

**More German Brutality.**

LONDON, May 25.—The Petrograd correspondent of the London Chronicle wires: "The Germans are displaying in their treatment of Russian prisoners an amazing brutality. They drowned one party of them in the San. Five prisoners, a German officer shot with his revolver, and another Cossack has just escaped to the Russian lines after having had his ears snipped and strips of flesh cut off his thighs for refusing to give information as to the Russian positions. On Mitrow, on the Prussian front, the Germans have for the first time made use of asphyxiating gases."

**Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury**

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by E. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Italy Takes the Aggressive**

Rome, Italy, May 25, via Paris.—Official announcement was made by the War Office to-day that Italian forces had penetrated Austria, occupying Caporetto, the heights between the Judrio and the Isonzo, and the town of Cormons, Cervignano and Terzo.

The statement says that these operations took place yesterday in the Austrian Crown Land of Carniolia and in the Friuli District. It reads as follows:

"On the Car. front, Austrian artillery opened fire against our positions without results. During the day of May 24 our artillery fired on positions occupied by artillery of the enemy."

"On the Friuli front our troops advanced everywhere and encountered only feeble resistance. We have occupied Caporetto, the heights between the Isonzo and Isonzo Rivers, Cormons, Cervignano and Terzo. The enemy withdrew, destroying bridges and burning houses."

"Our torpedo destroyers opened fire against the enemy's detachments at the Port of Buso, and have disembarked troops. We captured 70 Austrians who had been sent to Venice. Our losses were one dead and some wounded."

**Mistake Made By the Allies**

(Correspondence of the Globe)

Paris, May 7, 1915.—The great mistake which the Allies have committed in the present war has been to look upon the Germans as a civilized and honorable foe. It is no longer possible for the British and French to go on fighting as they have been doing, for circumstances forbid. Unable to conquer the British, French and Russians by fair means, the detestable Germans have unhesitatingly resorted to all sorts of foul means. The use of poison gases and bombs have caused the brave British and French to retreat from positions which they would not have otherwise evacuated. This sort of fighting will not benefit the enemy, it only helps to prolong the struggle. The time has arrived when the British and French must also resort to exterminating the Germans by poisonous vapors; though both have abundant supplies, they have not employed the same for fear of being condemned as barbarians by the world. Circumstances alter cases. The world will henceforth

not blame the Allies for employing more deadly weapons; they will have been forced to adopt such inhuman measures by the despicable methods of the common enemy. Lunatic is completely out of the question after the way the Germans have been behaving. The Germans have proved themselves to be nothing but barbarians who delight to fight like Apaches or hoodlums. The work of guns, deadly as it has proved up to the present, is nothing compared to the terrible effects of poison gases and fumes so freely pumped during the week at the Allies. The latter must now retaliate without further delay and cause the enemy to share some of the terrible suffering. The use of poison gases on the part of the Germans is a sign of military weakness; it will not be so considered when used by the Allies who unlike Germany, have no pretensions to superiority in artillery.

Italian intervention is now looked upon in France as but a matter of days, or hours, perhaps. Germany dreads the final moment, for notwithstanding her idle boasts and wick lies, Italy, as a military and naval power, is well able to give an excellent account of itself. Germany and Austria have tried their hardest to keep Italy "out," but that is no longer possible. When Italy starts, other adjoining countries will quickly follow. Rumania and Italy will keep Austria well employed, and will enable Russia to pay more attention to Germany. Greece is quite ready to help the Allies. Bulgaria is less suspected of being in the pay of Germany and if she only proves a true friend to the Allies the smashing up of Turkey will become a very swift piece of business. Holland, Switzerland and the United States are keeping sharp eyes on Germany. Nothing like surrounding one's self with plenty of enemies before climbing down, owing to inability to find them all at once. Germany blames Austria for Italy's bellicose attitude, and both Austria and Turkey wish they had never heard of Germany, or become her "tools." The fierce fighting in the Dardanelles both on land and sea ought to convince such nations as still hesitate to "fight and win" that the Allies mean business this time, and no matter the coat that they will not rest satisfied until the Turks are driven, "bag and baggage," out of Europe far into Asia Minor. As in the case of the fighting in France and Belgium, it would be possible to achieve greater progress if only the Turks fought fairly. Admirable bravery has been displayed by British and French in the Dardanelles fight. The Turks are suffering terribly, too, and their submission, it is here predicted, will come about very shortly. Unlike the Germans, the Austrians and Turks did not go to war of their own free will; they were compelled to fight, and now that they are about exhausted, they will gladly avail themselves of an opportunity for laying down their arms. Germany has deserted both at a most critical moment. They will not easily forget the Kaiser's kindness."

Every day brings us to a more perfect realization of the devilry opposed to us. What a world it would be if by any chance the German spirit obtained the mastery—if *Deutschland uber Alles* became the fact! Every day brings more seri-

ously to our understanding what need there is for every one of us to do his utmost to end the nightmare. The task and difficulties that confront the Allies are still exceedingly serious. When the enemy is beaten to his knees and civilization once more holds command of the continent, then we shall be able to more fully realize the sacrifices exacted from, and really made by the Allies."

Germany is playing the fool with a vengeance. During the last few days she has issued a variety of "official reports" regarding her stay at home navy and every effort has been made to mislead the people of the Fatherland into the belief that Britain's navy is in hiding! It is announced that the German high seas fleet can and does sail where it will in the North Sea, even into British waters, but no sign of the British fleet has been seen. One is inclined to ask: Has the German official mind so small a knowledge of the German people that it can reasonably expect them to swallow these fables? No doubt a certain number of German warships have been out of harbor for a brief cruise; they have been making a show for the benefit of the people at home, but the cruise has not extended beyond the range of the guns at Heligoland. It was the intention of the German navy to offer battle to the British fleet, it hardly seems possible or reasonable that she should publicly advertise the fact that her navy has ventured outside the safety of her harbors. Germany knows very well that her fleet is not in a position to meet that of Britain. It is no secret that the British fleet to-day is in a more powerful position than it was at the commencement of hostilities. That Germany will not, in the present circumstances, allow her fleet to meet that of Sir John Jellicoe, there appears no need to argue. Germany still hopes to draw the British fleet within the range of the guns of Heligoland and the deadly mine fields which she has prepared. So long as Germany entertains hopes of victory on land, she will never face the possibility of defeat at sea. Her people have been taxed almost beyond bearing to build her navy, and to be robbed of this at one blow would prove more fatal to Germany at home than the most decisive defeat in Flanders.

**Kilid Bahr Fort Is Now Silenced**

London, May 19.—A message from Mytilene, forwarded from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the allies have silenced the Turkish fortifications at Kilid Bahr, on the European side of the Dardanelles, at the end of the Narrows nearest Constantinople. The fall of Nagara, on the Asiatic side across from Kilid Bahr, is said to be imminent. The Turks are sending reinforcements to their positions along the Gulf of Smyrna.

OTTAWA, May 25.—Three hundred Canadians were put out of action last Thursday in taking from the Germans a trench in an orchard. Revised figures show the casualties to have been 132 wounded, 66 killed and 102 missing. The proportions have occasioned considerable thought in military circles. Officers familiar with operations are puzzled by the statement that in a successful attack by Canadians a third of their losses were men taken prisoners by the Germans. The proportion of killed to other casualties is very large. Details of the fight are awaited with interest.

**Mr. Will Irwin Ascribes to British Love of Athletics Great Britain's Success in Speedy Raising of Volunteer Armies**

Mr. Will Irwin, an American magazine writer of prominence, tells in an article in The Weekly Dispatch his impressions of England during the recent months of the war. Touching on the democratic make up of a typical regiment, he continues:

"Later, I saw this regiment on the march, and they crystallized an impression of the British, which had been growing in my mind all through the war. The German regiments march with a kind of shuffling thump; a gait figured out mathematically doubtless, as giving the greatest pace with the smallest expenditure of energy. As they come down in unison on their heavy cowhide boots they seem to shake the earth. It sounds like the tramp of conquerors. The French have a freer swing. Their rawest levies show a little of the gait of veterans. Yet the British—Scotch, English, Welsh and Irish alike—have something about their marching which the others lack. What was it? I wondered.

"Suddenly my mind went back to the grand parade of nations at the Olympic games of 1912—and I understood. On that day the trained muscles of the whole world paraded before the King. The young men of the conscript Continental nations marched past with the military gait and carriage which they had learned in their years with the colors—chest far out, hands with palms forward. Among them shone by contrast the fifty Britons and the hundred Americans. These advanced with a free, easy, natural swing, walking as Greek statues would walk should they suddenly come to life. We of the English-speaking peoples, the sporting peoples, thrilled at it. We were vastly amused, therefore, when the Continental newspapers came back to notice that the Continental journalist called this gait 'sloppy'—or its equivalent in the Continental tongues. It seemed to us a perversion of the aesthetic sense.

"Now that gait of the trained Anglo-Saxon athletes at the Olympic games was the gait of these English soldiers. The thing lacking in the Continental armies, in short, and present in the British, was athletic training. These men, unlike the European conscripts, had play cricket or football, had ridden or run cross-country, since they were old enough to get about alone. Primarily, they were athletes, with the athletic sense in their muscles, and the athletic instinct in their brains: Your soldier is only a glorified athlete, and war is the greatest of all sports. In that gait of theirs lay hidden the secret of England's new armies—the miracle of making soldiers in a few months. Half the technique of soldiering, and that perhaps the most important half, they have been learning just for fun all their lives. A new army could never have been prepared for the front so soon in any conscript country in the world or

in any country, except perhaps, my own—which has the same love for sport as Britain."

**Enemy Publications Entering Country**

Ottawa, May 19.—Information has been received by the Government that enemy publications are coming into Canada by mail and express, notwithstanding the prohibition against all trading with the enemy. A book entitled "Für Vaterland und Ehre" (For Fatherland and Honor), published in Germany, is reported as having a large sale in Canada through the Louis Lange Publishing Company of St. Louis, Mo.

Customs officials all over the country have been instructed to watch closely and prevent such publications entering Canada.

**A Few Details of Bryce Report**

A Germany diary paints a German fete in Liege the night of August 20; houses fired with benzine and many dwellers in them burned alive; twenty Belgians too uncultivated to appreciate this Teutonic jovialty shot while seeking to run away. At Andenne 400 persons are said to have been slaughtered we catch a glimpse of the German military genius for pleasure and Zeitvertreib; a hairdresser with a child on each knee is slain in his kitchen; a paralytic in his garden; the unmassacred many are made to rid the houses of the sacrifices to Kultur and bury them in trenches, a best piece of "efficiency"; some are used again and again on a pontoon bridge as screens (women and children were used elsewhere) against the fire of the Belgian forts. We see the conquerors flushed with wine and lust reveling by night in the Place; we hear the Belgian women compelled to cheer for the Kaiser of Kulturland and to sing that noble hymn of God's favorite folk "Duetschland uber Alles."

At Dinant unarmed civilians were shot en masse. At Namur, Charleroi, Malines—but we can't make the pious journey of congratulation to the chivalrous victors all along the triumphant way of murder. Only signal exploits can detain us. Haeent is a glorious field. "A child of three with its stomach cut open by a bayonet"; the child of two or three nailed by its feet to a farmhouse door, a girl shot in the forehead; these are worthy monuments of the new German art of Schrecklichkeit. Without stopping at splendid ruined Louvain, desolated with all miseries, let us dwell on a few entries from soldiers' diaries.

"A transport of 300 Belgians came through Duisburg in the morning. Of these, eighty, including the Oberburgomaster, were shot according to martial law."

"About 200 inhabitants and the village were burned. All villages, chateaux and houses are burned down during the night. It is a beautiful sight to see the fires all round us in the distance."

"We had no fight, but we caught about twenty men and shot them."

"We took about 1,000 prisoners; at least 500 were shot. The village was burned because the inhabitants had also shot. Two civilians were shot at once.

Pillage, fire, massacre, rape; the heroes of Wallenstein and Tilly survive; the Thirty Years war itself scarcely yielded so rich a harvest. Goya's "Disasters of War" on a far ampler scale and illustrating a stronger type of the military macabre.

An expert report, to be sure; but the Germans have just furnished on the water a more than sufficient presumption of their gentleness on land.—New York Sun.

**Missionaries Turned Soldiers.**

When the recent mutiny occurred in a British East Indian regiment stationed at Singapore, the American Methodist Missionary Conference of Malaysia was in session there. The women in attendance were promptly sent on board ship in the harbor, and the men were invited to take up arms against the mutineers. All excepted the invitation and enrolled under a former captain of militia. The mutineers were quelled within two or three days, and those who had invited them were shot. When an English and a French war vessel arrived the Methodist missionary soldiers, Americans all of them, were discharged from service and the conference resumed its work.