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TWELVE PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 26 1915—TWELVE PAGES

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VOL. XXXV.—No. 12,614

The Toronto World

NEW COALITION CABINET IS ANNOUNCED

Kitchener Remains as Secretary of War, With Lloyd George as Minister of War Munitions—Churchill Becomes Chancellor of Lancaster, and is Replaced as First Sea Lord by Arthur J. Balfour—Haldane is Dropped Because of German Proclivities—Asquith and Sir Edward Grey Retain Old Portfolios—Many Surprises.

TWO GREAT ITALIAN ARMIES HAVE INVADIED AUSTRIAN TERRITORY

ITALIAN TROOPS SWEEPING INTO ENEMY'S COUNTRY

Two Big Movements Under Way, Are Promising Brilliant Success.

ROME, May 25.—The Italian army has invaded Austrian territory in two great movements, one in the north and one in the south. The northern army, under the command of General Cadorna, has advanced from the Carnic Alps towards Trieste. The southern army, under the command of General Diaz, has advanced from the Julian Alps towards Udine. Both movements are proceeding with great rapidity and are expected to reach the Austrian frontier within a few days.

NEW BRITISH CABINET FORMED

SIX FORMER MEMBERS DROPPED

LONDON, May 25.—Lord Kitchener remains the post secretary of war in the coalition cabinet, which has received 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 ministry 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. (£5000).
- Minister without portfolio, Lord Lansdowne.
- Lord high chancellor, Sir Stanley O. Buckmaster. (£10,000).
- Lord president of the council, Lord Crewe. (£2000).
- Lord Privy Seal, Lord Curzon of Kedleston. (Unpaid).
- Chancellor of the exchequer, Reginald McKenna. (£5000).
- Secretary of state for home affairs, Sir John A. Simon. (£5000).
- Secretary of state for foreign affairs, Sir Edward Grey. (£5000).
- Secretary for the colonies, Andrew Buxton. (£5000).
- Secretary for India, J. Austin Chamberlain. (£5000).
- Secretary of state for war, Lord Kitchener. (£5000).
- Minister of munitions, David Lloyd George. (Not settled).
- First lord of admiralty, Arthur J. Balfour. (£4500).
- President of the board of trade, Walter Runciman. (£5000).
- President of the local government board, Walter Hume Long. (£5000).
- Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Winston Spencer Churchill. (£2000).
- Chief secretary for Ireland, Augustine Birrell. (£4425).
- Secretary for Scotland, Thomas McKinnon Wood. (£2000).
- President of the board of agriculture, Lord Selborne. (£2000).
- First commissioner of works, Lewis Harcourt. (£2000).
- President of the board of education, Arthur Henderson. (£2000).
- Attorney general, Sir Edward Carson. (£7000 and fees, generally highest paid).

LATE MINISTERS RETAINED IN OLD POSITIONS (5).

Asquith, prime minister; Grey, foreign; Kitchener, war; Birrell, Ireland; Wood, Scotland.

LATE MINISTERS IN NEW POSITIONS (7).

Lloyd George, munitions; Crewe, lord president; McKenna, chancellor of exchequer; Simon, home secretary; Runciman, board of trade; Churchill, Duchy Lancaster; Harcourt, board of works.

NEW LIBERALS IN CABINET (1).

Buckmaster, lord chancellor.

LABOR AND LIBERAL IN CABINET (1).

Henderson, education.

COMMONS IN NEW CABINET.

| | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| Liberals (10) | Labor (1) | Unionists (5) |
| Asquith | Henderson | Law |
| McKenna | | Chamberlain |
| Simon | | Balfour |
| Grey | | Long |
| George | | Carson |
| Runciman | | |
| Birrell | | |
| Wood | | |
| Harcourt | | |

Features of the New Deal

There are quite a number of surprises outside of the fact that the government is a coalition one. Among these surprises, first and foremost is the disappearance of Lord Haldane from the cabinet on account of his German proclivities, perhaps because he said that Germany was his spiritual mother. Next is the disappearance from the control of the admiralty of Churchill and the failure of his opponents to displace Kitchener from the war office. Northcliffe did not succeed. Another striking thing is that the Nationalist or Irish party continues to observe the old policy of declining office, although it is understood an offer was made to John Redmond to enter the coalition. The Unionist-Liberal party have a strong contingent in the new ministry of eight seats; and when notice is taken of John Redmond's attitude a very striking contrast is that of Sir Edward Carson, who is in the cabinet in the highest salaried position. At the hour of writing no statement was at hand as to what would become of Lord Fisher, first sea lord; but the statement has been cabled that he would not serve under either Churchill or Lloyd George.

ITALY'S ENTRY WILL MUCH SHORTEN WAR

Will Also Have Enormous Influence on Attitude of Neutrals.

BULGARIA FRIENDLY

Russian Foreign Minister to Get Free Adriatic Port for Serbia.

PARIS AERO GUARD DROVE ENEMY OFF

Two German Aircraft Were Glad to Escape Over Frontier.

TEUTON SOLDIERS GLAD ITALY IS IN CONFLICT

"Over All the Quicker." They Shouted From the Trenches.

MANY CELEBRATIONS IN CITIES OF FRANCE

PARIS, May 25, 5:15 p.m.—Numerous provincial cities today are celebrating the entrance of Italy into the war, with processions of music, public addresses delivered by local celebrities, the decoration of public buildings and public demonstrations in front of Italian consulates, where there are any.

ITALIANS AT OTTAWA HELD DEMONSTRATION

Procession Was Heartily Cheered as It Moved Thru the Streets.

OTTAWA, May 25.—While the citizens of Ottawa were out on a massed rifle parade, the Italians of the city held a big demonstration also. The formed a procession, some 500 strong, and marched up to Parliament Hill, headed by a band. Perverted patriotic speeches were delivered dealing with the justice of Italy's cause in the war just entered upon, and the orators were wildly acclaimed. The procession later marched thru the main streets of the city with numerous flags, banners and Chinese lanterns. The Italians were heartily cheered by the crowds along the streets.

ITALY'S ENTRY WILL MUCH SHORTEN WAR

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PARIS, May 25, 4:25 p.m.—Today's session of the French chamber of deputies was devoted wholly to eulogies of Italy. All the members of the cabinet were present and the galleries were crowded with distinguished persons. Tommaso Tittoni, the Italian ambassador to France, was in the diplomatic box. Paul Deschanel, president of the lower house, delivered an oration. "It is now 56 years since Italy was with us," M. Deschanel began, alluding to the Italian war of unification and all the deputies as if by common impulse arose, turned towards Signor Tittoni and cheered loudly and lengthily. Iron Circle Tightens. The demonstration was repeated at the conclusion of M. Deschanel's speech, which the house unanimously voted should be posted on the official bulletin boards throughout France. Premier Viviani mounted the speaker's platform saying he desired to salute the Italian nation which, "in a burst of patriotic faith has joined the circle of iron and fire which is tightening around the modern barbarism. Victory is near."

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