

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements copy must reach this office not later than nine a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime — Moderate winds, fair, not much change in temperature.

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ITALY REPORTED TO HAVE STRUCK THE FIRST BLOW AT AUSTRIA; LOSSES OF ENEMY IN GALICIA WERE ENORMOUS

ITALY IS READY TO ENTER THE GREAT WAR

Great Enthusiasm Manifested at the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies—Bill to Meet Expenditures in Case of war passed by a Large Majority—The Cabinet Vested With Full Authority to Act—Some Stirring Scenes.

London, May 21—A Rome despatch says Italy has struck the first blow at Austria through her fleet and has entered the Austrian port of Cattaro in the Adriatic.

Rome, May 20—This day will be a historic one for the new Italy. The whole capital is in a state of expectation and ferment. Only in 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 II., Garibaldi, Cavour, Mazzini and a hundred other patriots—have been on the lips of the people; their praise have been sung and the wish has been expressed by all to emulate them.

Although all the people of Rome appeared 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 outward incident, owing to the excitement. Flags were waving everywhere, including the British, French, Russian, Serbian and Montenegrin, which frequently were cheered by the crowds.

DEPUTIES IN UNIFORMS

When the sitting of the chamber of deputies began there were present four hundred and eighty-two deputies out of five hundred, the absences remaining away on account of illness. The deputies especially applauded were those who wore military uniforms and who had asked permission to leave from their military duties to be present in the chamber today.

All the tribunes were overflowing. In that reserved for the diplomatic body were seated the American ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, and his staff. A former mayor of New York, George 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.

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 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 occupied 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. Pace, Mr. Barrore, Sir J. R. Rodd and Michel 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.

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

ROUNDS OF APPLAUSE

Premier Salandra's address was interrupted time and time again by and the climax was reached when he spoke of the army and the navy. Then tore 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 address there were defending "Vivas" for the King, War and Italy.

Only thirty-four Socialists refused to join in the cheers, even in the crying "Viva Italia," and they were hooted and hissed.

In the senate, where Premier Salandra repeated his statement, 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 Prince did, and, like the others, he continued to remain standing.

SWITZERLAND NEUTRAL

Rome, May 20—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.

BOTH FOR QUICK STROKE

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, although there is still uninterrupted telegraphic communication between Berlin and Prince Von Buelow, the German ambassador in Rome.

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

It is believed here that events undoubtedly will develop with lightning 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 their preparations.

PASSING OF BILL IN HOUSE

Paris, May 20—The Temps publishes a telegram from Rome, despatched from Rome, despatched Upper Keswick, is at the Barker House.

NO DEAL WITH NORRIS, SAYS SIR R. PROBLIN

Toronto, May 20—"They made the charges. We have pleaded guilty. There is no need for a trial, but they can go on with it if they want to. The old government has admitted its negligence and responsibility."—ex-Premier Roblin in Toronto.

Sir Rodmond Roblin would not wait. The Manitoba premier of ten days ago was tired of "hanging on by an eye-lash," as he put it himself yesterday in an interview in Toronto with a representative of The Globe. Had he had his own way he would have attempted some months ago to reach a solution of the "rapidly-growing impossible political conditions" in the western province by some endeavor to form a coalition administration. He was prepared—and anxious—personally to step aside. But his "colleagues and advisers were not then willing." So he waited until ten days ago. Then he took action on his own initiative.

WOULDN'T GO TO OTTAWA.

Sir Rodmond did not say this. He declined to discuss Ottawa at all for publication. He declared he would not go to Ottawa or enter the Borden government "on a bet." But he did say—and say with emphasis—that he was not prepared to wait longer "for anything."

"It was up to us to step out," the ex-premier frankly told The Globe. "The government is constitutionally and properly responsible for the acts of its officials. It was a shock to me to find that the government had been paying out public money without getting return, and as soon as I found that out, it settled it so far as I was concerned. If I had only had myself and my own inclination to consult, I would have tendered my resignation immediately."

Sir Rodmond was asked concerning the ugly report that a "deal" had been made between himself and Hon. T. C. Norris, his successor as premier whereby he was to resign and vacate in favor of Mr. Norris, and the latter was, in return, to abandon the royal commission's investigations into the charges made against the retiring administration.

"Deal?" exclaimed Sir Rodmond, with a laugh. "Rubbish, lies, nothing else. You should have seen Norris when I told him. I heard he was going out of town, so I sent a messenger to tell him I wanted to see him immediately on a very important public matter. He came."

WHEN HE TOLD NORRIS.

"'Norris,' I said, 'I'm going to resign and ask the lieutenant governor to send for you. How long do you want to get ready?'"

"It nearly knocked him off his pins. It took him a minute to get his breath. Then he came back at me: 'Well, we would have battered you to pieces before long, anyway.' You've got to give him credit; 'some' fighter, all right; a bit too radical for me and for his own good, but straight as a string—honest as the day is long."

PERSONALS

Mr. L. B. McFarlane, president of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, arrived from Montreal yesterday to attend the annual meeting of the N.B. Telephone Co.

Rev. Dr. G. M. Campbell, principal of the Sackville Ladies' College, arrived here last evening and is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Whitehead.

G. C. Jordan of St. John, is a guest at the Queen.

George A. Stubbs of St. John, is among the commercial men registered at the Queen.

C. J. Jones of Woodstock, arrived in the city this morning.

Wm. McLuckie of Montreal, is a guest at the Queen.

Edward Burr of Bath's Corner, is in the city.

Er. O. E. Morehouse, M.P.P., of Upper Keswick, is at the Barker House.

MAY SEND AN ULTIMATUM

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

London, May 21—Despatches from Rome indicate that Italy has not as yet taken the final steps in the war with Austria Hungary. Yesterday the Italian parliament gave the government full power to act. Since that time no news of any decisive development has been received. A Geneva Despatch says that Italy may send an ultimatum to Austria today and the declaration of war will come before the end of the week. A message from Rome to London states that King Victor Emmanuel has signed a decree suspending diplomatic immunity of the German and Austrian Ambassadors to the Vatican.

The Russian war office concedes that the Austro-German forces in Galicia have won further victories, but asserts their successes have been gained at an enormous price.

MORE TROOPS FROM CANADA

Ottawa, May 21—The Militia council today decided to call for seven more battalions to reinforce the Canadian expeditionary forces. They will total about 10,000 men, and will be raised in the following divisions: One each in Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The council will also shortly call for additional artillery brigades.

The 106th Winnipeg Regiment has offered a complete battalion, to be raised by Colonel D. McLean, M. P. P., and Major Murray. It will be accepted.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES HEAVY

(SPECIAL CABLE THE MAIL.)

London, May 21—An official communication places the Austro-German losses in Galicia during the last three weeks at 10,000 men a day and estimates that they have lost one fourth of their entire strength. The struggle for the Dardanelles proceeds with unabated ferocity. Turkish troops from Asia Minor have been brought in to reinforce troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Fierce fighting is in progress near the neck of the peninsula and ships are doing great damage to the fortifications of the Turks. There are no engagements of importance on the western front in France.

CHECK ACCOMPANIES BRITISH ORDER.

Bethlehem, Pa., May 21—The Bethlehem Steel Company today received an order for 8000 cannon from Lord Kitchener of the British war office. The order was accompanied by a check for \$16,150,000, part of which is for work already done by the company for the British government, and part as an advance payment for material that will go into the 8000 cannon.

ELECTION TALK AT OTTAWA HAS SUBSIDED

Ottawa, May 20—A cable was received here today notifying the government of the late arrival in England of the soldiers' ballots and affidavits, which narrowly missed being sent, subsidized, the printing bureau is now busy preparing the lists for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

News has been received here that royal assent has been given in England to the amendment proposed last session to the British North America Act, providing for additional senatorial representation for the west and for the retention of four federal seats by Prince Edward Island.