an enemy destroyer and gave chase. The chase lasted half an hour, when four other enemy warships appeared, including the light cruiser Helgoland."

The Turbine immediately turned about to return to her naval base, but was struck twice in her boilers, thus reducing her speed.

"She continued the battle for about half an hour, although fire had broken out aboard and there was a lack of munitions. Then the commander ordered the water intake valves opened in order to avoid capture. The Turbine commenced to sink, with all her men gathered at the stern, the enemy keeping up their fire all the while. The commander, who had been wounded at the beginning of the battle ordered his men to jump overboard. As soon as the Austrians saw the manœuvre they launched small boats in order to save as many of the men as possible. Meanwhile the squadron to which the Turbine belonged was seen approaching on the horizon and the enemy left the small boats in the water and departed."

"Our squadron fired several times at the retreating enemy vessels, and an enemy ship of the same type of the Tatra, and also the cruiser Helgoland appeared to have been struck."

"Nine men of the Turbine were saved by our fleet. From Austrian communications we learn that thirty-five more were picked up by the Austrians, including the commander."

Vienna, May 28.—"In Tyrol an Italian detachment crossed the frontier in several places where they had provisionally to deal only with some gendarmes and patrol guards. The bombardment of our frontier fortifications with heavy artillery has ceased."

Must Expect Resistance From Austrians Later

Rome, May 28.—The newspapers of Rome, while expressing satisfaction at the report of rapid penetration of Austrian territory, point out that the initial swift advance cannot be kept up indefinitely. They say that the Austrians are well prepared to offer resistance behind carefully constructed defenses, long since erected.

The Giornale D'Italia says: "Our soldiers attacked the enemy successfully with bayonets. The enemy's firing, as we advance to the zone, must be weak, for on most of the front he has retired without a struggle."

The Tribuna says the Italian advance to Altissimo, involving a climb up steep hills for a distance of more than nine miles, was a brilliant feat. The Austrians, who had fortified the summit of Altissimo, a position of strategic value, were compelled to retire hastily, abandoning their munitions.

CAMPAIGN HAS BEGUN AGAINST NEW YORK'S TANGO RESTAURANTS

Rich Matrons and young women duped in fashionable resorts—Two managers already under arrest.

New York, May 28.—The crusade against tango restaurants and cabarets of Broadway, where merriment holds late away, was begun today with the arraignment in police court of the manager of one restaurant and the manager of another on charges of giving theatrical performances without a license. So elaborate is the cabaret at each of the places, it was charged, that it has developed into a theatrical entertainment.

A committee of fourteen, headed by Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, investigating conditions in popular tango and cabaret restaurants, claims to have uncovered a situation new to Broadway. Girls and young matrons who surreptitiously attend the afternoon tea dances in large numbers, it is charged, are the victims of vicious and immoral conditions in some of the establishments.

The Chancellor asserted that the greater part of the Italian people and a majority in the Italian parliament had not wanted war, and were even kept in ignorance of the extent of the concessions which Austria-Hungary was willing to make for the sake of

CANADA HAS SENT 56,000 MEN OVERSEAS

Official Statement Says 70,000 Will Have Been Despatched by July 1—Heavy Casualties Makes Need for More Men.

Special to The Standard
Ottawa, Ont., May 28.—"Up to the present time nearly 56,000 officers and men have been despatched overseas by the Canadian government," says an official statement, issued by the Prime Minister's office today.

"It is anticipated that by the first of July the number will reach approximately 70,000. More than 500 nurses have also gone forward."

"The recruiting, enlistment and organization of additional forces is steadily proceeding and is the more necessary by reason of the very heavy casualties which have been sustained by the Canadian division during the past five weeks in the fighting near Langemarck."

"The gallantry, resourcefulness and tenacity of the Canadian troops during these battles have never been surpassed."

"The total casualties amongst the Canadian troops at the front are believed to be now about nine thousand. Those officially announced through the record office total some 6,250. It was stated in the Imperial House of Commons, however, that the Canadian casualties up to May 2nd were 6,584. The Canadians have seen a good deal of fighting since that time and there were many casualties before the hard fighting of the past seven or eight days near Festubert, of those not yet accounted for many are probably prisoners of war who have been located. A large number of the wounded will of course return to the firing line."

"The number of casualties bears out the warning received here last winter to prepare to send heavy reinforcements. Canada will devote her energies to equipping and training all the reinforcements required for the two divisions that have been sent forward and for another if it is decided to send one."

"Our soldiers attacked the enemy successfully with bayonets. The enemy's firing, as we advance to the zone, must be weak, for on most of the front he has retired without a struggle."

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TURKS' REPORT OF OPERATIONS IN DARDANELLES

Constantinople, via London, May 28, 8.25 p. m.—At the entrance to the Dardanelles both sides continue to engage in infantry and artillery fire, according to an official statement issued by the War Office today which says:

"At Avibruru and Seddul Bahr feeble infantry and artillery fire continues on both sides."

"On the coast of Gaba Tepeh an enemy tug, which attempted to tow in four armored ships, was prevented from approaching the shore. Our soldiers waded far out into the water, and under the enemy's fire took some prisoners."

"Enemy cruisers, which yesterday vainly attempted to disembark troops at Budrum, today fired 1,600 shells upon the town, damaging some houses, destroying a church and mosque."

"Thursday night our patrols took six soldiers who had been landed, captured their standard and seven rifles. Today the enemy cruisers have withdrawn from the Budrum district."

"During the night of May 24 our troops attacked the enemy's camp near Gortiza and captured five sailing vessels, with provisions."

peace. The Salandra cabinet, he said, long before the Triple Alliance had ceased to exist, aligned itself with the Triple Entente and unchained the mob spirit and intimidated the advocates of

TORPEDOING OF GULFLIGHT HAS BEEN PROVED

Captain of German Submarine Says She was Accompanied by Convoy and He Thought She was British Vessel.

Berlin, via London, May 28.—The Foreign Office and the Admiralty are still without news concerning the reported torpedoing of the American steamship Nebraska.

The torpedoing of the steamship Gulflight is now established as due to a German submarine, the report of the commander of the submarine in question having been received by the Admiralty. The commander stated that when he first saw the Gulflight she was being conveyed by two patrol boats and he concluded that she must be a British vessel, or was carrying contraband. The presence of the patrol boats, the commander reported, made closer investigation dangerous.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER RELEASED

London, May 28.—The Norwegian steamer Drammensfjord, from New York, May 8, for Bergen, Norway, with a cargo of American goods, consigned to Norwegian ports, has been released after being detained at Kirkcubbin and will proceed to her destination.

Twelve consignments, shipped from American ports aboard the Swedish steamer Sydland, from New York, May 1, for Gothenburg, Sweden, have been thrown into prize courts. They consist of lubricating oil, rubber scraps and sisal. The Sydland was permitted to proceed.

CONSCRIPTION COMING SAYS LONDON PAPER

"Town Topics" Says Government Will Pass Legislation Empowering Military Authorities to Call on Men for Service.

London, May 28.—The announcement that conscription will be introduced next month is made by the weekly paper, Town Topics, which says that the government will propose legislation empowering the military authorities to call up men in four classes, namely: First class, unmarried men, 18 to 25 years; second class, married men, 25 to 35 years; third class, married men, 35 to 45 years; fourth class, unmarried men, 35 to 45 years.

Town Topics states that the pay and separation allowance will be lower than those given to voluntary recruits.

VON BERNSTORFF GIVES BERLIN HINT TO HASTEN REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE

London, May 28.—A wireless despatch received from Berlin today gives what purports to be a telegram sent by Count Von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, to the Foreign Office in Berlin. The telegram,