

GIOLITTI RESIGNS AS ITALIAN PREMIER

**Quits Because of Small Majority
Given in Sunday's Vote
of Confidence.**

HOSTILE BLOC TOO STRONG

**Premier Recognizes Impossibility of
Making Head Against Socialists
and Nitti Liberals.**

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ROME, June 27.—The Giolitti Cabinet resigned today. Its action was a good deal of a surprise, notwithstanding the hostile reception of the speech of Count Sforza, the Foreign Minister, which showed that the Chamber was absolutely against his policy. It was thought, however, that the Premier could arrange matters by reconstituting his Cabinet by appointing another Minister of Foreign Affairs; but Giolitti has always been averse to substitutions, and, taking into account the small majority he had gained in yesterday's vote of confidence, preferred to resign.

It is several weeks since a rumor was put in circulation that the Premier had expressed a desire to quit his post, saying that, now that Italy had been saved from Socialist influence and the bourgeoisie had at last waked up to the necessity of defending its rights, Italy had passed the most critical period of her social upheaval and he was ready to yield his place to a younger man.

Conjectures are many as to whom the King will call to form a new Cabinet. Orlando is spoken of as a very probable choice. It will be remembered that he was Premier just after the disaster of Caporetto and represented Italy at the Peace Conference. Another politician who might succeed Giolitti is Salandra, who declared war on Austria-Hungary.

ROME, June 27 (Associated Press).—The Cabinet today decided to resign as a result of yesterday's vote in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of confidence in the Government, which was regarded as unfavorable.

Signor Giolitti declined to attempt to form a new Ministry. The name of Signor Bonomi, Minister of the Treasury has been suggested as the head of a new Government, as has that of Signor Denicola, former Minister of Marine and now President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The vote yesterday was 234 for and 200 against the Government.

This expression from the Chamber came at the close of the debate on the reply to the speech from the throne, in which the Government's foreign policy was strongly attacked in some sections of the Chamber and as warmly defended in the quarters favorable to the Government. Count Sforza, the Foreign Minister, was an especial object of attack, members of the Fascisti being the most outspoken, while the Nationalists, Conservatives, Socialists and others expressed disapproval at times while the Foreign Minister was speaking, notably when he took up the subject of Fiume and the treaty with the Yugoslavs signed at Rapallo.

Deputy Turati, the Socialist leader, moved the resolution on which the Chamber voted. The resolution read:

"The Chamber, affirming itself flatly opposed to the Government's attitude and action, in foreign as well as internal, economic and social policy, passes to the order of the day."

Premier Giolitti stated that the Government regarded the motion as a matter of confidence. That part of it affecting the Government's foreign policy was defeated by a vote of 234 to 200, with six members not voting. The remainder of the resolution was thrown out by a big majority on a showing of hands.

The vote was the first to be taken since the recent election and it came after a stormy session. The Opposition comprised the most heterogeneous elements, including Socialists, Fascisti, Nationalists, Conservatives, Republicans, Slavs, Germans and followers of former Premier Nitti.

The result was greeted by the Fascisti and the Nationalists with loud cries of "Resign!" addressed to Count Sforza.

Former Premier Salandra and other speakers accused the Foreign Minister of violating pledges made during the war, especially as regarded the independence of Montenegro.

"We violated something," dramatically retorted Count Sforza, "namely the Treaty of London, which gave Fiume to Croatia."

This was aimed at Signor Salandra and Baron Sonnino, who were respectively Premier and Foreign Minister when the Treaty of London was drawn up.

Count Sforza's retort caused a great uproar. Fascisti, Nationalists and Conservatives shouted disparaging comments at the Foreign Minister and rushed toward the Government bench as if to attack it, but were stopped by other Deputies.

The opposition leaders regarded the close vote as a demand for the resignation of Count Sforza, arguing that the small majority included all the members of the Government, without whose votes the Government would have been in the minority.

Causes Leading to Giolitti's Fall.

Signor Turati, the leader of the United Socialists in the Italian Chamber, in-

itiated the condition which caused the Giolitti Government to resign, but he did not complete it; that was done by the Nitti Liberals, the Fascisti and various other groups which had been waiting for just that opportunity.

Turati's resolution condemned both the foreign and the domestic policy of the Government. Had the resolution been voted on in its original form and caused the Government, by the small margin of negative votes, to resign, it would have been a Socialist victory; for while the Socialists are particularly concerned with the domestic policy, they care little for the foreign, and a condemnation of the latter was incorporated in order to catch the votes of the Conservative and Nationalist groups.

But these groups would not permit themselves to condemn with the Socialists the Government's domestic policy, and they were strong enough to have this condemnation cut from the resolution so that the vote was on the foreign policy alone. The defeat of this part of the resolution, by thirty-four votes, showed how little support Giolitti could expect from the Chamber on any question, so many Socialists being anxious to defeat him while realizing that his successor would make no change in regard to the domestic policy.

This is proved by the debate which preceded the vote on the mutilated Turati measure and by the politics of the men who have been suggested as the possible successors to Giolitti—the Reformist Socialist, Ivanoe Bonomi, and Enrico de Nicola, the Liberal Democratic President of the Chamber. Both these men have strong Nationalistic proclivities, with which the Socialist, to say nothing of the communist, program has nothing in common. Nor is there any doubt of the Nationalism of the War Premiers, Salvandra and Orlando, who are mentioned as possible successors by THE TIMES Rome correspondent.

The resigning Ministry came into being on June 15, 1920, just after a combination of Popularists and Socialists had defeated Nitti. The Chamber Giolitti inherited was composed as follows:

Constitutionalists (the Government bloc).....	180
Socialists	170
Popularists or Catholics.....	160
Radicals	56
Republicans	13

Total.....508

In order to provide for contingencies which might diminish the bloc, particularly by a deflection of the followers of Nitti, Giolitti gave first two and then three portfolios to the Popular, or Catholic, Party and three to the radicals. He could not legislate on vital questions, however—he produced the Treaty of Rapallo, but the great questions of financial, industrial, and agricultural reforms with co-operation between the employer and the worker were left up in the air—and when the Council of Ministers asked the King to dissolve the twenty-fifth Legislature on April 2 the schedule of the Government's program for the twenty-sixth Legislature was merely an itemized account of Giolitti's failures with the twenty-fifth.

The new election, held on May 15, provided for twenty-seven additional Deputies—from the former Austro-Hungarian territory, bringing the number sitting at Montecitorio, up to 535. In the new Chamber the Government bloc, or Constitutional coalition, was made up as follows:

Liberal Democrats (Giolitti's own party).....	106
Nitti Liberals	41
Progressives (or Anti-Socialist Agrarians) ..	26
Fascisti	28
Radicals	37
Reformists	21
Independents	16

Total.....275

The Opposition was thus officially divided, taking into consideration the fact that the Popularists, in spite of their Cabinet representation, could not be depended upon except in carrying through land and agricultural reforms, while an attempt to do these things, as well as to win the aid of the Socialists by the old program of the "controllo" in the great industries, would be sure to sweep away all but the 106 of Giolitti's own party:

Popularists, or Catholics	107
Republicans	8
United Socialists	121
Communists	14
Slavs (Slavic Unity)	14
Germans (Deutsche Verband).....	4

Total.....260

Since the session opened at Montecitorio on June 11, the speeches have shown a return to the old war nationalism, with the war Premiers Salandra and others boldly attacking the foreign policy, and with all Socialist demonstrations which happened to get beyond the suave ruling of Signor de Niccola put down, not always by mere words, by the Nationalistic Fascisti.