

## KITCHENER SENDS OUT A CALL FOR 300,000 MEN TO CREATE NEW ARMIES

### GAINING GROUND IN ADVANCE MOVEMENT AROUND LA BASSEE

BRITISH AND FRENCH PRESSING HARD ON GERMAN LINE—HEAVY FIGHTING IN GALICIA ALONG SAN RIVER WHERE RUSSIANS HAVE MADE STAND—CZAR'S TROOPS COUNTER-ATTACKING IN SOUTHERN, POLAND AND HAVE DRIVEN ENEMY BACK FROM DNEISTER TO THE PRUTH IN BUKOWINA.

London, May 18.—The next few days, if not hours, will, it is believed, find Italy renouncing her old allies of the Triple Alliance and joining the Triple Entente powers as a belligerent. At the same time, some change is expected in the government of Great Britain.

The German Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag announced the offer that had been made to Italy as the price of her continued neutrality, and, while he said he had not entirely given up hope that peace would be maintained among the powers of the Triple Alliance, he left no impression on the minds of his hearers that the end of the alliance, so far as Italy is concerned, is far off.

It is anticipated that the expected changes in the government of Great Britain are aimed at a closer consolidation of all parties for the purpose of carrying the war to a successful issue. Whether the leaders of the Unionist, Irish and Labor parties will be taken into the cabinet, or admitted into the Committee of Imperial Defence, has not yet been made known. Whatever the changes to be made, however, they have not, in any way, interfered with the operations in which the British forces are engaged.

In giving an outline of these operations in the House of Lords today, Lord Kitchener, the War Minister, while expressing the greatest confidence in their ultimate outcome, again warned the public that great sacrifices already had been made and that greater ones would be exacted. He made an appeal for 300,000 more recruits.

Lord Kitchener, however, seemed to attach the greatest importance to the use by the Germans of asphyxiating gases. "Our troops," said Lord Kitchener, "must be adequately protected by the employment of similar methods."

Meantime, the British First Army to the north of La Bassee and the French forces to the south of this town continue their offensive against the German line and, according to their respective commanders, still are making progress. The German official statement, however, takes issue with the allied commanders in this respect,

and declares that all the offensive movements against the Germans have been repulsed.

The same inconsistency appears in the reports of the fighting along the Yser, although the Germans admit a retreat, and the French assert that they have inflicted heavy losses on the invaders. From all accounts, however, it would appear that the Allies again have incited the Germans to counter-attacks, both on the Yser and in the Arras region, and that to the north of La Bassee the British are doing the attacking.

The Germans, in conjunction with the Austrians, continue their big efforts in the east. Heavy fighting is in progress along the river San, in Galicia, where the Russians are attempting to make a stand, after their retreat from Western Galicia and the Carpathians. According to the Austrian account of the fighting the German attacks have forced a passage of the San at several points.

North of this war zone—in Southern Poland—the Russians are vigorously relieving counter-attacks against the Austro-Germans. They also are pursuing their offensive in Bukowina, where it is asserted they have driven the Austrians and Germans back from the Dneister to the Pruth and are trying to clear them out of Bukowina.

At the other end of the long line in the east—in the Baltic provinces, and along the East Prussian frontier—heavy fighting also is in progress. In both these sectors each of the belligerents again is claiming the advantage.

Loss of Australian Submarine Confirmed.

London, May 19.—Confirmation of the previous report of the sinking of the Australian submarine A-E 2 in the Dardanelles is contained in an official communication issued by the Admiralty. The statement says the crew of the vessel are prisoners of the Turks.

The sinking of the A-E 2 was announced in a Turkish official communication May 11. The boat was sent to the bottom by Turkish warships while it was trying to enter the Sea of Marmora. Three officers and 29 men of the crew were taken prisoners.

### Great Sacrifices Have Been Exacted, But Morale of British Army Never Better Than at Present

Earl Kitchener Says Time Has Come When More Men Needed, but is Confident Response Will be Prompt—Allies to Make Reprisals for Use of Asphyxiating Gas by Enemy—Present Advance of Allies Progressing and War Secretary Optimistic.

London, May 18.—Secretary for War Lord Kitchener stated in the House of Lords this afternoon that the British and French governments felt that the Allied troops must be adequately protected against poisonous gases by the employment of similar methods. These would remove the enormous and unjustifiable advantage for the enemy which must otherwise exist.

Lord Kitchener said he wanted 300,000 more recruits to form new armies. He expressed his confidence that in the very near future the country would be in a satisfactory position with regard to the supply of ammunition.

The news from the Gallipoli Peninsula, in other words the Dardanelles, was thoroughly satisfactory, Earl Kitchener declared.

Earl Kitchener gave a general review of the situation in the war zones before the House of Lords adjourned for the Whitsuntide holidays. Speaking of the British offensive, he said the action at Neuve Chapelle was fought with great gallantry which enabled us to occupy positions of considerable military importance previously held by the enemy.

Speaking of the German attack on the Allied front near Ypres, Earl Kitchener said:

"In this attack the enemy let loose vast quantities of poisonous gases and our soldiers and our French allies were utterly unprepared for this diabolical method of attack, which undoubtedly had been long and carefully prepared."

PRaises Gallantry of CANADIAN TROOPS

Earl Kitchener at this point announced the determination of the Allies to resort to similar methods of warfare.

"The Germans," said Lord Kitchener, "have persisted in the use of these asphyxiating gases whenever wind favored or other opportunity occurred, and His Majesty's government no less than the French government feel that our troops must be adequately protected by the employment of similar methods so as to remove the enormous and unjustifiable advantage which must exist for them if we take no steps to meet on our own ground the enemy who is responsible for the introduction of this poisonous practice."

The secretary spoke of the gallantry of the Canadian division, which defended its position tenaciously, notwithstanding the poisonous fumes.

"This was an order to try the quality of the finest army in the world," he said, "and all the more credit is due the soldiers of Canada who, unprepared for such an attack and exposed to a withering fire, reluctantly and with perfect steadiness withdrew their left flank to conform to the new alignment of the Allies' position."

Referring to the offensive movements now in progress in La Bassee and the Arras region, Earl Kitchener said:

"We have all followed with admiration the forward movements of our Allies in an offensive operation which has been marked with complete success and which are still proceeding with every promise and indication of being wholly satisfactory. The attacks delivered by our forces, at first, were not attended with the same immediate success owing to the elaborate arrangements made by the Germans to defend their lines after their experience at Neuve Chapelle, but on the night of May 15, by a renewed effort the British forces drove back the enemy on a front of approximately two miles for a considerable distance, and captured from 400 to 500 prisoners. This action also is proceeding, and we hope that in conformity with the French operations it will achieve important results."

"These offensive operations against the trenches of the enemy have demanded enormous expenditures in ammunition, both of our usual type and also of the highest explosive pattern which we are now making."

Referring to the delay in producing the ammunition, Earl Kitchener remarked:

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### BLACK SEA FLEET PLAYS HAVOC WITH MERCHANT MARINE OF THE TURKS

London, May 18, (9.52 p. m.)—The Russian Black Sea fleet, according to news received by the Russian attaché, has destroyed, in the Turkish coal mining district, one steamship and thirty-six sailing vessels. At Kozlu a pier elevator and railroad have been destroyed.

### GREAT BRITAIN'S FIRST SEA LORD HAS RESIGNED

London Daily Telegraph Says Lord Fisher Has Given Up Post But Resignation Not Accepted.

London, May 19, 1.52 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph says that Lord Fisher, Admiral of the fleet and First Sea Lord, has resigned, but that his resignation has not yet been accepted.

The resignation of the veteran sailor, Lord Fisher, from his post of First Sea Lord of the Admiralty because he and his nominal civilian superior, Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, have been unable to work together, is probably the first step toward a sweeping re-organization of the British government.

A coalition cabinet, composed of the strongest men of both political parties, is believed to be the probable solution of the government's difficulties. There is no question of a complete change of the government but the retirement of several members of the Liberal cabinet to make way for the strongest men of the Conservative party is confidently expected.

Premier Asquith will remain at the head of the government in any event, with Lord Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey, respectively, the war and foreign ministers, in indisputed possession of their present posts, while David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Churchill probably will take new positions.

Of the Conservatives, Andrew Bonar Law, the opposition leader in the House of Commons, former Premier Balfour, Lord Derby and Austen Chamberlain, almost certainly would enter the cabinet and either Lord Curzon, Lord Milner or the Earl of Selborne, from the Conservative leaders in the House of Lords. The Labor party would probably be represented by the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, its chairman, and there is talk of both of the Irish leaders, John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson, becoming members.

For nine months the Liberal cabinet has conducted the war government with loyal support from the leaders of the Conservative party in parliament. Since the month of May brought the most critical days of the great struggle upon them, the British people of all parties have become more and more convinced that the management of their destinies by one political party cannot bring the full strength of the nation into the struggle. Consequently a re-organization of the forces, it is thought, would meet a growing popular demand.

The Conservative newspapers have not felt the same obligation to respect the party truce that the parliamentary leaders have shown, and their criticisms of government policies and of certain cabinet members have stirred up an under-current of discontent throughout the country.

The rupture between Admiral Fisher and Mr. Churchill was no surprise. One is a stiff-necked old man, who is popularly credited with both the determination and the ability to command the navy as masterfully as Kitchener commands the army, while the other is a strenuous and ambitious young man, who is equally resolved to enforce his own views and naval policy.

### GERMAN-AUSTRIAN AMBASSADORS ASK FOR PASSPORTS

TREND OF EVENTS INDICATES SEVERING OF RELATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND FORMER ALLIES WITHIN VERY SHORT TIME AND DECLARATION OF WAR—ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PREPARING "GREEN BOOK" SETTING FORTH ITALY'S ATTITUDE AND EVENTS LEADING UP TO CRISIS.

London, May 19.—A despatch to the Central News from Rome, dated Tuesday, says:

"The Giornale D'Italia announces that Prince Von Buelow, the German Ambassador and Baron Von Macchio, the special Ambassador of Austria, have demanded their passports. The newspaper adds that the staffs of the German and Austrian consulates will leave Rome Tuesday."

Several cases and trunks belonging to Prince Von Buelow, the German Ambassador, and Baron Von Macchio, the special Austrian Ambassador, which are believed to have contained the documents of the two embassies, already have been sent out of the country. That of Prince Von Buelow passed through the customs house at Chiasso, and that of Baron Von Macchio through the customs authorities at Pontebba, on the Austrian frontier. Neither was examined being entitled to diplomatic immunity from search.

The German and Austrian consuls and their staffs have received instructions to be ready to leave Rome today or tomorrow.

A Green Book which the government is preparing will contain diplomatic documents, tending to show the attitude of Italy from the beginning of the war and the strenuous efforts to reconcile the obligations of the Triple Alliance with Italian national aspirations and the principles of nationality which it based. The existence of the documents show that the Italian cabinet exercised extraordinary patience in its desire to avoid complications, and that finally, when the Austrian point of view proved to be irreconcilable, it became necessary to sever so far as the alliance was concerned.

The German deputy, Matthias Erzberger, leader of the Clerical center in the Reichstag, who has been in Rome for a time on a special mission to the Holy See, sought permission to remain in the Vatican, but the Pope and his advisers refused to accede to this request, to avoid serious embarrassment in the event of decisive action by Italy.

It is thought that the Vatican will not oppose the departure of the Austrian ambassador and Prussian and Bavarian ministers accredited to the Holy See, whose presence here would be impossible, should Italian participation in the war ensue.

Should entry into the war be decided upon, the government would suspend the validity of Article Eleven of the law of guarantees, which extends to diplomats accredited to the Vatican the same prerogatives and immunities granted those accredited to the Quirinal.

Another important question which is likely to arise relates to the Austrian and German ecclesiastics, of whom a great number reside in Rome. Some, like Abbot Von Stotzingen, of the Benedictine Fathers, have already left the capital, but other prominent churchmen, including Father Ledochewski, general of the Jesuits (The "Black Pope"), are still there.

Rome, May 18.—Despatches from Trieste confirm previous reports that a revolutionary movement is in progress there.

The town is in a state of siege. The presence of the military, however, has failed to prevent attempts at popular uprisings and demonstrations of hostility to Emperor Francis Joseph.

De Giers, the new Russian Ambassador to Italy, was received today by King Victor Emmanuel, to whom he presented his credentials. It is asserted that M. De Giers also delivered to the King an autograph letter from the Emperor Nicholas congratulating Victor Emmanuel on the attitude taken by Italy.

Cabinet Ministers' Autos Commandeered.

Rome, May 18, 11.10 a. m.—The automobiles of every member of the cabinet, with the exception of Premier Salandra, were commandeered today by the army authorities.

Bulletin—Amsterdam, May 18, via London, 8.12 p. m.—A despatch to the Telegraf from Berlin says the impression received by a majority of the persons who heard the speech of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, at the opening of the Reichstag today, was that war with Italy was inevitable.

Gliottti Absents Himself from Meeting of Deputies.

Rome, May 18, via Paris, May 19, 3 a. m.—While the train bearing former Premier Gliottti to his home in Cavour was passing through an Italian village today Signor Gliottti said he had decided not to attend the session of the Chamber of Deputies next Thursday, because his presence there might give occasion for scenes of violence between the partisans of the war and peace factions. Such a scene, he added, might cause the erroneous impression abroad that Italians will be divided when the government announces its programme.

"It is a pity," Signor Gliottti said, "that I am not thirty years younger. I would take my gun and go to the front."

Rome, May 18, via Paris, May 19, (3.05 a. m.)—Admiral Bettolo, former minister of marine, when asked tonight concerning his impression as to the political situation, said:

"My impression is that we shall undoubtedly fight, and that we are absolutely sure to win."

Paris, May 18 (5.15 p. m.)—Three hundred children of Belgian farmers living near the fighting line—152 of them girls and 148 boys—arrived in Paris today. They made a total of two thousand children who have been brought into the capital from Belgian, French and British camps in recent months. Many of the children are orphans, or have been separated from their parents through the exigencies of war.

Many of the waifs had been cared for by the soldiers, who called them trench rabbits. Some of them have been actually sheltered in bomb proofs. Nearly all those who arrived today were carrying toys which had been made for them by their soldier guardians.

Many children have been wounded by shells during the fighting in Northern France. About ninety have been treated in one large hospital near Arras. Some of them lost legs. One little boy, who was a special favorite of a detachment of the American ambulance, had more toys given him than any other child in the neighborhood. He has now been brought to the American hospital in Paris. This boy's mother was killed by a shell. His father is serving in the French army.

### SOME NEEDS OF THE RED CROSS WORKERS

Goods Designated for Special Hospital or Officer Will Not be Accepted.

Toronto, May 18.—The following official announcement has been issued by the Canadian Red Cross Society:

"The Canadian Red Cross Commission cables, under date of May 18, stating that the Red Cross Society must refuse to accept shipments of goods designed for any special hospital or officers, as he is unable to guarantee delivery under present war conditions."

### SAYS AMERICAN NOTE WILL MAKE NO DIFFERENCE

Cologne Gazette Says Cannot Move an Inch from Path she Has Been Following.

Amsterdam, via London, May 19 (11.22 p. m.)—The Cologne Gazette, a copy of which has been received here, makes the following comment on the American note to Germany:

"It shall, we are sure, receive the answer from our government that it deserves. Its contents and language seem to indicate that it must be considered to be the consequence of the anti-neutral attitude the American government has assumed against Germany in an increasing measure. For this reason it is comprehensible that the note has found the liveliest approval among Germany's enemies. That also will be its only success. It cannot be supposed that the German administration of defenses will depart an inch from the path which the German government after mature consideration, has considered necessary and entered upon."

### CANADIAN HIGHLAND BRIGADE COVERED THEMSELVES WITH GLORY AT LANGEMARK

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, May 18.—Official despatches received in Ottawa show that in the fighting at Langemark the Canadian Highland Brigade covered themselves with glory. They fought for four full days and part of a fifth. During that time they had only four meals and two or three hours sleep. They went into the engagement four thousand strong and when they were sent to the rear there was only a few over one thousand left. It has been stated that the Canadians have been engaged in the heavy fighting of yesterday and today but no official confirmation of this has been received.

### NATION WIDE CAMPAIGN TO AID BELGIANS

London, May 18.—A national movement for the relief of Belgium was launched formally at a meeting today in the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of London, Lord Lansdowne, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Viscount Bryce were the principal speakers.

### FINDS IMPROVEMENT IN GERMAN CAMPS WHERE BRITISH ARE PRISONERS

London, May 18.—Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, has communicated to Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, a letter of the American Consul at Cologne, giving a report concerning his visit to the thirteen British officer prisoners who are held in close confinement in Germany, in retaliation for the imprisonment of German submarine crews in England. The letter says the condition of the prisoners with regard to rations and exercise and opportunities for conversation have been radically improved.