

## THE ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS

### RESIGNATION OF ITALIAN CABINET IN KING'S HANDS

**BULLETIN**—London, May 14—The Italian cabinet has resigned.

"The council of ministers," says Reuter's Rome correspondent, "considering that it did not possess the unanimous assent of the constitutional parties regarding its international policy, which the gravity of the situation demands, has decided to hand its resignation to the king. An official note to this effect was issued tonight. The king has reserved his decision as to whether the resignation will be accepted."

Rome, via Paris, May 13.—At the cabinet meeting held today for the usual bi-weekly signing of decrees, the internal situation was discussed, and King Victor Emmanuel expressed the hope that an understanding would be reached which would make parliament unanimous in the decisions that are to be taken.

The Giornale D'Italia, which represents government opinion, in an article urges concord. It suggests that in his attitude favoring Italy remaining neutral, former Premier Giolitti perhaps went farther than he intended to do. The newspaper recalls the phrase of Garibaldi when he landed fifty-five years ago today in Sicily with his thousand volunteers, "if united, our task will be easy," and calls for unity at the present time.

### MEMORIAL SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S FOR CANADIANS WHO FELL IN BATTLE

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Ottawa, May 13.—Rudyard Kipling's graphic account of the Canadian soldiers' memorial service in London this week has been cabled to the government. The text is as follows:

They pass, O God, and all  
Our grief, our tears,  
Achieve not their recall,  
Nor reach their ears.  
Our lamentations leave  
But one thing sure,  
They perish and we grieve,  
And we endure.

Yesterday evening the Dominion of Canada came for an hour to St. Paul's Cathedral to mourn over and to rejoice in her dead; and the English, whose kin have fallen in the same fields came reverently and proudly with her. The soul-searching simplicity of the gathering was beyond any words. There was no parade nor preparation, except the Union Jack and Dominion flags hung above the altar. The doors were set open in the bright light of a May evening, and the people entered as members of one family grieving together. Some had waited in their seats since the close of the afternoon service, a couple of hours before. The great Cathedral settling into shadow at the day's end took no count of them, nor of the quiet-footed thousands that followed.

At first the crowd lined the streets outside and watched the officers and men in khaki and the women in black arriving in the cabs and busses, and then themselves entered in little knots in detachments—soldiers of all arms, and civilians of all trades as though they had been held back till then by the natural desire to give precedence to the nearer mourners; the flow increased and the Cathedral took them all.

The Canadian officers and men were gathered in the choir, a blur of khaki facing the red and gold of the band. With them were their women in black, many kneeling for the first time since their childhood; and wounded men in blue hospital dress, and behind and around all these, from end to end and side to side of the vast space, were the multitude of the people of London. Wanted a glimpse at the Canadians. A woman asked, timidly, if ticket were required. "No, why should it be?" was the answer, and she and her child in black went forward with the rest—the nameless folk concerned in the war. She had her tale to tell her acquaintances of the moment. It concerned a nephew in a regiment, and the child, staring towards the flags, was his child, you see.

Another woman had a son also at the front and "doing well, so far," and she wished for a closer view of the Canadians, on the ground that her boy had fought alongside them.

"You can't. They are all sitting up in the choir," some one said, half reprovingly.

"Of course. I know that," the mother replied, "I only wanted to see 'em all together. They say they look splendid all together."

The condolences were exchanged along the benches between the further pillars, or up and down the aisles, as the people quietly, always quietly, looked for a place. Now and then a nurse in charge of wounded, who have great gifts for getting lost, made a little stir as she shepherd her flock, or a knot of soldiers moved aside, as

### KAISER'S NAME IS STRICKEN FROM ROLL OF ORDER OF THE GARTER

London, May 13, 7.55 p. m.—"The King as sovereign of the Order of the Garter," says an official announcement issued this evening, "has given directions that the following names forthwith be struck off the roll of the Knights of the Order:

"The Emperor of Austria, the German Emperor, the King of Wuertemberg, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the Duke of Cumberland."

The Order of the Garter was constituted by King Edward III, about August 1348. Since 1831 it has consisted of the British sovereign and 26 Knight companions, who were lineal descendants of King George I, and of sovereigns and extra knights who have been admitted by special statutes.

### OFFERS \$1,000 FOR RECOVERY OF BODY OF VANDERBILT

Queens town, May 13.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt's secretary has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the recovery of Mr. Vanderbilt's body.

Because of the rough sea no more bodies are expected at Queens town tonight. A tug arrived here at six-thirty o'clock this evening with the bodies of six women, two small boys and one infant, victims of the Lusitania disaster.

The Cunard Company today offered a reward of \$5 each for the recovery of bodies of Lusitania victims, and the American consulate supplemented this offer by another of an equal sum for the body of each American found. Driven by an easterly wind the bodies today are sweeping around the southern tip of Ireland.

The rewards offered should greatly stimulate the efforts of fishermen, who, either through superstition, or unwillingness to interrupt their fishing have, up to the present, rendered little service.

### SIR GEO. FOSTER TO SPEND HOLIDAY IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, May 13.—Hon. C. J. Doherty, Hon. Frank Cochrane, Hon. A. E. Kemp, Hon. W. T. White and Hon. T. W. Crothers are now the only cabinet ministers in town and there will be no council meetings for several days. Sir Geo. Foster left today for a short holiday in New Brunswick. General Hughes left for Niagara.

It is now impossible to hold a general election in June, which a fortnight ago seemed a certainty. The printing of voters' lists which was in progress has been stopped.

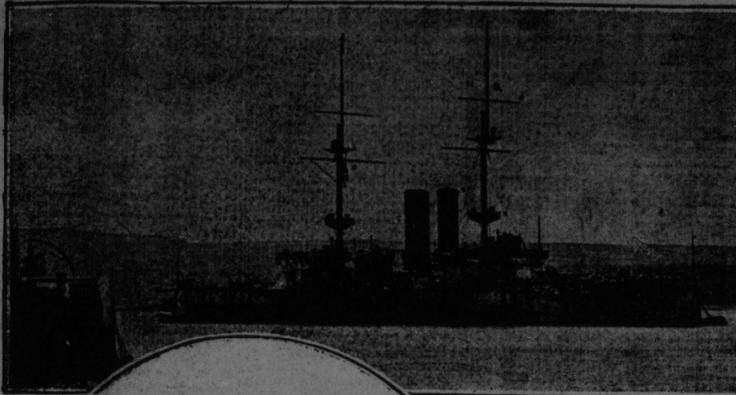
Whether or not there will be an election in the fall is unknown. It will depend upon the trend of events both at home and abroad. Following precedent the government would go to the country next fall, but circumstances may render this inadvisable.

### POISONING OF WELLS IN AFRICA A VIOLATION OF HAGUE CONVENTION

Cape Town via London, May 13.—(8.25 p. m.)—General Louis Botha has issued a proclamation at Windhoek which says that as the commander of the German forces violated the Hague convention by poisoning wells, General Botha has reserved the right to exact such reprisals as he may deem fitting.

Although the discharge of Motorman Peter Whaling for alleged carelessness in his work was understood that other differences arose during the day.

### BRITISH BATTLESHIPS SUNK IN THE DARDANELLES.



London, May 14.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that Turkish headquarters has made the following announcement:

A portion of the Turkish fleet in the forenoon attacked an English ironclad, near Morto harbor at the entrance to the Dardanelles. She was struck by projectiles in three places, namely, the commander's bridge, amidships and astern, and sank immediately.

The above despatch probably refers to the British battleship Goliath, which the British Admiralty has announced was torpedoed in the Dardanelles.

The Goliath, (a sister ship of the Ocean), was completed in 1900. Indicated horse-power, 13,500; speed, 18 1/2 knots; displacement, 12,269 tons; armament, 4 12-inch guns; 12 6-inch.

### RIOTS SUBSIDE FOLLOWING PREMIER'S STATEMENT

Demonstrations Against Germans Yesterday in London Mostly Work of Boys, Girls and Women—Fines Imposed on Five Hundred Rioters Who Appeared in Police Courts.

London, May 13.—The statement of the best way to get revenge on the Germans was to enlist.

In his latter connection the Westminster Gazette said today: "People who hunt aliens and assault their persons and loot their shops are not the people who are going to help us right our wrongs. They are loafers and shirkers who are not going to war, and whose violence has no patriotic motive."

It is notable that no complaints have been received of aliens suffering from personal injury. Naturalized Germans, Austrians and Turks were busy today signing declarations, repeating their oaths of allegiance to Great Britain. One memorial from men of this class in the city of London has been sent direct to King George. Other memorials have been handed to the mayors of various cities. In all the memorials the men re-affirm their oath of allegiance and express abhorrence of the German methods of warfare.

There was violent rioting in the vicinity of the Custom House as the day progressed. The mob got out of hand and wrecked and looted property on all sides of the least suspicion that it was owned by Germans. Gangs of wreckers and boys followed the wheelbarrows, loading them up with loot as they progressed.

### Viscount Haldane Intimates Gov't May Resort to Universal Service Throughout United Kingdom

London, May 13.—Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor, in the House of Lords today intimated that the government was considering the necessity of departing from the voluntary system of military enlistment and resorting to universal service throughout the Kingdom. For the present, he said, the hands of the War Office was full with the men they possessed, but it might be necessary to re-consider the situation, in the light of the tremendous necessities with which the nation was confronted.

This appears to confirm the idea prevalent here that, while recruiting has been satisfactory, the very heavy fighting which has taken place in Flanders, where the Germans have for almost a week been attacking with the greatest violence the British line wells. General Botha has reserved the right to exact such reprisals as he may deem fitting.

Thus far, the British troops, according to Field Marshal Sir John French, have withstood all the German onslaughts, and while, at times, they have been compelled to give some ground their counter-attacks have brought them back to the position from which they started. However, this has been costly business, for the German artillery bombardment has been very severe and counter-attacks are

followed by heavy casualties. In their attempt of October and November last to reach Calais the Germans continued their attacks for six weeks, but the Allied force was much weaker then, and the Germans were not in the position of having to meet counter-offensive as they have now to the north of Arras, in the Yoevre and at other points along the western front.

Of these the most important is that in which the French are carrying out from Arras to the point which their line joins the British, and in which they continue to meet with unvarying success. They report again today the capture—which the Germans admit—of very strongly fortified positions, and one road at least which the Germans have been using to bring up reinforcements to their positions near La Bassée. Therefore it is believed here that the French successes will lighten the pressure which the Germans are bringing to bear on the British around Ypres.

The Austro-German offensive continues in Western Galicia, where they have driven the Russians forty miles back from their old positions, and to within 25 miles of Przemyel. The fighting has become less intense, and the Germanic allies have been able to es-

imate their captures, which they state amount to some 150,000 men, sixty-nine guns and 255 machine guns. The small number of guns, in comparison with the prisoners, would seem to indicate that the Russians have made an orderly retreat.

The Russians claim that they are now in a position to prevent a further advance by the Germans and Austrians but, as it is, they have lost much ground which they had won by hard, slow fighting.

In Eastern Galicia the Russians assert that as a result of their new offensive the Austrians have commenced a disorderly retreat. Fighting continues in Courland and in the neighborhood of the Niemen river.

Another battleship, the Goliath, the third that the British have lost since the attack on the Dardanelles began, has been torpedoed by the Turks and the crew of 700 or more, only 180, including twenty officers, were saved. While the Goliath was an old vessel she was very useful for the work to which she had been assigned, and the loss in men is serious.

There is some consolation to the British people in other news from the Dardanelles that a British submarine, in a daring dash through the Straits into the Sea of Marmora, torpedoed two Turkish gunboats and a large transport. This probably is the submarine which the Turks thought they had sunk, but which apparently succeeded in getting back through the mine-strewn passage.

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### WOMEN OF ENGLAND JOIN IN PROTEST

Against Permitting Alien Enemies at Large—Demand that Country be Rid of Austrians and Germans.

London, May 13.—While Premier Asquith was telling the House of Commons today that the government had decided to intern or segregate subjects of enemy countries, a meeting at the Mansion House called to "formulate a protest by the women of Great Britain and Ireland" adopted a resolution, demanding that steps be taken "to free the country from the menace of the alien enemy in our midst."

Lady Glanusk, wife of Baron Glanusk, Lord Lieutenant of Brecknock, in moving the resolution, said an astounding state of affairs had been disclosed in a letter she had received from a survivor of the Lusitania, written at Kinshale.

"You can imagine my feelings on recovering consciousness," the letter ran, "to find that I was in a hotel run by a German."

The Lord Mayor of London, who presided at the meeting, said the women were right in seeking, while the soldiers were fighting, that their homes should be protected from the danger involved by the presence of so many German subjects in the country.

"Most of the disasters we have had through strikes, mysterious outbreaks of fire and air raids have been followed by allegations that alien enemies in this country helped to bring them about," the Lord Mayor added.

Lord Charles Beresford, in seconding the resolution, said: "We should start by getting rid of Privy Counsellors of alien origin, if they have not the good office to follow Prince Louis of Battenberg's example and retire into obscurity. Every German throughout the country, whether naturalized or not, from the highest to the lowest, should be interned and his presence got rid of permanently as quickly as possible."

### MAY SAVE SOME OF SCHOONER'S CARGO

Special to The Standard. Hopewell Hill, May 13.—Capt. Hebb of Halifax, insurance adjuster on the cargo of the schooner Mina Germain, wrecked on the Middleground, off Bic Cape, Herber Vroom of Vroom & Arnold, St. John, are here looking after the vessel today and J. Fred Edgett of Moncton, manager for the Reed Co., to whom the cargo of molasses was consigned spent the day here in the interests of his firm. No settlement was reached with either of the insurance men today. Mr. Vroom went to Moncton with Mr. Edgett tonight and Capt. Hebb is still here. The position of the vessel has somewhat changed and the stern now floats in high water although she lies nearly on her beam ends. About a dozen barrels of molasses were saved today and if the weather continues favorable some of the cargo can be recovered. The sails are practically ruined, but some lighters are at the scene of the wreck endeavoring to save some of her running gear. It is thought that the anchors are holding the vessel down and an endeavor will be made tomorrow to cut the chain and there is a prospect that the vessel may be floated to a more favorable place to discharge the cargo.

London, May 13 (4.50 p. m.)—According to advices reaching here from Constantinople, the Turkish authorities are threatening to send into the war zone on the Gallipoli Peninsula all the British and French subjects in Turkey.

### Hottest Action of War Going On; Canadians in the Thick of It

London, May 13.—Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, who has just returned from the front, states that the hottest action of the whole campaign has been in progress for the past week, with the Canadian engaged

again. While he is precluded, by his official position, from giving any details, he gave the Montreal Gazette correspondent to understand that Canadian conditions were quite satisfactory.