MUST ABANDON PIRATE POLICY

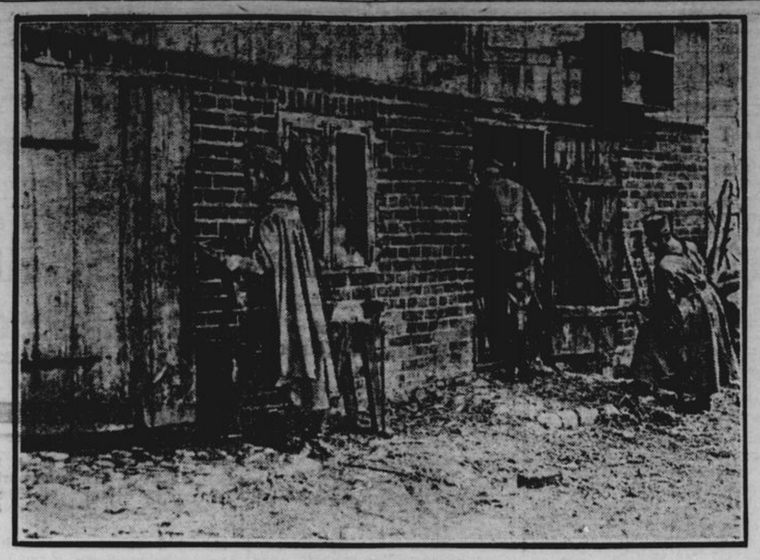
Wilson Expects Germany to End Submarine War on Merchantmen

A despatch from Washington says: Germany must abandon her entire submarine programme against merchant vessels if she is fully to satisfy the stand taken by President Wilson in the note sent to Berlin. She must disavow the Lusitania and other outrages upon American life and property of which the United States complains. She must make reparation "so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure," and she must take "immediate steps" to prevent a recurrence of the attacks on the American flag and on American lives and American vessels.

No doubt exists here of the difficulty of the position in which this note places Germany. Nothing less than a repudiation of all she has done and abandonment of practically all she hopes to do with submarines against merchantmen and an admission that she has violated the laws of nations and humanity will enable Germany entirely to meet the views so earnestly communicated to her by the United States.

Stripped of its diplomatic dress, the President's note carries not only the demands, but a threat. Stress is laid upon the expectation of the United States for prompt action, and as regards the most important demand, that of guarantees for the future, "immediate steps" are required.

Finally, the plain intimation is conveyed that the note itself is not all Germany must expect if any action is not forthcoming.



German Hussars Searching a Russian Peasant's Shop for Hidden Russians.

WILL LOCK UP MALE PRISONERS

Those Not of Military Age and Women Are to Be Repatriated.

A despatch from London says: Premier asquith announced in the House of Commons that "all male enemies over military age will be repatriated." He also said that women and children in suitable cases will be repatriated, though some might remain. The Government proposes to segregate all adult male enemies for their own safety and for the safety of the country, Premier Asquith told the House of Commons. In announcing the alien policy of the Government the Premier said:

"At this moment some 40,000 unnaturalized aliens, of whom 24,000 are men, are at large in this country. The Government proposes that all adult males of this class should, for their own safety and that of the country, be segregated and interned. If over the military age they should be repatriated. The Government recognizes there may be cases calling for exceptional treatment. Women and children in suitable cases should be repatriated, but there no doubt will be many cases in which justice and humanity will require that they be allowed to remain.

"It would be difficult to find a parallel for the feeling of righteous indignation aroused in all classes in this country," the Premier said. "One result of this, unhappily, is that innocent and unoffending persons are in danger of being made to pay the penalty for the crimes of others.

Anti-German riots in the East End of London were renewed with even greater violence. Wherever a German showed himself he was attacked. The police force has been so thinned by drafts sent to the army that it had difficulty in dealing with the angry crowds. Special constables had to be called out.

A number of German establishments were raided and sacked and their contents scattered over the streets. The Germans themselves were forced to go into hiding. The police in some cases were defied by the angry crowds, and some officers were injured during their endeavors to protect the Teutons. The furniture and fittings of German houses and stores were hurled through windows to the streets. When the proprietors were caught they were severely mauled. In some cases their clothes were torn from their backs.

One German was thrown into a horse trough with the reminder that his compatriots had been spending their time drowning women and children. He was only saved from a similar fate by the intervention of the police.

There were several instances of German butchers trying to escape in their carts. They went racing down the streets at a mad gallop, but in most cases they ultimately were run down and their vehicles smashed.

A number of Russian Jewesses were flocking this morning to the police stations in the East End and pleading for protection, explaining that they were being mistaken for Germans.

Reports are reaching the police that private houses belonging to wealthy Germans in the fashionable West End are liable to be burned.

Large placards in the windows of almost all business houses and markets bear the words: "No business transacted with Germans."

Anti-German outbreaks of particular severity occurred in the neighborhood of the East India docks. Sixty or seventy. German shops were wrecked. Germans in the vicinity are uniting for self-defence and police reinforcements are being rushed to the scene.

Feeling in Johannesburg.

"Anti-German feeling is running high as the result of the Lusitania tragedy. Extraordinary scenes are being enacted in front of the town hall, where crowds of citizens wait patiently for an opportunity to sign petitions to the Mayor requesting him to call a mass meeting to voice protests against Germany's action.

"A large German flag is spread on the ground, where the petitioners stand while writing their names. Another German flag was publicly burned in front of the town hall. Placards have been displayed urging a boycott of Germans, and a Stock Exchange committee has adopted a resolution asking members of Teutonic birth to avoid the exchange during the war.

"The Mayor has consented to comply with the request that he call a mass meeting."

BOTHA OCCUPIES CAPITAL.

Chief City of German South-West Africa Has Been Captured.

A despatch from London says: An official statement made public at Cape Town and received by the Reuter Telegram Company says that Windhoek, capital of German South-west Africa, was captured without resistance by Union of South Africa forces under Gen. Botha. The population of the town consists of 3,000 Europeans and 12,000 natives. Gen Botha's troops took a considerable quantity of railway rolling stock. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the conquered territory.

Gen. Botha, addressing his victorious troops, declared that the capture of the capital of German South-west Africa was of the "utmost importance to the Empire and the Union of South Africa, as it means practically complete possession of German South-west Africa."

Continuing, the General dwelt upon the responsibility of the army of occupation to care for German women and children in Windhoek, saying in this connection:

"I rely on your honor to perform this responsible work well and faithfully."

You can get a lot of things for nothing that nobody wants.

Military Examiner—What must a man be to be buried with military honors? Recruit—Dead.

SCENE INCREASES IN TERROR

German Infantry Wretchedly Inferior to Artillery and No Attack Has Been Really Pressed Home

A despatch from London says: "The great battle hangs in suspense, or, at any rate, in equipoise and the scene increases in terror. Nothing is left of Ypres, as raging fires of shells knock to atoms the relics of what were once its walls. Nothing could live in the city and there have been fires at Poperinghe to give the name of only one town near the fighting.

"Every road and cross road has been blown up and shelled into craters. The Germans have launched a new fleet of aeroplanes or have stimulated new activity in the old ones. Some flew over Dunkirk recently and over different spots behind Ypres. The clear sky is clouded with the smoke of shrapnel bursting around them.

"Our lines in front of Ypres are like a piece of Galway bog slides. To such extent have the trenches been knocked out of shape that a great deal of fighting has been in the open and under the cover of half dug shelters or in pits made by the shells.

"The precision of the German artillery has been as notable as its fury and pace. As a result of colossal concentration of cannon our losses have been heavy. No infantry attack in the Ypres district has really been pressed home. In the last few days at Ypres advances have been made almost lazily and placidly. The German staff cannot sow the ground they have so thoroughly tilled and they will reap no harvest, though the ploughing is terrible enough in itself. It has seemed to some on the side of the allies that they are engaged in a warfare between human and evil elements, so persistent has been the rain of explosives and gas-filled bombs from the enemy, and then so superior is their own power when the human element comes into play. The occasional losses from the allies' own artillery increases this feeling except at Ypres, where the battle ebbs for a moment.

"Heavy German reinforcements debouched from cover of the French towns occupied by them and hold the ridge of Aubers.

"The French continue their advances. They took Blagny and a horde of German prisoners, who surrendered with certain readiness. At no time in the war have our men spoken with more wholesale admiration of the work of the French gunner and guns, although at that point the battle has not yet reached its climax.

GERMANS WORSE THAN SAVAGES

Crimes of Unparalleled Horror Committed by Kaiser's Armies.

A despatch from London says: When Canadians, secure in their homes thousands of miles away from the devastated battlefields of France and Belgium, hear stories of crime and outrage beyond the conception of their wildest imagination, they may perhaps be excused for being sceptical. But now the last vestige of doubt has vanished. The powerful light of sworn evidence taken by a specially picked Imperial Government committee, under the chairmanship of Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador at Washington, has been turned on, and Germany, in the eyes of the civilized world, stands convicted of having deliberately planned and carried out wholesale massacres of crime of unimagined horror.

Many months ago Premier Asquith named this committee, whose personnel includes such men as Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, H. A. L. Fisher (vice-chancellor of the University of Sheffield), Harold Cox and Kenelm Digby, and instructed them to carefully sift all evidence of "outrages alleged to have been committed by German troops during the present war." This they have done, and their report is a document that will attract world-wide attention. The report of this committee has repeatedly been asked for by individuals and newspapers during the last few months, but the members refused to be hurried, and only published it after they had thoroughly established the authenticity of every statement contained in it.

Couched in simple terms, the report lays bare the story of a great German army sweeping across Belgium literally with fire and sword. Organized bodies of troops, directed by officers, systematically murdered innocent non-combatants; young girls and women were outraged, mutilated and murdered; children were the object of the most revolting of crimes. Breaking into shops and private houses, German soldiers looted the wine cellars and for days on end debauched themselves, committing crimes of every description while in a state of intoxication. Anxious to be scrupulously fair, the committee reports that in some cases German officers themselves were horrified and sickened at what was going on, but were forced to continue the slaughter ordered by their superiors. In other cases isolated crimes were committed by individual soldiers. These were very numerous and "more shocking than would be expected in warfare between civilized powers."

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Report Issued by the Census and Statistics Office.

Owing to the mild winter and the favorable conditions which prevailed during the critical months of March and April, the fall wheat crop is reported as being exceptionally good on April 30. In Ontario, where 1,043,000 acres were sown as estimated last fall, not more than 6.8 p.c. is reported as winter killed, and in Alberta, with 230,000 acres estimated as sown, the proportion winter killed is only 6.2 p.c. These proportions are lower than in any year since 1908-09 for Ontario and lower than in any previous year on record for Alberta. Last year the percentage winter killed was 19 in Ontario and 15.6 in Alberta. In Ontario the area winter killed amounts this year to 71,000 acres, and in Alberta to 14,300 acres. These figures, deducted from the areas sown, leave 972,000 acres in Ontario and 215,700 acres in Alberta as the areas under fall wheat to be harvested. With 10,900 acres in Manitoba, 4,100 acres in Saskatchewan and 6,000 acres in British Columbia, the total area under fall wheat to be harvested this year amounts to 1,208,700 acres, as compared with 973,300 acres, the area harvested in 1914. Whilst therefore, as previously reported, the area sown to wheat last fall was 9 per cent. more than the area sown in the fall of 1913, the increased area to be harvested, owing to the small area winter killed, amounts to 24 p.c. Not less satisfactory is the general condition on April 30, which, measured by the standard of 100, as representing a full crop, is 93 in Ontario, as compared with 81 last year, and 83 in Alberta, as compared with 87. For Ontario the figure is higher than in any year since 1910, when 95½ was recorded; for Alberta this year's condition was only exceeded last year and in 1911. The condition for the whole of Canada on April 30 was 91 which, converted into a standard of 100 as representing the average condition at the same period for the six years 1909-1914, indicates a condition of 112, or an anticipated yield per acre of 12 per cent. in excess of the average, provided that conditions between now and harvest time are not abnormal. Hay and clover, as in the case of wheat, the amount of winter killing proved to be unusually small, not more than 10 p.c. being the estimate for all Canada as compared with 14 p.c. last year and 22 p.c. in 1913. The average condition was 91 p.c. of the standard or full crop, as compared with 86.7 p.c. last year (May 6), 89.6 p.c. in 1913 and 74.6 p.c. in 1912.

BATTLESHIP GOLIATH SUNK

British Submarine E-14 Avenges By Sinking Two Turkish Gunboats

A despatch from London says: The British battleship Goliath has been torpedoed in the Dardanelles. It is feared 500 lives have been lost.

Announcement of the loss of the Goliath was made in the House of Commons by Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Churchill also announced that the British submarine E-14 had penetrated through the Dardanelles and into the Sea of Marmora, sinking two Turkish gunboats and a Turkish transport.

The Goliath was torpedoed and sunk by Turkish destroyers last night.

The Goliath was attacked and sunk while protecting the flank of the French troops in their land operations.

Despatches to the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Michael De Robeck, commander of the British fleet in the Dardanelles sphere of operations, said that twenty officers and 160 men of the Goliath's crew had been saved. The battleship normally carried a complement of 750 men.

The Goliath was a sister ship of the Canopus, Ocean, Glory, Albion and Vengeance. She was commanded by Captain Thomas L. Shelford.

The Goliath was one of the older British battleships of the pre-dreadnought type. She was built in 1898. Her complement was 750 men.

The Goliath was 450 feet long on the water line and 74 feet beam. Her displacement was 12,950 tons. She was armed with four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns; twelve 12-pounders, six 3-pounders and two machine guns. She had four torpedo tubes.

RUSSIAN DRIVE MOVES QUICKLY

New Offensive is Forcing Austrians In Rout to the Pruth River.

A despatch from London says: The Russian offensive in far Eastern Galicia towards Bukowina is meeting with continued success, according to the official report received from Petrograd. Counter-attacks by the Austrians have failed entirely to check the advance of the Russians, and the enemy's forces were in disorderly retreat, his formations becoming demoralized when the Czar's troops penetrated as far as Horodenka, a town some 20 miles north of the Pruth River.

Two Austrian battalions were annihilated by the Russian artillery, and several thousand men were taken prisoner. A number of guns and 50 ammunition caissons also fell into the Russians' hands.

There is no official news from Petrograd concerning the Austro-German attack in West Galicia and the Carpathians, except for the statement that the fighting decreased in intensity on a great part of the front. An earlier official note, referring to the enemy's success during the last fortnight, says: "The Germans have gained no tactical success. Our reserves, by a flank blow, enabled our army to rearrange a line of advantageous positions eliminating all fear of final retreat. Our army has received strong reinforcements, and is ready to exact hearty revenge."

Make Your Writing Easier.

Two recent inventions—one by a native of Texas and the other by a Chicagoan—bid fair to make writing an easier task and far less tiring.

One is a device for use with any pen or pencil. A grip is provided for the fingers of the writer, and the shape of the device, with a weight placed in the lower portion of it, makes the movement of the writing instrument an easy matter.

The other invention is a pen and pencil holder. Slipped over the end of a pen or pencil, this device which is provided with a sleeve through which the index finger is passed, also makes writing a thing to be enjoyed.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, May 18.—Flour—Manitoba first patents quoted at $8.10, in jute bags; second patents, $7.60; strong bakers', $7.40. Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, quoted at $6.10 to $6.15, seaboard, and at $6.15 to $6.20, Toronto freight.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 Northern quoted at $1.67; No. 2 at $1.64 1-2, and No. 3 at $1.62 1-2. Ontario wheat is nominal at $1.48 for No. 2 at outside points.

Oats—Ontario quoted at 60 to 61c, outside, and at 63c, Toronto. Western Canada No. 2 quoted at 67c, and No. 3 at 65 1-2c, c.i.f., Bay ports.

Barley—The market is nominal. Good malting grades, 73 to 75c, outside.

Rye—The market is dull at $1 to $1.05, outside.

Peas—Prices are nominal.

Corn—No. 2 new American quoted at 81c, c.i.f., Bay ports, and No. 3 at 80 1-2c, Bay ports.

Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted at 80 to 82c, outside.

Bran and shorts—Bran is quoted at $26 a ton, and shorts at $28.

Rolled oats—Car lots, per bag of 90 lbs., $3.25.

Country Produce.

Butter—Offerings are fairly large, and prices steady. Choice dairy, 24 to 25c; inferior, 21 to 23c; creamery prints, 32 to 34c; do., solids, 29 to 30c.

Eggs—The market is steady, with sales at 22c per dozen, in case lots.

Beans—The market is quiet at $3.10 to $3.15 for prime, and $3.20 to $3.25 for handpicked.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 18 to 20c; ducks, dressed, 15 to 17c; fowl, 13 to 15c; turkeys, dressed, 20 to 21c.

Cheese—The market is steady, being quoted at 18 3-4c for large, and at 19 to 19 1-4c for twins.

Potatoes—Ontario, 60 to 65c per bag out of store, and 50c in car lots. New Brunswicks, car lots, 60c per bag.

Provisions.

Cured meats are quoted as follows:—Bacon, long clear, 13 3-4 to 14c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17 to 17 1-2c; do., heavy, 14 1-2 to 15c; rolls, 14 to 14 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 20c; backs, 21 to 22c; boneless backs, 23c.

Lard—The market is quiet, with prices steady; pure lard, tubs, 11 3-4 to 12c; do. pails, 12 to 12 1-2c. Compound, tubs, 9 3-4 to 10c; do., pails, 10 to 10 1-4c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Dealers are paying as follows for car lot deliveries on track here:—

Straw is quoted at $7.50 to $8.50 a ton in car lot deliveries on track here.

Hay—No. 1 hay is quoted at $17 to $17.50; No. 2 at $14.50 to $15.50, and No. 3 at $12 to $13.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, May 18—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 82 to 83c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 66 1-2c; do., extra No. 1 feed, 66 1-2c; do., No. 2 local white, 66c; do., No. 3, 65c; do., No. 4, 64c. Barley—Malting, 83c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $8.20; do., seconds, $7.70; do., strong bakers', $7.50; do., Winter patents, choice, $7.90; do., straight rollers, $7.40 to $7.50; do., bags, $3.50 to $3.60. Rolled oats—Barrels $7 to $7.15; do., bags, 90 lbs., $3.35. Bran, $25. Shorts, $28. Middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie, $35 to $38. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $19 to $20.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 18 1-2 to 19c; do., finest easterns, 18 to 18 1-4c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 31 to 31 1-2c; do., seconds, 30 1-2 to 30 3-4c. Eggs—Fresh, 22 to 23c; do., selected, 24 to 25c; do., No. 2 stock, 20c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 42 1-2c. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $13 to $13.50. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $32; do., Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $27.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs, 9 1-2c; do., wood pails, 20 lbs., 10c; do., pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 11 1-2c; do., pure, wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 12c.

Winnipeg Wheat.

Winnipeg, May 18.—Cash quotations—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.61; No. 2 Northern, $1.58; No. 3 Northern, $1.54 1-2; No. 4, $1.50; No. 5, $1.45; No. 6, $1.40. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 63 3-4c; No. 3 C.W., 60 3-4c; extra No. 1 feed, 60 3-4c; No. 1 feed, 59 7-8c; No. 2 feed, 58 7-8c. Barley—No. 3, 70c; No. 4, 65c; feed, 63c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.82; No. 2 C.W., $1.79.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, May 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.61 1-4; No. 1 Northern, $1.55 3-4 to $1.59 1-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.52 1-4 to $1.58 1-4; July, $1.49 1-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 71 1-4 to 71 3-4c. Oats—Nos 3 white, 51 3-4 to 52 1-4c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Minn., May 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.60 1-4; No. 1 Northern, $1.59 1-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.52 1-4 to $1.55 1-4; July, $1.54 5-8. Linseed, $2.01 1-2; July, $2.04.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, May 18.—Butchers' cattle, choice, $8.25 to $8.65; do., good, $7.60 to $7.90; do., medium, $7.10 to $7.50; do., common, $6.50 to $7; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.75 to $7.50; do., good bulls, $6.25 to $6.60; do., rough bulls, $5.20 to $6; butchers' cows, choice, $6.75 to $7.50; do., good, $6.25 to $6.60; do., medium, $5.50 to $6.25; do., common, $5 to $5.50; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7.25; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., $6 to $7.25; canners and cutters, $4 to $5; milkers, choice, each, $60 to $90; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $45; springers, $50 to $75; light ewes, $7 to $8; do., heavy, $5 to $6.50 do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $6 to $10; spring lambs, $8 to $11; calves, $5 to $9; hogs, fed and watered, $9.15 to $9.20; do., off cars, $9.40 to $9.50.

Montreal, May 18.—The best steers offered sold at $8, and the lower grades from that down to $6 per cwt., while butchers' cows brought $4 to $7, and bulls from $4.50 to $7 per cwt, as to quality. The trade in sheep and lambs was quiet on account of the continued small offerings, and sales of both were made at from $4 to $8 each, as to size and quality. The tone of the market for calves was easier, but the demand was good at prices ranging from $2 to $9 each, as to size and quality. The market for dressed hogs was firm, with a good demand for all offerings, and sales of selected lots were made at $9.50 to $9.75 per cwt., weighed off cars, and in one or two instances as high as $10 was paid for a small lot.

Alice's Opinion.

In his very, very early youth, Mr. Mumpser had been a pretty child. His friends did not believe this was possible, and even he had forgotten all about it until one day he unearthed a painting of himself at that period from among the old lumber.

This he handed to his wife as some compensation for his present somewhat worm-eaten appearance.

"There, Alice," said Mrs. Mumpser, proudly exhibiting the picture to the servant. "That is a portrait of your master, painted when he was a child."

Alice gazed open-mouthed at the production.

"Lor', mum," she said, after some moments, "what a pity it is we have to grow up, ain't it?"

Why Adam and Eve Were Happy.

The teacher in one of the London slum schools was talking about the delights of the Garden of Eden, its fruit trees and bright flowers; and the placid life our first parents led in it. She then asked the question:—"And, children, why was it that Adam and Eve were so happy, so perfectly happy there?" "Please, madam," answered the child promptly and eagerly, "'cause they was always in the country."

Kept from Calais.

A despatch from London says: Donald MacMaster, K.C., informs us that a friend of his who has just returned from Germany says the feeling of hatred among the Germans is now stronger against the Canadians than the rest of the British forces. They say: "If it had not been for the Canadian rats we should have been through to Calais."

Stating the Question.

"Bobby, you must go to church with me this morning."

"Mamma, why don't you say, 'Bobby, wouldn't you like to go to church with me?'"

"Well, Bobby, wouldn't you like to go to church with me this morning?"

"Nope."

To the end of his days Lord Roberts always slept in a camp bed.

It takes 2,309 silkworms to produce one pound of silk.

No correct rhyme has even been found for the word "month."

Don't believe all you hear, or say all you believe.

Many a man is able to lead the simple life because his wife takes in boarders

Old Roxleigh—"Consent to you marrying my daughter? No, sir! You have no prospects, have you?" Impecunious Suitor—"Well, sir, if that's the way you feel about it, I can't say that I have."

What a Million Mothers Avoid

More than a million careful mothers have instinctively known the dangers of poisonous fly destroyers. They have known that such preparations contain arsenic in deadly quantities. They have realized the peril to little children that accompanies the use of fly poisons.

But for those who have not learned of these dangers, we quote from a recent issue of the Child Betterment Magazine, which comments upon thirty-five cases of children being poisoned last year:

"The danger to children is great, and the danger to adults is by no means inconsiderable."

In the December issue of the Michigan State Medical Journal, an editorial on the same subject cites 47 cases and goes on to state:

"Arsenical fly poisons are as dangerous as the phosphorus match. They should be abolished. There are as efficient and more sanitary ways of catching or killing flies. And fly poisons, if used at all, should not be used in homes where there are children, or where children visit."

TANGLEFOOT

"The Sanitary Fly Destroyer" Non-Poisonous

Catches the Germ With the Fly

Made in Canada by THE O. & W. THUM CO. Dept. 213 Walkerville, Ont.

American Address: Grand Rapids, Mich. (50)

PUT SQUARELY UP TO THE KING

Italian Cabinet Asks His Majesty to Take Command of the Situation.

A despatch from Rome says: With the rejection by Italy of the final offer of territorial and other concessions on the part of Austria and the opening of Parliament at hand, it is believed here that the Cabinet will ask King Victor Emmanuel to take supreme command of the situation and trust to his judgment to do what is best for the interests of the country.

The Giornale D'Italia, the organ of Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, in an editorial on the actual situation in Italy which has aroused widespread interest, says:

"Italy is determined on the realization of her national aspirations, cost what it may. It is for this reason that the Government hastened war preparations which, when completed, caused Austria to offer compensations, thus recognizing the claims of Italy.

Tried to Arrange Peace.

"When the Austro-Italian negotiations were initiated Signor Giolitti unfortunately hampered their successful conclusion by his inopportune letter affirming that war was unnecessary. Owing, however, to the Government's firmness and determination to resort to war, the conversations were resumed. Nevertheless, Austria, besides offering insufficient concessions, attempted a dilatory policy and tried secretly to conclude a separate peace with Russia.

"The Italian Government thereupon opened negotiations with the allies, which immediately served to increase Austria's offers."

The expression "pigeon English" arose from the Chinese attempt to pronounce the word "business," which, through various forms, became "pidgin," and then "pigeon." "Pigeon English" is a strange jargon of many languages, but "business" is carried on by it.

DEATH ROLL IS APPALLING

Enemy Sacrifices Men By Thousands in Effort to Reach Ypres

A despatch from London says: Officers arriving from France tell that the British troops, infuriated over the Lusitania disaster, are fighting with greater vigor and more fiercely than ever before. The news spread quickly through the army, arousing the intensest indignation.

The Morning Post correspondent in Northern France says: "At no time have the Germans displayed greater determination to break through at all costs, sacrificing large numbers of men, violating every rule of God and man, in a desperate, almost despairing effort. The fighting between Ypres and Hill 60, which we still hold, has been of the most desperate description. Despite losses, we have held our own.

Last Obstacle to Lille.

"On the next sector, that of the Aubers ridge, the action has been of a quite different nature. Following up our quiet, but steady, progress around Armentieres and Houplines, both of which places are now under heavy bombardment, we were enabled to launch an attack upon the ridge, the last obstacle between us and the plains which lead to Lille, some five or six miles away.

"Swinging around at Fromelles to the left of our old Neuve Chapelle battle ground, the horse shoe ridge here runs in a north-easterly direction and before Fromelles there lies a small wood, similar to Pietre wood, which proved a stumbling block at Neuve Chapelle. This was quietly captured by our Indian troops—Pathans and Gurkhas.

"We opened then upon the ridge a bombardment which, if it could not exceed in intensity that of Neuve Chapelle, continued for a much longer period. It was found that, profiting by previous experience, the Germans had greatly strengthened their defences with dugouts and shelters made of concrete and steel. Thus it fell out that, after having carried the ridge and the first lines of the German trenches, apparently obliterated by our artillery fire, we were caught by concealed machine guns cunningly placed so that they should escape the general devastation.

"When these opened on us at short range our position was made untenable, and we had to content ourselves with the footing of the lower slopes of the ridge in the meantime. To meet our onslaught at Aubers the Germans have brought up great masses of men, and they had apparently been concentrating at Lille.

"Preceded by a terrible bombardment, our troops delivered an attack upon the famous railway triangle west of La Bassee, where embankments had been converted into a strong, efficient fortress. So strong have they made their trenches with concrete and iron plates that it was found our artillery had really made very little impression upon them. Even wire entanglements were pretty nearly intact.

"The enemy also resorted to strategem. He left his two first lines empty of men and materials to undergo bombardment, which was therefore harmless, but he was waiting for our infantry in his third line. At the same time the now famous brick fields of this part of the country were veritable nests of machine guns."

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO