

INVASION CEMENTS ITALIAN UNITY

All Factions in Accord in Supporting a Vigorous Fighting Policy.

ORLANDO IS NOW PREMIER

Forms His Cabinet with Sonnino Retaining the Post of Foreign Minister.

ROME, Oct. 30.—King Victor Emmanuel today received Professor Vittorio Orlando, Minister of the Interior in the Boselli Government, who agreed to undertake the formation of a Cabinet and took the oath as Premier.

The Cabinet has been constituted as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior—VITTORIO ORLANDO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Baron SONNINO.

Minister of the Colonies—Signor COLOSIMO.

Minister of Justice—Signor SACCHI.

Minister of Finance—Signor MEDA.

Minister of the Treasury—FRANCESCO NITTI.

Minister of War—General ALFIERI.

Minister of the Navy—Vice Admiral DELBONO.

Minister of Munitions—General ALFREDO DALL'OLIO.

Minister of Military Aid and War Pensions—Signor DISSOLAD.

Minister of Education—Signor BARENINI.

Minister of Public Works—Signor BARI.

Minister of Agriculture—Signor MILIANI.

Minister of Commerce and Labor—Signor GIUFFELLI.

Minister of Posts—Signor FARA.

Minister of Transports—Signor BIANCHI.

The wiping out of party differences and the strengthening of Italy's morale in the face of the present military effort by the Austro-German coalition are exemplified in the statements issued by two of the political parties, the Catholics and the official Socialists. No party sentiment must be recognized in this time of trial, these statements declare.

One effect of the participation of German troops in the offensive has been the elimination of the few remaining sympathizers with Germany, together with the arousing of the fighting spirit to a marked degree among Italians in general.

General Cadorna's bulletins are causing the nation to realize that it is facing a severe trial, but the press reflects a spirit of determination on the part of the people that the loss of the fruits of victory won in the past shall be but temporary. The enemy's rapid gains of the last six days are regarded as having been due not so much to superior force as to the element of surprise.

According to the *Giornale d'Italia*, no decisive battle has yet been fought, although one is expected to develop. Such a battle, it is predicted, will be on a large scale and involve wide movements in the open field, in the old-fashioned style.

The Italian retreat, according to the *Messaggero*, is being accomplished in good order, with the artillery saved or destroyed and stores and magazines burned.

The *Messaggero* also says that the Germans are making a mistake if they think to terrorize the Italians politically by this effort and "convert the country into another Russia." It asserts that every revolutionary idea to make a lame peace has disappeared, and that the whole nation will fight until a just and lasting peace has been won.

Express Confidence in Orlando.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—As far as the news here can be trusted the effect of the Italian defeat has been to consolidate the national spirit. Orlando, the new Premier, is regarded as a vigorous man, well suited to unite all sections in defense of the fatherland. The Clericals appear to be rallying to the national cause, and all sections except the extreme Socialists are sinking their differences.

Reinforcements from the British and French armies are considered quite as important from the political as from the military point of view. The best judges say there is nothing in the military situation itself to give cause for de-

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spair. The Italian Army has always been considered well able to hold a defensive line. The utmost confidence is felt in Cadorna's ability as a strategist, while the undulating country of the plain of Northern Italy, with many deep valleys, provides excellent opportunities for defense.

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, the Minister of the Interior of the late Boselli Cabinet, although recognized as one of the most subtle statesmen in Italy, had already, because of the portfolio he held, provoked three crises in the Government, the last of which has carried him into the Premiership.

Usually the portfolio of the Interior is held by the Premier—it was so in Giolitti's time and thereby placed within his gift the appointment of the sixty-nine Prefects or provincial governors, through whom he practically ruled Italy.

Orlando began his career as a Sicilian lawyer, and as Deputy from Palermo was early discovered by Giolitti; but he broke with the "big boss," as did many others, when Italy entered the war.

From 1903 to 1905 he was Minister of Education in the second Giolitti Ministry. His term was chiefly of interest to Americans through his negotiations with Professor Charles Waldstein in regard to the excavations of Herculaneum. Again, under Giolitti he was Minister of Justice between 1907 and 1909, and for the last three years he has sat in War Cabinets under Signor Salandra, again in the capacity of Minister of Justice, and finally as Minister of the Interior under Boselli.

No statesman in the present war has survived a larger amount of criticism. The first Cabinet crisis arose through charges that he and the Prefects had been too lenient with the Socialists and pacifists. Thereupon he had a house-cleaning and dismissed several Prefects, together with his favorite secretary, Commendatore Corradini, and the Chief of the Secret Police, Commendatore Vigiliani—all men of doubtful energy in the eyes of the war party.

This satisfied the interventionists; then complaint and even charges came from the pacifists, directed by Giolitti, and the Socialists, led by Lazzari. Amid this criticism the third crisis was brought about—over lack of food supplies—which has placed the Sicilian lawyer, for the time, at least, on top.

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