

## CABINET SHAKE-UP IN GERMANY

### American Troops in France Inured to Foe Gas Before Going Forth Into Battle

### Changes in British Admiralty; Geddes Commences Re-organization of Department

## Changes in Personnel of Prussian Ministries

### CHANGES IN ADMIRALTY IN BRITAIN

#### Admiral Sir Cecil Burney Replaced by Sir Rosslyn Wemyss

#### OTHER ALTERATIONS First Step in Campaign of Reorganization Launched By Geddes

#### DUTIES REARRANGED Second Sea Lord in Future To Concentrate Upon War Plans

By Courier Leased Wire  
London, Monday Aug. 6.—Official announcement was made at the Admiralty to-night that Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, second sea lord, had been replaced by Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, Alan Garrett Anderson, hitherto vice-chairman of the wheat commission, succeeds Sir Eric Campbell Geddes as the new first lord of the admiralty, as controller of naval construction.

London, Aug. 7.—The changes in the British Admiralty are attracting much attention, and are interpreted as the first step in reorganization, which it is supposed Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, was appointed to carry out. In quarters where the existing admiralty methods are regarded as unsatisfactory, the present step is denominated as a precautionary half measure, and it is declared the change ought to have been so complete as to give the country a resolute and energetic admiralty by an offensive spirit.

There is no implication of incapacity against Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, whose services as Admiral Jellicoe's second in command of the grand fleet are recognized, and an official announcement states that he will be employed on special duty. It is assumed that as his record was made in active command, he may welcome the change.

An official statement contains the announcement that an opportunity is to be taken of the appointment of Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss to re-arrange the duties of the second sea lord of the admiralty, who will be relieved of detailed administrative work connected with the personnel of the fleet. This is interpreted as meaning that the second sea lord will not be trammelled by details which subordinates can handle, but will be associated more closely than was his predecessor with the preparation of war plans.

Another change in the admiralty is the removal of Sir William Graham Greene from the permanent secretaryship in the ministry of munitions under Winston Spencer Churchill. Sir William's departure from the admiralty is regarded as of considerable importance, as the post of permanent secretary, which he has held since 1911, always has been largely responsible for the continuity of admiralty tradition and policy. It is this continuity which is regarded by many as a most dangerous factor in that it hinders initiative and adaptability to current needs.

### WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, Aug. 7.—Pressure is high from the lake region eastward, while a shallow disturbance is centered over Iowa. Showers have occurred in nearly all parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the eastern districts of the Maritime provinces, elsewhere the weather has been fine.

Forecast. Moderate easterly winds, fair and cool to-day, light showers in the western portion to-night. Wednesday—Moderate southerly winds, warmer and mostly fair, thunderstorms in some localities.

### Appointment of New Statesmen Viewed With Concern in Germany; May Have Significant Bearing Upon the Peace Problem

By Courier Leased Wire.  
Copenhagen, Aug. 7.—Will Dr. von Kuehlmann or Dr. Karl Helfferich, vice chancellor, be the real director of foreign policy under the administration of Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial German Chancellor? This is the political problem of the hour in connection with the shake-up of cabinets in Germany. It is known the versatile Dr. Helfferich desires to have a hand in steering Germany's new course in world politics after the war and it is rumored that the new chancellor, unacquainted as he is with international affairs, desires to retain the ex-bank director, Dr. Helfferich, as his special adviser and mouthpiece, particularly for this field.

In fact one of the avowed reasons for Dr. Helfferich's retention, despite his present unpopularity in the Reichstag, was that his services are indispensable in peace negotiations. The Berlin Tageblatt, The Lokal Anzeiger and The Vossische Zeitung, all refer to the possibility of a conflict as Dr. von Kuehlmann, it is understood, is disinclined to permit himself to be relegated to a subordinate place.

A second feature of the shake-up is the consideration shown the Catholic Centre party, whose demand for representation in the Imperial and Prussian cabinets for the Roman Catholic population was recognized by the appointment of three Roman Catholics, Spahn, Waldraff and Kuehlmann. With a revocation of the anti-Jesuit and Polish expropriation laws, also part of the Centrist programme, that party is considered to have done very well as a result of the parliamentary crisis.

While the Radical and Socialist press is dissatisfied at the absence of any marked concession to parliamentarism in the new cabinets, and at the failure to consult the reichstag on the appointments, newspapers of the opposite camp are aggrieved at the shelving of Mr. Beseler, Prussian Minister of Justice, Count Loebell, Minister of Interior, and Baron von Schorlemer, Prussian Minister of Interior, and other standpatters on Prussian franchise reform.

Why Zimmie Failed  
Mexico City, Aug. 7.—When news of the retirement of Dr. Alfred F. Zimmermann, the German Foreign Secretary was received last night, it caused general feeling among prominent Mexicans that his downfall was due largely to the failure of his plan of love Herr Heinrich von Eckhardt, German Minister to Mexico, attempt to embroil Mexico and the United States and use Mexico as a go-between in an effort to alienate Japan from the Allies.

### NEW RUSS CABINET IS NAMED

By Courier Leased Wire  
Petrograd, August 7.—Premier Kerensky has completed the formation of his new cabinet. The official announcement of its composition contains several changes in the list of portfolios made public yesterday, as follows:  
Lieut. Lebedeff is made acting minister of marine, a post held up to the present by Premier and Minister of War Kerensky.  
M. Bernatzky is appointed acting Minister of Finance, a portfolio that had been assumed by M. Nekrasoff, in addition to the vice-premiership.  
M. Yefremoff, Minister of Justice, is transferred to the Ministry of Public Aid, replacing M. Astroff, the Mayor of Moscow.  
Professor Kokoshkine, a leader of the Constitutional Democrats, is appointed State Controller, a position which had been given to P. A. Golovine.  
M. Yourenoff is named Minister of Public Works.  
M. Yaroudny takes the office of Minister of Justice, vacated by M. Yefremoff.  
M. Taktamisheff, the Minister of Communications, is not mentioned in the new official list.

### ITALIAN AIR RAID ON POLA WAS SUCCESS

#### Bombing of Austrian Port Successfully Carried Out Last Week

#### GREAT DAMAGE DONE Noted Poet D'Annunzio Among Airmen Participating in Raid

By Courier Leased Wire  
Rome, Aug. 7.—A detailed report on the air raid at Pola, the Austrian naval base, on Friday night, shows that it began at 11 p.m., and ended shortly after dawn. Each machine carried eight bombs and six grenades. The first arrived over Pola an hour after departure and the last at 4 a.m. The squadrilla carried out the task which comprised a flight of 320 kilometres, 140 of which were over enemy territory, without the loss of a single machine.

D'Annunzio, the poet was aboard one of the large planes, piloted by Capt. Goeri. The damage effected was most important. In addition to bombing the arsenal, a magazine depot, and a scullery station were set afire and burned like paper. The Italian aviators who kept at an average height of 2,500 to 3,000 yards were to judge of the extent of the destruction by the enormous sheets of flame and columns of smoke which shot up to a height of 500 yards. The Austrians were unable during the bombardment, to extinguish any fires started by the bombs, but they kept up a furious fire with their anti-aircraft (Continued on Page Six.)

### Helfferich and Kuehlmann are Opposed by Many Because of Inclination Toward Peace With England Rather Than With Russia

By Courier Leased Wire.  
Copenhagen, Aug. 7.—The Tages Zeitung of Berlin, shows its dissatisfaction in a short, cool non-committal paragraph of greeting to the new administration and by giving far more space to sketches of the departing statesmen than biographies of the new appointees. Herr Zimmermann, ex-foreign secretary, in an article in The Lokal Anzeiger, scolds Dr. Michaelis for jettisoning these tried and trusty officials in favor of political novices of untried worth. The Vossische Zeitung severely criticizes the appointments of Dr. Helfferich and Dr. von Kuehlmann on the ground that both favor the rapprochement of England and not of Russia as a basis of post bellum policy. It says Dr. Helfferich was Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's evil genius in foreign affairs who first delayed unrestricted submarine warfare by getting out statistics and then discredited it by impossible predictions.

Theodore Wolff, editor of the Tageblatt, scoffs at all the appointments except that of Dr. von Kuehlmann, whom he advises to use his elbows vigorously to gain room to run his own department and prevent intrusion by Dr. Helfferich. The Lokal Anzeiger also advises a firm-hand policy and holds out as an enticement the glittering opportunity of leading the premier military power of the world to that just and permanent peace which will be as great a victory for Germany on the diplomatic field as that of Hindenburg on the field of war. The Anzeiger's adoption of the phrase "peace by understanding" does not imply any change of heart in the paper, which is committed absolutely to a powerful pan-German peace.

### U.S. TROOPS TASTE OF REAL WAR

#### "Sammys" in The Trenches Drawing Nearer To Their Baptism of Fire

#### FACING ENEMY'S GAS American Troops At Front Being Hardened To Foe Frightfulness

#### GAS COUNTERACTED Science Provides Methods of Combatting Horrors of Warfare

By Courier Leased Wire  
American Training Camp, Aug. 7.—(By the Associated Press).—The issuance of French gas masks to the American soldiers has brought them a little nearer to the realization of their proximity to real warfare. The men are looking forward to the gas experiments with the greatest possible interest as giving a touch of adventure to their training. When the so-called "gas house" is completed, the men will be put through a mixture of a deadly vapor, several times stronger than will ever be encountered upon the field of battle.

Some German prisoners have claimed that in their training they have endured periods of from five to ten minutes in a gas mixture fifty times as strong as could possibly be maintained in an open air attack. The men are put through these intense mixtures to demonstrate to them that with proper care and use of their equipment they cannot be hurt by any gas likely to be encountered in the front line trenches.

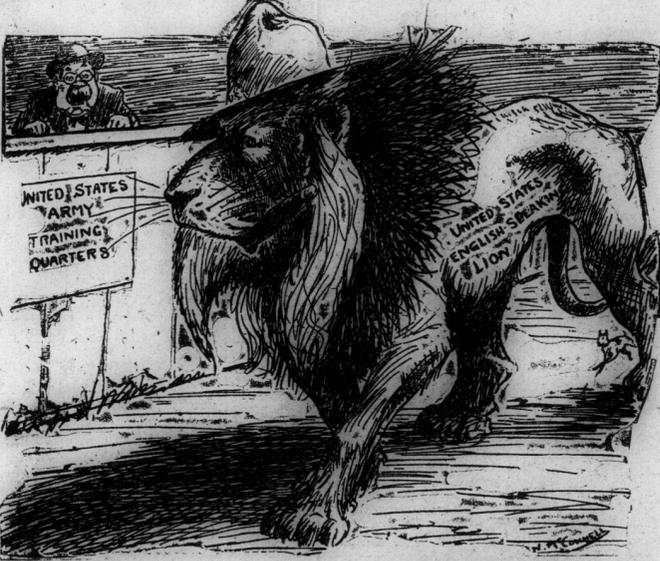
It is a most important branch of the modern training of a soldier that he should be convinced that there are many methods of effectively dealing with the deadliest terrors of later day warfare; that careless, slovenly and unheeding soldiers are the ones first to succumb. It is even demonstrated to the soldiers that the terrifying liquid fire can be avoided, except in most extraordinary circumstances, such as being caught in a tunnel or in a dugout with the enemy in such a position that he can pour flames through the entrances.

In training the Americans regarding gas the greatest weight is to be laid on demonstrating to each man the value of his protective appliance and seeing that he is fully instructed in its proper use. He will be made to understand, however, that only by skillful and rapid adjustment of the mask can protection be assured and that it shall be a daily task with him to see that his appliance is in good condition. Fit must be assured, for otherwise the gas penetrates through every small hole and attacks the eyes and mouth so that in a short time the man is put out of action.

The increasing use of gas shells even from the longest range guns makes the carrying of masks far back of the line, an imperative military necessity. The first traces of gas poisoning are a hot mouth and irritation of the throat. Despite proof that the allies have so often proved to the contrary and the terrible deaths allied soldiers died when this hideous mode of warfare was first sprung on unsuspecting foes by the high command of the German army, private soldiers and Germans say the gases are so-called "smelling substances" and not poisonous.

The substances they assert exert stupefying action, and after long exposure, have an asphyxiating effect. Under their influence, vision is affected. A man subjected to gas is forced to close eyes and can see nothing. The Germans, however, admit that it is impossible to remain in these gases without protection. The exact nature of the composition of practically all of the German gases is known to the allies, and the Americans are obtaining immediately the full results and benefits of all this laborious and dangerous work.

Spy Fritz: "Py Golly" He looks more like his dad every day.



—McConnell in Toronto News

## GAINS RECORDED ON CHAMPAGNE FRONT

By Courier Leased Wire  
Paris, August 7.—Three infantry attacks launched last night by troops of the German Crown Prince against French positions in the Champagne region were repulsed, says the official statement issued to-day by the French War Department. A German attack between Avocourt Wood and Hill 304, in the Verdun sector, was driven off with heavy losses to the Germans.

There was a violent artillery action in the Bixchoote sector of the Belgian front, and another between Hurtebise and Craonne, north of the River Aisne. Paris, August 7.—French troops last night broke into the lines of the German Crown Prince, on the Champagne front at three places, inflicting losses on the Germans and bringing back prisoners, it was officially announced to-day, by the French War Department. A Teuton attack between Avocourt Wood and Hill 304, in the Verdun sector, was driven off with heavy losses to the Germans.

There were fairly violent artillery duels in the Bixchoote sector of the Belgian front, and between Hurtebise and Craonne, north of the River Aisne. The text of the French statement says: "There has been fairly violent artillery fighting in Belgium, particularly in the Bixchoote sector, and north of the River Aisne along the Hurtebise-Craonne front. The infantry was not engaged.

The new ministers have been recruited largely from the Conservative ranks, the Prussian under secretaries and heads of the provincial bureaucracy being traditionally of that political persuasion. Exceptions are the parliamentarians von Krause, Nationalist vice-president of the Prussian diet, who, however, belongs to the Conservative wing of that party, and Dr. Peter Spahn, the aged Catholic leader, whose health is so poor that it is doubtful whether he will be able to stand the strain of ministerial labors. He collapsed and fainted in a reichstag committee meeting recently. He has not fully recovered.

Herr von Krause's appointment is a compliment to the Prussian bar of which he is a prominent member. Herr von Walow, head of the Imperial food ministry, is an agrarian conservative, representing the interests which hampered the work of his predecessor, Herr von Batocki, in every possible way. Herr von Graevnitz, under secretary of the imperial chancellery, also is prominent as a Conservative.

### HUMANITY, CHIVALRY, OF THE HUN

#### German People Renew Vow To Comport-Selves As Christians

By Courier Leased Wire  
Amsterdam, Aug. 7.—Dutch newspapers print in a parallel column with an account of the murder of the crew of the British Steamship Belgian Prince, a Berlin telegram giving the following extract from a pastoral letter read in all Protestant churches of Berlin last Sunday. "We will comport ourselves as Christians towards our enemies, and conduct this war in the future as in the past with humanity and chivalry."

The pastoral was read at a service which Emperor William and the empress attended at the Cathedral. It exhorts the people to humanity, and recognizes the hand of God in the protection from invasion which the fatherland has enjoyed.