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TWELVE PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING MAY 21 1915—TWELVE PAGES

VOL. XXXV.—No. 12,609

ITALY MAY BEGIN WAR WITHOUT FORMAL DECLARATION

Eighty Million Dollars' Worth of War Munitions for Russia

JOHN REDMOND REFUSES A SEAT IN BRITISH COALITION CABINET

Seattle Leading Knight Mailing 17388 SENATE P

GERMAN LOSSES AT LANGEMARCK

Authentic Information Received By Militia Department From Germany Shows That the Canadians Killed 12,000 and Wounded 20,000 More, Despite the Poisonous Gases.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, May 20.—Authentic information received by the militia department from German sources shows that while the Canadians at the battle of Langemarck had over six thousand casualties, the loss they inflicted upon the enemy was even more terrible. The Germans had 12,000 killed and more than 20,000 wounded.

FRENCH CHASED ENEMY RAPIDLY ACROSS CANAL

German Offensive at Steenstraate and Hetsas First Completely Checked.

LIZERNE FIRST TAKEN

Quadrilateral Between Other Two Points Then Recaptured in Brisk Attack.

PARIS, May 20.—The operations along the Yser Canal in Belgium, ending in the complete repulse of the enemy on the evening of May 17, are described in a narrative written by the official observer with the French army at the front, given out here today. It said that the Germans, who had gained momentary success in using asphyxiating gas, were finally and definitely mastered by the continued pressure of our offensive."

Details are given of the fighting since April 23, on which date the Germans succeeded in forcing back a French territorial division on the right bank of the Yser Canal. At the same time the Germans forced their way across the canal at Steenstraate and Hestas, holding these two localities and organizing further to the west the bridgehead at Lizerne.

Reply Immediate.

"Our reply to this surprise attack," the note continues, "was immediate. After a violent combat in which two

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1.)

MAIDOS IS AGAIN REPORTED TAKEN

Turks Said to Have Been Driven Out After Hot Fighting.

TORPEDO BOAT HAVOC

British Craft Has Great Success in Gulf of Smyrna.

LONDON, Friday, May 21, 2.07 a.m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Athens says there has been a new bombardment of Turkish encampments in the Gulf of Smyrna. A British torpedo boat has bombarded and destroyed the Saipi Palace, the Bourdouvpea barracks and also the telegraph station at Kara Burnu, in the Rythai Gulf.

According to an Athens despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. advices from Mytilene confirm the destruction of the forts at Kilid Bahr, in the Dardanelles. The bombardment of the Nagara forts continues day and night.

According to a report at Tenedos, the Town of Maidos has been occupied after a violent action. British aeroplanes, flying over the Town of Gallipoli, dropped bombs which caused an outbreak of fire.

French troops are reported to have landed at Seddul Bahr, at the southern tip of the Gallipoli peninsula, on the European side and to be working their way around the Turkish positions at Kritia. The French fleet stationed in the bay is supporting the advance.

The British forces which debarked at Gaba Tepe are directing their action towards Krithia with the object of surrounding the Turks.

The attack on the fortified positions of Achi Bab, near Krithia, continues. The battle front at the latter point is three and one half miles in width.

An Athen's cable says a very important Turkish battery on the Asiatic side has been silenced.

NEW MINISTERS WILL BE CHOSEN OF ALL PARTIES

Earl Kitchener Will Stay in War Portfolio With Duties Lightened.

IRISH WILL STAY OUT

Shift Will Be Made in Under-Secretaryships as Well as Cabinet.

LONDON, May 20, 9.20 p.m.—The national government which is to guide the British Empire for the duration of the war is now in progress of formation. The leaders of the political parties were in conference thruout the day arranging details.

No statement has yet been made as to the personnel of the new ministry except that Premier Asquith and Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey will remain in the posts which they now hold. Thus far, all the statements as to the allotment of officers have been based largely on surmise. It appears certain, however, that there will be a new civil head of the admiralty and war office, respectively, and possibly changes in the professional heads as well, or at any rate, a readjustment of the responsibility.

Earl Kitchener, the secretary of war, it is generally agreed, has too much to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

FRANCE WELCOMES DECISION OF ITALY

Mood of Paris Last Night Was One of Sober Joy.

ITALIAN FLAGS FLYING

Long Held in Readiness, They Finally Made Appearance.

PARIS, May 20, 9.55 p.m.—France has been waiting tnsely for Italy's action, and France is happy tonight in knowing that the people of a sister Latin state are about to take up arms against Austria, and probably Germany.

The long strain of waiting is over, and the news from the Italian capital, which indicates decisive action, has been received here, as all great news has been received in Paris and thruout France, since the outbreak of the war, fith sober joy, such as greeted the news of Great Britain's declaration of war against Germany.

Italian flags began to flutter late this evening in various parts of the city. They were flung out alongside the colors of Great Britain, Russia, Japan, Serbia, Belgium, Montenegro and France. The Italian flags had been kept in readiness for weeks in the expectation of the appearance of a new ally.

Not a Surprise.

In official circles no surprise is expressed at the action Italy has taken. The French Government has been optimistic thruout all the fluctuations in the Italian political situation and thruout the negotiations with Austria and Germany.

In the Italian restaurants in Paris all the diners tonight wore miniature Italian flags and the crowds on the boulevards watching the bulletins from Rome were similarly decorated.

SIXTY THOUSAND CANADIANS NOW CLOSE TO FRONT

Forty Thousand Sent to Firing Line, Many Thousand More Under Arms.

ARMY STEADILY GROWS

All Men Offering Services Promptly Enlisted if Medically Fit.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, May 20.—Canada at the present time has nearly 60,000 men in France, Flanders and Great Britain, and 40,000 have been sent to the firing line. Nearly 110,000 Canadians are under arms.

It has been recently stated in various newspapers:

(1) That there is not in Canada an office open where a man who wants to enlist for the war can be taken.

(2) That thousands of men in the west have been rejected on the grounds that there are more recruits than necessary.

(3) That generally speaking recruiting is not facilitated.

(4) That there is no provision whereby anybody in Canada who wants to enlist can do so without difficulty near his home.

(5) That Canada's boast that she could send 100,000 men to the firing line is not being made good.

Censures Answered.

After enquiry from the most reliable and responsible militia authorities The Toronto World finds that the position of the government and militia department can be summarized by the following answers to criticisms:

To the first the answer is that recruiting offices have been open over practically the whole of Canada since the beginning of the war.

To the second, the answer is that the rush of recruits for the first contingent made it impossible to accept all volunteers, but that all men offering their services are now being enlisted.

To the third the answer is that nearly 60,000 fully trained and equipped fighting men have been sent across the water, that over 40,000 men are at the front, that nearly 110,000 men are now under arms and that the recruiting of a fourth division is now under way.

Hundreds of Recruiting Offices.

To the fourth the answer is that there are hundreds of recruiting offices scattered all over the country, and that recruiting sergeants visit the most remote districts enlisting men and paying their way to the nearest training station.

To the fifth, the answer is that more than the boasted 100,000 men are already under arms, that nearly 60,000 have already left for the front and that a continual stream of men will be sent as reinforcements.

One other criticism, offered by some military men, is that the policy of the department in turning down medically fit men in certain districts when the units of the particular district is recruited to full strength, is a mistake. They argued that all men offering themselves should be enlisted whether their services are needed to make up the immediate complement of men required or not, that they should be taken and put into training immediately.

Another Answer.

This argument is met by the department pointin gout that some sort of uniform policy must be followed by the government, that to enlist a non-uniformed crowd without proper training facilities and with limited equipment would mean inevitable confusion, disorganization and unnecessary expense, as all men enlisted have to be paid.

The government, it is pointed out, has actually enlisted, trained and equipped more men than was at first decided upon. In parliament Sir Robert Borden laid down a policy by which it was determined that 50,000 men should be kept constantly under arms. This number is now exceeded by men who have actually left the country's shores, and there are nearly 50,000 men in training in Canada, besides.

The despatch of men to the front has been carried out with the greatest secrecy and without the slightest hitch. Thirty-three thousand men sailed with the first contingent. Eight thousand men followed in February and March, and nearly 20,000 have left during the past few weeks.

ALLIES PROCEED SLOWLY, SURELY AT DARDANELLES

Every Foot of the Way Must Be Strongly Contested.

TURKS LOSING HEAVILY

Casualties So Far Reach the Total of Eighty Thousand.

BY GEORGE RENWICK.

IMBROS, via Dedegatiz, May 15.—Operations in the Dardanelles have now been in full swing for just three weeks and a glance from the mountain top here at the far-spread region over which war has been and is being waged, shows instantly the material progress which has been made during that time. When I first looked down on the fascinating and unique vision presented to my eyes from this point of vantage it was a sight truly marvelous. A fleet of transports stood at the entrance to the straits. To the north of Gabatepe warships were hammering away at the mouth of the Dardanelles and at several points along the western coast of the peninsula one could see that at different points on land severe battles were being fought. A heavy cloud of war hung over all, lit up grimly by vivid flashes of guns. At times the din was tremendous and night and day went on without cessation. Column after column of dense smoke betokened the falling of forts, and gradually the white puffs of our guns like long wave-rolls on a broken coast, advanced up the peninsula from the south. Inland from the Gabatepe region aeroplanes and dirigibles were always busy. Destroyers and huge transports churned up foam, and submarines left their faint trace on the wide extent af bluest ocean. The scene was one of war in all its picturesqueness and horror, for one could easily imagine the awful scenes taking place under the far cloud of smoke and dust. It was war in all its force, seen so for the first time.

Scene is Altered.

Today the scene is strangely altered. Nearly all the transports have gone up the western coast of the peninsula. Only a few battleships stand on sentry go, as it were. All resistence in the region directly opposite has been fought down. Smoke coming from over the ridge in front shows that our warships have advanced far up to Kilid Bahr.

While comparatively few ships stand at the entrance of the straits, from inside the Asiatic coast is being bombarded.

Picturesque No More.

But the picturesque features of the scene have gone. It is a change which marks triumphant progress. The Turk is being slowly but surely pushed back. Dying gamely, an empire has daily been crumbling before the ages. Two days of thick mist was followed by 48 hours' armistice granted the Turks. On Tuesday and Wednesday it was impossible to see anything of the operations. One of the last things to be observed before this break was the bombardment I reported in my last message. Behind the veil of mist the fighting went sternly on and with unceasing boom big guns sounded. During Wednesday night they were particularly active. Seldom in the past three weeks has the night sky been so brilliantly illuminated by the blaze of cannon. Serious work is evidently being done or completed. It was not until Thursday afternoon that weather conditions made it possible to see the result of warfare behind the screen of mist and night. As I have said, the whole aspect of the now familiar scene appears greatly changed. The western coast peninsula is deserted by vessels, save for a few transports standing farther out to sea than usual, and a half dozen ships of war. The peninsula beyond Gabatepe had apparently been cleared of the enemy the tide of struggle had passed away from then. On Thursday, too, I could see our guns flashing from the hill, firing probably at points northwards or across the straits. Further north our artillery also appeared to be placed on a high ridge this side of Maidos.

Dunlap's New Straw Hats.

Excitement will run high at the announcement that Dineen's—140 Yonge street, who are agents in Toronto for Dunlap Hats—have just opened their new season's shipment. These hats grow in favor each year and are the standard style throughout the United States—most other makers copying Dunlap blocks. They are priced $4 and $5 and should be seen today if possible.

VOTE OF ITALIAN PARLIAMENT VIRTUAL WAR DECLARATION MARTIAL FEVER RUNS FIERCE

ITALY MAY HAVE ALREADY STRUCK BLOW AT ENEMY

Troops on Frontier and Navies in Adriatic Ready for Instant Action, Tho Formal Declaration Withheld.

LONDON, May 20.—The German and Austrian ambassadors were still in Rome tonight, but, according to despatches from Berlin, their one care now is to arrange for the safety of their nationals remaining in Italy.

A formal declaration of war, or perhaps action without a formal declaration, is momentarily expected. At any rate, all preparations for naval and military action have been made on both sides, and it is quite possible that while the Italian premier, Signor Salandra, was explaining to the chamber and the world the policy of his government, the troops on the frontier and the navies in the Adriatic had anticipated diplomatic action.

Salandra Ministry Empowered To Take Action Amid a Scene of Intense Enthusiasm ---- Socialists and Giolitti Followers Only Dissentients---Rome Stirred to Depths.

ROME, May 20.—(Via Paris, 11.20 p.m.)—This day will be an historic one for the new Italy. The whole capital is in a state of expectation and ferment. In only the period of the wars of independence can a parallel be found. The names of those who contributed to the unification of the country—Victor Emmanuel III., Cavour, Garibaldi, Mazzini and a hundred other patriots—have been on the lips of the people, their praises have been sung, and the wish has been expressed by all to emulate them.

The action of the chamber of deputies in adopting the bill conferring full powers on the government made intervention a certainty, as the Salandra ministry is unitedly for a war policy. The vote was 407 to 74, the dissentients being Socialists and a few followers of former Premier Giolitti. One member abstained from voting.

Allies' Flags Waved.

There was a scene of tremendous enthusiasm when the vote was taken.

Altho al the people in Rome appear to be in accord, the authorities placed guards around the Piazza di Monte Citorio, in which stands the parliament building, and threw a cordon of troops around the Austrian embassy in order to prevent any untoward incident owing to the excitement. Flags were waving everywhere, including the British, French, Russian, Serbian and Montenegrin, which frequently were cheered by the crowds.

Imposing Scene.

When the sitting of the chamber of deputies began there were present 482 deputies, out of 500, the absentees remaining away on account of illness. The deputies specially applauded were those who wore military uniforms and who had asked permission for leave from their military duties to be present in the chamber today.

All the tribunes were overflowing. In that for the diplomatic body were seated the American ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, and his staff. The former Mayor of New York, Geo. B. McClellan, occupied a seat in the president's tribune.

The scene in the chamber was most imposing. The deputies occupied their places an hour before the opening and discussed the situation with the greatest animation.

Cheered Poet Patriot.

A few minutes before the session began, the poet, Gabriele d'Annunzio, one of the strongest advocates of war, appeared in the rear of the public tribune, which was so crowded that it seemed impossible to squeeze in anybody else. But the moment the people saw d'Annunzio they lifted him shoulder high and passed him over their heads to the first row.

The entire chamber and all those occupying the other tribunes rose and applauded for five minutes, crying "Viva d'Annunzio." Later thousands sent him their cards and in return, received his autograph bearing the date of this eventful day.

No representatives of Germany, Austria or Turkey were to be seen in the diplomatic tribune. The first ambassador to arrive was Mr. Page, M. Barrere, Sir J. Rennel Rodd and Michael de Giers, the French, British and Russian ambassadors, respectively, appeared a few minutes later and all were greeted with applause which was shared by the Belgian, Greek and Roumanian ministers.

Tumultuous Cheers.

For the members of the cabinet, as they filed in, there was an ovation, the cheers being punctuated with cries for Salandra, Sonnino and war.

Premier Salandra's address was interrupted time and again by rounds of applause from all sides and the climax was reached when he spoke of the army and navy. Then the cries seemed interminable, and those on the floor of the house and in the galleries turned to the military tribune, from which the officers answered by waving their hands and handkerchiefs. At the end of the premier's speech there were deafening "vivas" for the king, war and Italy.

Hissed at Socialists.

Only 34 intransigeant Socialists refused to join in the cheers, even in the cry, "Viva Italia," and they were hooted and hissed.

In the senate, where Premier Salandra repeated his speech, his words aroused the same enthusiasm as in the chamber, and seemed to be even more effective, for, while it was known that a considerable number of senators were on the side of neutrality, all enthusiastically stood by the government.

Prince di Camporeale, the brother of Prince Von Buelow's wife, did not rise at the first outburst of applause, thereby causing a wave of indignation, and instantly there were cries: "Brother-in-law of Von Buelow rise, rise!" which the senator prince did, and, like the others, he continued to remain standing.

BRITAIN CANNOT FORFEIT RIGHTS OF PRIZE COURT

United States Informed Questionable Cargoes Must Undergo Probe.

NEUTRALS' BIG IMPORTS

Indications Point to Intention to Avoid Britain's Naval Cordon.

LONDON, May 20, 7.45 p.m.—"As regards American cargoes (other than cotton), which have been placed in the prize court, His Majesty's government resort to this measure in cases where either the goods concerned are contraband, or there is evidence that altho ostensibly consigned to a person in neutral countries, they are in reality destined to the enemy in contravention of the rules of blockade. The right to submit such cases to the public investigation of a judicial tribunal is one which His Majesty's government cannot forego."

The foregoing statement is contained in a memorandum issued by the foreign office tonight in an effort to correct what the government believes to be a misunderstanding of Great Britain's attitude toward American ships and American cargos in other neutral bottoms detained under the order-in-council.

This explanation is supplemented by

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

ENEMY'S STEAMERS MAY BE BLOWN UP

Sensational Rumors From Genoa Regarding German and Austrian Craft.

PARIS, May 20, 10.10 a.m.—(Delayed.)—According to a Genoa despatch to the Havas Agency, the newspaper Lavoro says a dozen German and Austrian ocean steamers, classed as auxiliary cruisers and armed and carrying ammunition, are reported to be making ready to leave port. According to other rumors the intention is to blow up these boats with a view to causing damage to the port.

REFRIGERATOR BEEF FOR FRENCH TROOPS

Bill Authorizing Purchase of Imported Commodity Passed Yesterday.

PARIS, May 20, 4.30 p.m.—A bill authorizing the purchase of imported refrigerator beef for th earmy was passed today by the chamber of deputies.

Jacques Louis Dumesnil, chairman of the appropriations committee, said the supply of domestic live stock was insufficient to furnish the pound of meat daily which was necessary for each soldier. He expressed the opinion that refrigerator beef was as nourishing as fresh domestic meat, and said purchases of this beef by the government would prevent speculation and excessive retail prices.

BERLIN THINKS ITALY BENT ON SUDDEN STROKE

Events Are Expected to Develop With Lightning-Like Rapidity.

NEGOTIATIONS OVER

Berlin Believes, However, Declaration of War May Be Delayed Few Days.

BERLIN, May 20.—No definite information is available here regarding the Italian situation. An outbreak of hostilities is regarded as absolutely certain, but whether the Italian Government intends to take a decisive step and declare war today, or will postpone the delivery of her ultimatum for a few days, is unknown, even at the foreign office, altho there is still uninterrupted telegraphic communication between Berlin and Prince Von Buelow, the German ambassador in Rome.

The call of the Austro-German ambassador on Baron Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister, yesterday, had to do with arrangements for protection of German and Austrian nationals, who may be in Italy at the time war is declared.

It is believed here that events will develop with lightning-like rapidity once hostilities begin. It is thought the Italians probably will lay great value to a sudden stroke to gain an initial victory. There is reason to believe that the Austro-Germans are not behind the Italians in the preparations.

SWITZERLAND TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Swiss Minister Gives Assurances of Government to Italy.

DIPLOMATS REMAIN

Germany and Turkey May Make First Formal Declaration.

ROME, May 20, 12.35 p.m., via Paris, May 21, 2.35 a.m.—The Swiss minister today notified Baron Sonnino, Italian foreign minister, that he had been ordered by his government to assure Italy that Switzerland was determined to maintain the strictest neutrality, no matter what happened.

The Austrian ambassadors to both the Quirinal and the Vatican will be the first to depart from Italy, says The Messagero, as Italy will declare war on Austria. Then, according to the newspaper, Germany and Turkey will declare war on Italy, after which Prince Von Buelow, the German ambassador, and the Prussian and Bavarian ministers to the Vatican, will leave. Naby Bey, the Turkish ambassador, is making preparations for his departure.