

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, unsettled and cool, with local showers.

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RUSSIAN RETREAT IN GALICIA REPORTED; RECONSTRUCTION OF BRITISH MINISTRY; ANOTHER STEAMER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

London, May 16--The British steamer Drumcree, 2500 tons, has been torpedoed by a submarine in the English Channel. The crew was saved.

London, May 19--The Reconstruction of British ministry apparently has been decided upon and it is assumed that some sweeping changes will be made and a coalition government formed.

REPORTED CHECK FOR RUSSIANS

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

London, May 19--The reported defeat of the Russians in Galicia has reached serious proportions. British correspondents at Petrograd admit that the Russians have been forced to retreat along a 200 mile limit and in one case the situation seems something like a collapse of the Russian forces. The statement is made, however, that the Germans and Austrians have not won a decisive victory of strategic significance and their losses are enormous. Austria is reported to have offered further territorial grants in the hope of keeping Italy out of the war. Every preparation for hostilities has been made. It is expected that the final decision will be made after Parliament meets tomorrow.

MORE TROOPS LANDED.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

London, May 19--A Mylitene despatch says that fresh troops have been landed by the allies in the Dardanelles during the past few days.

COALITION TALKED OF

London, May 19--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 offers 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.

London, May 19--A despatch to the Central New from Rome 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."

THERE WILL BE NO SAW OFF IN MANITOBA

Winnipeg, May 18--"There was no saw-off in connection with the change of government in Manitoba. The whole truth of the matter is that the Roblin government quit, hoping that by so doing the royal commission would be stopped and misdeeds in connection with the parliament buildings contract hushed up."

This was the statement made by one of the Manitoba Liberal leaders today when queried as to certain statements that were being made in various parts of the dominion. He said:

"The Roblin ministers expected the new government would drop the royal commission and proceed against the contractors, Thomas Kelly & Sons, in the civil courts. They took a chance on this."

MAY BE AN ELECTION.

"Will there be an election?" was asked.

"If there is a necessity for one there will be," was the answer. "It all depends on the actions of Conservative members. If they do not, the Liberals will go to the country and there is no doubt of what will happen. There is no deal on in the matter. The Liberals will deal with the question of an election when the time comes and deal with it strictly on its merits."

The feature today in the political situation was the statement of C. P. Wilson, counsel for the Liberals at the royal commission, when the commission resumed work after a week's adjournment. Dealing with a point raised by A. J. Andrews, K.C., counsel for the late government, Mr. Wilson said that if Mr. Andrews thought the change of government was going to make any difference in the conduct or the thoroughness of the inquiry he was badly mistaken. As far as the prosecution was concerned, there was absolutely no change of policy. Incidentally there was much twitting of Mr. Andrews by his legal brethren on account of his client having "dissolved." Mr. Andrews does not know just where he is as a result of the old government having disappeared.

The commission adjourned until Thursday on account of the absence of F. H. Phippen, counsel for Kelly & Sons. When it resumes, among the first witnesses will be the managers of the steel and cement plants that supplied Kelly with the steel for the parliament buildings. They are expected to throw a flood of light on the quantity used.

GERMAN SPIES CAUGHT IN TORONTO

Toronto, May 18--"Two of the cleverest German spies in Canada" according to the statement of Mr. A. J. Russell Snow, K.C., registrar of alien enemies--were arrested in Toronto on Saturday and interned at Stanley Barracks. These men are Gustave Kiefer and Godfried Moser of the firm of Kiefer, Moser & Co., importers and exporters, 1 Brock avenue.

The circumstances which led to their apprehension are distinctly dramatic in character. The production of Kiefer's notebook, secured near Exhibition camp, and containing several pages of carefully prepared observations and notes in German, resulted in immediate action. It is probable that the military authorities will conduct further searching investigation into the conduct and operations of the whole "firm."

George A. Harum, commission agent, 78 Wilson avenue, and former lieutenant in the German army, was also interned Saturday. He has for some months been under observation by the military authorities and police and was several times found hanging around Exhibition camp under the pretense of selling candles to the soldiers. He has lately been trying to get a permit to visit Niagara. This led to his arrest.

GAME WARDEN SHOT AT GRINDSTONE

Millinocket, May 18--While a number of people were waiting for the morning train at Grindstone station shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, William Randall, who lives alone in a shack across the river, approached Game Warden Daniel McDonald and, according to witnesses, without a word of warning pulled a 32 calibre and fired several shots at McDonald in rapid succession. One took effect in McDonald's leg, inflicting a painful but, it is thought, not serious wound. After the shooting Randall leisurely returned to his camp.

He was arrested there this afternoon by Deputy Sheriff William Jones, making no resistance, and was brought here and locked up. He will be arraigned before Judge Doyle in the municipal court tomorrow morning, when the facts will be brought out, there appearing to be some conflicting stories.

E. G. McCollough of Montreal is in the city.

KITCHENER CALLS FOR MORE RECRUITS

Wants Three Hundred Thousand More Men to Form New Armies--The Allies to use Asphyxiating Gases Against the Germans--Work of the Canadian Troops is Warmly Praised--Cabinet Changes are Discussed.

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 attacks which undoubtedly had been long and carefully prepared."

ALLIES TO USE GAS

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 disadvantage which exist for them if we take no steps to meet on his own ground the enemy who is responsible for the introduction of this pernicious practice."

The secretary spoke of the gallantry of the Canadian division, which defended its position tenaciously, notwithstanding the poisonous fumes. "This was an ordeal to try the qualities 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 newer alignment of the Allies' position."

SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE

Referring to the offensive movements now in progress in La Bassée 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 four hundred to five hundred 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:

"I am confident that in the very near future we shall be in a satisfactory position in regard to the supply of these shells."

"In the recent offensive operations," he continued, "our losses and those of the French have been heavy, but the task our armies have accomplished has necessitated great sacrifices and the spirit and morals of our troops has never been higher than at the present moment."

The war secretary had this to say concerning the position of the Russians:

OFFSHOOTS OF GREAT WAR

Earl Kitchener then referred to the South African campaign and the occupation by Union of South Africa forces of Windhoek, capital of German Southwest Africa.

"The military ability displayed by General Botha has been of a very high order," the secretary said in this connection, "and has confirmed the admiration felt for him as a leader of men."

Indian soldiers were utterly routing the Turks in Mesopotamia, the secretary asserted, and were gradually clearing the whole country of hostile forces.

After referring in highest terms to the men in the new army, Earl Kitchener concluded:

"I said I would let the country know when more men were wanted for the war. The time has come, and I now call for 300,000 men to form new armies."

"Those who are engaged in the production of war material of any kind should not leave their work. It is to men who are not performing this duty that I appeal, and I am convinced the manhood of England still available will loyally respond."

"In my first speech in your lordship's house I pointed out that this war would be a long one and would demand great sacrifices. Those sacrifices have been cheerfully made by the people of this country, who not only responded in vast numbers to the summons to create the new armies required, but have since continuously supplied a constant stream of recruits, which has enabled us to maintain the forces in the field and in training at their full strength and with effective men."

"Your lordships have watched the growth of the new armies and have noted, I doubtless, the difficulties which confronted us in providing them with all the material of war they require."

"I cannot speak too highly of the man and the devotion to duty they have displayed, or of their cheerful acceptance of hardships incidental to

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