

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS OFFICE

**Beaten on Vote of Confidence
Thursday, the Boselli Min-
istry Retires.**

POLICY TO BE CONTINUED

**Sonnino, Foreign Minister, Who
Made Stirring Appeal to
Deputies, Will Stay.**

ROME, Oct. 26.—The resignation of the Cabinet was announced today by Premier Boselli.

This action was the direct result of the vote in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday when a vote of confidence in the Government failed, 314 to 96.

An interesting feature of the defeat of the Ministry was the applause with which the Chamber received the speeches of Premier Boselli, Foreign Minister Sonnino, and Minister of the Interior Orlando in explaining the policy of the Cabinet.

Its defeat in the vote of confidence was a surprise, and it leaves the King without definite indication as to the political tendency of the Chamber. It is taken as settled that he will call on Minister Orlando to form a new Cabinet. The Chamber has shown itself particularly favorable toward the Minister of the Interior.

The general opinion in Parliamentary quarters is that only a few members of the retiring Cabinet will be asked to join the new one. Former Premier Boselli, it is understood, will take advantage of his release from the Ministry to return to the battle front. The opinion of the newspapers is that the war policies of the oncoming Ministry will be unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—No change in Italy's foreign policy or weakening of her aggressive prosecution of the war is expected here as a result of the fall of the Boselli Cabinet.

According to advices received here, the fall of the Cabinet was due solely to dissatisfaction over the road administration.

An official dispatch from Rome today to the Italian Embassy gives a summary of an important speech made yesterday by Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister, before the vote of confidence failed. Sonnino aroused great enthusiasm by his words and is expected to retain his post. The dispatch reads:

"Baron Sonnino, Minister for Foreign Affairs in Italy, begins his exposition of the foreign policy of the Government by answered from Nitti on the subject of the naming of the High Commissioner in the United States and explaining the motives which prompted the Government to give this charge to the Royal Italian Ambassador. After having explained the reasons which directed the Government in refusing the passports to the Socialist delegates to the Stockholm conference, Baron Sonnino says that the country entered the war by the will of the people, who are cheerfully and courageously bearing the burdens of the war, which they wanted and for which they are ready to stand any sacrifices.

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs speaks then of the inter-allied conferences in July and August at Paris and London, and says that the union among all the Allies was there demonstrated once more. The internal difficulties of Russia, in the opinion of Baron Sonnino, will not affect the international situation, because Russia will certainly come out victorious from the present situation and because Russian democracy, to which all the Allies are giving their sincere support, will triumph. One of the results of the democratization of Russia will be the complete independence of Poland, which all of the Allies want and fight for.

"Speaking of Greece, Baron Sonnino says that this nation, under the leadership of Venizelos, has succeeded in clearing one of the most obscure points of the international situation, and the Greek army and navy stand ready today to take their place by the side of the Allies.

"The recent exchange of visits between Poincaré and the King of Italy has strengthened in both Latin countries complete confidence that they will co-operate together for their mutual interests and for the good of humanity. The traditional friendship of the two nations will certainly bring about the triumph of the Latin genius. The visit of the King of Italy to the King of Belgium has been another witness of the feelings of the Italian people toward the heroic people who have stood the severest trial of the war.

Critical of Papal Note.

"The Italian Minister speaks then of the Papal note and says that so far as the Pontiff expresses the opinion that peace must be maintained and means devised whereby no nation can break the peace of the world, his appeal finds complete echo in all the civilized world, but when one reads the Papal note carefully one finds that it lacks precision just as much as the notes of our enemies.

"One needs only to read the latest

speeches of the German and Austrian Ministers to realize that it is absolutely impossible to enter into any negotiations with the Central Powers, who have carefully avoided to express any clear basis for an understanding, and have avoided to engage their word on any point whatsoever. If they have failed to do this, it is because they count on a weakening of the spirit of the Allies and think that if they can only induce them to enter into discussion they can count on the desire of the world for peace.

"They think thus that with so-called concessions both to Italy and France they can create dissatisfaction among the Allies and create some vague illusions in the allied countries. The allied Governments, however, are quite aware of the moves of the Central Empires, and of the necessity of maintaining the warlike spirit of their respective nations to the utmost.

"One must consider that the beginning of real negotiations among the belligerents will have a far greater importance than the single exposition of conditions of peace made by any one particular ally. The allied Governments have always declared to be disposed to discuss any serious proposition of their enemies, but this cannot be done until the enemy gives guarantees that the principles for which the Allies are all fighting will be safeguarded. No peace negotiation is possible without this preliminary understanding. All those who are moved by humanitarian sentiments in wishing the end of the conflict should always look for the opportune moment to suggest the beginning of negotiations among the belligerents because any untimely intromission will only serve to strengthen in them the decision to carry on their plans and possibly also to enlarge them.

Difficulties in Disarmament.

"All of the Allies theoretically approve of the Papal plan to disarm and to arbitrate, as is proved by their answers to the first message to President Wilson. The difficulty is to find a practical means to enforce these principles so as to substitute for the brutal strength the strength of the moral duty.

"As to the abolition of compulsory military service, as suggested by the note of Cardinal Gasparri to the British Government, it does not seem to be of so easy application, especially in view of the fact that the military service would be confined to volunteers serving for mercenary reasons with dangerous effects on the internal situation for the different countries. However, whatever means may be found for this and for the enforcement of the two first paragraphs of the Papal note, it is certain that it must be based on the strict observance of international law and of the signed treaties. How much we can rely upon these is proved by the case of Belgium.

"Speaking of the freedom of the seas, Baron Sonnino says that nobody thinks of discussing it in time of peace; but in time of war it is difficult to have it observed. The Central Empires theoretically declare that they accept this principle, but practically everybody knows how they have observed it; the case of the Argentine ship sunk in spite of the solemn word of the German Minister and the instructions given to the submarine commanders to sink Argentine ships without leaving traces are plain evidences of the way Germany and Austria are disposed to respect the principle of the freedom of the seas.

The Question of Indemnities.

"The Minister speaks then of that part of the Papal note concerning the condonations of indemnities and says that when one invokes the triumph of moral principles it is at least necessary that one make a distinction between war indemnities and the payment for damages which are the inevitable results of war. And even on this point must be taken into account the fact that there are inevitable damages and damages purposely inflicted against all rules and conventions of international law and of The Hague Conference. One cannot, therefore, speak of reciprocal condonations of indemnities.

"As to restitution of territories actually occupied, the Papal note only mentions the evacuation of Belgium on the part of Germany and the complete restoration of Belgian independence. In this the Papal note is decidedly pro-German, inasmuch as it admits that there was an excuse for Germany to invade Belgium, the independence and neutrality of which Germany herself had solemnly pledged to respect and defend. It would thus be accepted as a principle that all pledges can be violated when convenient. This would mean a return to a savage interpretation of international law. The necessity of the moment could be considered a sufficient excuse for any act of violence.

"To consider the case of Belgium violated and invaded on the same basis as a justified warlike enterprise would amount to the same as to solemnly proclaim the right of brute force against all

the principles of international law. In the case of Belgium the exchange of Belgian independence for the cession of other territory occupied by the belligerents in legitimate warfare would be distortion of truth and right, and also of the public morality. Right, truth, and morality are all on the side of Belgium and against Germany.

"Speaking of other problems touched in the Papal note in regard to the restitution of contested territories, Baron Sonnino says that this is the most important of all the points of the Papal note in spite of the fact that the Pope does not suggest any practical basis on which negotiations may be started. What the Central Empires think of this suggestion, says Baron Sonnino, is proved by the speeches of the German and Austrian Ministers in relation to the question of Alsace-Lorraine and the unredeemed lands of Italy. We want, says Baron Sonnino, a peace which will truly be lasting and complete in full accord with our allies; we are ready to discuss any serious proposition from whatever part it might come without feeling of revenge and without any intention of sustaining materialistic and imperialistic views, but there are points on which we cannot accept a transaction.

"We have made enormous sacrifices to obtain freedom for our brothers and safety for our independence; we do not want the dissolution of any nation, neither do we want to intervene in internal affairs of our enemies, but we want that peace be founded on equity and on the respect of the reasonable aspirations of all nations, which must be assured against any attempt of aggression, and violence. Peace must be guaranteed by international good faith and must be agreeable to the principles of justice, liberty, and human dignity. In the Papal note we do not find any sufficient indications of the fundamental principles which might guarantee the just and lasting peace we all invoke.

"The allied nations took up arms for a high ideal, for the restoration of international justice which had been violated; for the right of the nations which had been barbarously trodden upon. At the same time, they are fighting for revindications not based upon imperialistic ideas, (as our enemies are trying to make people believe,) but in order to bring about readjustment of the international status based on international justice. The aggression of which Belgium, France, and Russia were victims with Serbia in 1914 has no equal in the history of the world. Now France fights for the liberty of the world and for the freedom of the provinces stolen from her in 1871.

"Italy fights for the freedom of the world and for the completion of her national independence within the boundaries assigned to her by nature and to assure for herself in the Adriatic such conditions as are necessary for her existence and for her legitimate safety. The question of the Adriatic constitutes for Italy one of the essential points of the war. And in this aspiration Italy has the complete support of all her allies. There is nothing imperialistic in our revindications. We want to correct the artificial and intolerable situation in the Adriatic, and while we are carrying on a war for the revindication of our national aspirations we are inspired by the most respectful and conciliatory spirit toward the necessities of the Slavic nations, with whom we want to co-operate in every possible and friendly way."