

Boulders Rolled Down on Italians in Alps

Innsbruck, Tyrol, July 6.—While both Germans and Austrians are fighting with 42 cent meter cannon, and with weapons that are the last word in the art of the arms manufacturer, the Tyroleans, who have been drawn into the war by the entry of Italy, find that the weapons used in the Napoleonic wars are still effective, and are using them with what is reported a great success.

The old "weapons" are nothing less than huge boulders which they are rolling down, avalanche-wise, onto the Italians as the latter attempt to storm the heights along the Austro-Italian frontier. They are proving quite as deadly as any shells have done in this war.

The avalanche of rocks was first used successfully in the battle of Belfiore on June 14. The Austrian forces consisted of gendarmie and Tyrolean sharpshooters, whose forefathers had fought a hundred years ago in approximately the same place.

The third company of the 71st Italian infantry regiment began an attack on Belfiore, attempting to come up along the ravine of the Cima Norra. Long before they were at the top, however, the downpour of boulders began.

Many of the Italians were killed at once, others so severely wounded that they were captured. Those who could scrambled to one side of the ravine or the other, but only to become easy marks for the bullets of the Austrians.

Sergeant-major Reyner of the gendarmie, who inaugurated the stone avalanche plan, has been decorated with the golden bravery medal, the first of its kind to be bestowed on the Italian front.

Weak, Tired, Depressed

That is the Usual Condition of Persons Afflicted with Anaemia

Anaemia is the medical term for poor watery blood. It may arise from a variety of causes, such as lack of exercise, hard study, improperly ventilated rooms or workshops, poor digestion, etc. The chief symptoms are extreme pallor of the face and gums, rapid breathing and palpitation of the heart after slight exertion, headaches, dizziness and a tendency to hysteria, swelling of the feet and limbs and a distaste for food. All these symptoms may not be present, but any of them indicate anaemia which should be promptly treated with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make, new, rich blood which stimulates and strengthens every organ and every part of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made thousands of anaemic people bright, active and strong. The following is one of the many cures. Mrs. Phillips, wife of Rev. W. E. Phillips, Princeton, Ont., says: "Some years ago, while living with my parents in England I fell a victim of anaemia. The usual complications set in and soon I became but a shadow of my former self. My mother, who had been a former nurse of many years experience, tried all that her knowledge suggested; tonics of various kinds were tried, and three doctors did their best for me, but with out avail, and a continued gradual decline and death was looked for."

"Later my parents decided to join my brothers in Canada, and it was confidently expected that the ocean voyage, new climate and new conditions would cure me. For a time I did experience temporary benefit, but was soon as ill again as ever. I was literally bloodless, and the extreme pallor and generally hopeless appearance of my condition called forth many experiences of sympathy from friends whom we made in our new home in Acton, Ont. Later a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although in a condition where life seemed to have little to hope for I decided to do so. After using three boxes I began to mend. Continuing I began to enjoy my food, slept almost normally, and began to have a fresh interest in life as I felt new blood once again running in my veins. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brought about a complete cure and I am today in robust health. My husband is rector of this parish and I have recommended the use of the Pills to a great number of people with whom we have come into contact in the course of my husband's ministry, for we both know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do."

These Pills may be had from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Story Of A Man Who Did Not Die

(London paper.)

To the long catalogue of amazing and heroic adventures produced by the war many well worthy of record have been added as a result of a short Act of Parliament recently passed, and dealing with military offences at the front. Now the feature of many such offences is that while their seriousness from a military point of view necessitates the heaviest penalties, they often cast, from the moral standpoint, no slur upon the offender. Punishment thus inflicted is therefore to aim at being deterrent, not reformatory, the most unsatisfactory objective that punishment can have. Though the act has not been long in operation, its leniency has already been justified in quite a number of instances. In one case it was but two days after receiving a sentence of 15 years' imprisonment that the culprit not only secured its remission, but was specially mentioned for exceptional gallantry in carrying to a successful issue a bomb attack upon a German trench, after every member of the party except himself had fallen. But the most curious instance of benefit from the Act demands, says Mr. H. F. Prevost Battersby, a more extended telling, not only for the quaintness of its tragedy, but for the almost incredible illumination which it sheds on the British soldier. A man had been sentenced to death. His offence, almost the gravest that war knows, was sleeping at his post in face of the enemy. For such an offence is no extenuating circumstances. If there had been he might have claimed them all. He had been under fire in the trenches for four nights and days, and the exhaustion that follows upon prolonged exposure to danger seems often as impossible to resist as the snow-sleep to which men yield though aware that certain death is the consequence. The man was sentenced to be shot at dawn on the morrow; during the night he disappeared. What exactly happened to him then has not yet come into the story. It is known to himself alone. All that is at present certain is that, by some means or other, he got into conflict with the enemy and was wounded. He

MADE NO ATTEMPT TO CONCEAL ANYTHING.

and so, a short time after he should, legally, have ceased to breathe, he was received at a collecting station, obtained first aid for his wound, and was forwarded to the field hospital. His wound was serious, and in due time he was sent down to the base and shipped across the Channel to a London hospital. There, as he began to recover, he was given the time of his life by the kindly folk who can still remember that we are at war. He was driven in the park, taken to garden parties, treated to the theatre, carried off into the country, and admired by everyone who could get within reach or speech of him. All of which was no doubt exceptionally pleasing to a man who ought to have been dead. When he could move about again by himself he was despatched to a convalescent home where life was delightful, and everything that could be thought of was done to amuse him. He felt that, without repining, he could have stayed on there forever. However, duly reported sound again, he was given a most satisfactory furlough, and discovered once more among his own people, that he had by no means exhausted all the privileges of a hero. His furlough ended, he was directed to rejoin at the depot; and there, perhaps, the puzzle of his psychology begins. All the rest may have been impulse, but here was determination. He did rejoin. The sergeant-major, when he saw him, looked more amazed than if he had seen his ghost. "Well, of all the infernal impudence!" he managed, before words failed him. He thought that a man who had not been sentenced to death might at least have had the decency not to put his sentences in such a quandary. What was to be done with a fellow who could not take seriously even his own death sentence? The man stood at attention with no words to say. Perhaps one need hardly add that the sentence was not carried into execution. The man was sentenced on some other charge—possibly of fighting Germans on his own account, which produced a kind of desertion—and the sentence was suspended by virtue of the act. By this, it may be, he has already wiped the sentence off the charge sheet by some act of gallantry. But can a more irresponsible piece of psychology be imagined? How is one to sample the springs of action behind such a mental

ity—so stupid, so reckless, so quaintly human, and so wise? The mere fool would have lacked the understanding of his kind which brought this fellow back to them, feeling safest with the comrades who had condemned him to death.

Dressed as Women, Two Airmen Escape

Petrograd, July 7.—How two Russian aviators made their way through the German lines disguised as peasant women, is told in a despatch from the Niemen front.

The two aviators had gone up to reconnoitre a distant section of the German lines. After scouting for several hours their engine failed and they were compelled to descend behind the German trenches in a small Lithuanian village. The peasant women helped them to destroy their aeroplane and gave them blouses, skirts and handkerchiefs. These they put on and carrying market baskets, they traversed the German lines for a long distance among the German-speaking peasants.

Reaching the Niemen, they doffed their skirts and dived into the river. This was observed and the Germans, realizing that they had been tricked, started firing on them. However, they safely reached the Russian bank and rejoined their comrades.

Kaiser Field Marshal of Bavarian Army

London, July 26.—The King of Bavaria has appointed the German Emperor a field marshal of the Bavarian army, and the Emperor has accepted the appointment, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The incident, the despatch says, has caused a tremendous stir in Germany, as it has frequently been asserted that Emperor alone had the power to appoint field marshals. The rights of the Bavarians have never before been asserted, but there has been a strong feeling recently in Bavaria in favor of the king asserting his position in the face of the powerful army, because of the prominent part that the Bavarian troops have taken in the war.

German Submarine Fled From Aeroplane

Paris, July 26.—The way in which a German submarine, heading for a British transport, laden with troops and ammunition, was put to flight by an allied aeroplane is described by the Seddal Bahr correspondent of the Matin. An aviator saw the under water boat preparing to launch a torpedo and gave the alarm.

Pending the arrival of destroyers he dropped bombs at the submarine. Although none of the missiles took effect they forced the submarine to plunge deeper. Soon afterwards the periscope reappeared on the surface and the aviator dropped two more bombs. The submarine then made off and did not reappear.

Fighting For Freedom of Home

London, July 26.—The Rt. Rev. Arthur V. Gram, Bishop of London, at evening conducted a large open-air intercession service on the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral, for the arms of Great Britain and her allies, to which 3,500 Territorials marched in a body. Twenty thousand persons were present. In his address the Bishop said in part:

"The soul of Britain will free the world again. No calamity could be more awful to contemplate than at this supreme crisis in the history of the world if Britain should fail. The call which was addressed to the na-

tion for military service is the greatest call that could be addressed to any nation.

"We are fighting for the freedom of the home, the liberties of the world and international honor.

"Christ upon the cross, was opposed to the revival of the Pagan doctrine, that might is right. The church calls upon the nation to say that no sacrifice matters if we win."

Munitions For Great Britain

Ottawa, July 27.—The question of war munitions is engaging the attention of the government. Yesterday Mr. D. A. Thomas, representing the British government, had a long conference with General Bertram and the Canadian shell committee.

To-day there was a meeting of the government upon the question of expanding the output not merely of empty shells but of fixed ammunition. It is expected that arrangements will be completed by the Canadian authorities, with the advice of Mr. Thomas, for assembly stations, where the parts of shell can be brought together charged with explosives and made ready to put into the guns.

What had been done in Canada has met with high approval of Mr. Thomas and his associates. The way the business has been organized under Gen. Bertram was a considerable surprise to them. They were interested in the large number of factories of various kinds which have been able to turn their activities from ordinary commercial production to the output of ammunition.

It is understood that what has been done in this direction by the railway companies has met with considerable approval. Several times it has been stated that Canadian Pacific shops were producing just quantities of ammunition. What the Grand Trunk has done is not so well known.

However, Mr. Thomas learned through the shell committee, that in Montreal, Stratford and Winnipeg the Grand Trunk has been most efficiently active and that the product of ammunition from the plants of the company is as large as that from any industrial institution in the country. The work is regarded as a patriotic performance and on that account it is stated that more zeal has been shown by the men engaged upon this work than ordinary railroad work. A considerable expansion of the work is expected as soon as the plan under consideration is mastered.

German Attacks Were Repelled

Petrograd, July 26 (via London, July 27).—German attacks south-east of Pultusk have been driven back, but they are battering at the advanced defenses of Novo Georgievsk, according to an official statement issued to-night at the headquarters of the general staff. Assaults against the advanced fortifications of Ivangorod also have been successfully repulsed, the Russians claim, while a terrific battle still is in progress on almost the entire front between the Vepz and Bug rivers.

The statement announces the destruction by torpedo boats, in the

Black Sea, of forty coal laden sailing vessels. The text of the communication follows:

"In the direction of Takum towards Shlek (midway between Takum and Riga) the enemy's offensive, which began Saturday, was repulsed with the assistance of ships' guns (evidently on vessels in the Gulf of Riga.)

"North of the Nemen the enemy approached the Pomewiaz-Kydney front on the road to Kovno, from the southwest, there has been some fighting.

"On the Narow front, the enemy continues unsuccessfully to attack our positions on the Pissa River, near the village of Sinvalki, south of Rozan. After a stubborn encounter with the Germans, who had crossed the Narow, we threw them back in the region near the mouth of the Orz as far as the village of that name.

"Southeast of Pultusk (north of Warsaw), the enemy's attacks were repulsed. Small engagements were begun with the advanced defenses of Novo Georgievsk.

"On the left hand of the Vistula the enemy's attacks on Ivangorod's advanced works were repulsed with success. Between the Vistula and the Vepz the artillery duel continues.

"Between the Vepz and the Bug the battle continues with great intensity. On the 25th the enemy attacked along the whole front with the exception of the immediate vicinity of the Vepz.

"North of Grubechow the enemy delivered an energetic attack with strong forces, but our troops repulsed almost all the assaults and successfully counter attacked. There has been no change on this front, except in a few villages which pass from hand to hand.

"There has been no fighting on the Bug, the Selotia Lipa or the Daister.

"In the Black Sea on Sunday our torpedo boats, operating in the coal region, destroyed 40 sailing ships laden with coal. They also destroyed a new coal shaft and a suspension bridge."

The arrest of three gangs of juvenile desperadoes, the youngest 12 years old and the oldest 16, who boastfully confessed they broke into apartments, robbed stores and stole automobiles in which they took "joy rides," later deserting the machines, according to the police, solves the chain of robberies which has held many persons in West Philadelphia in a state of terror since early in April.

Grand Duke Nicholas Encourages Troops

Petrograd, July 22.—In an Order of the Day, issued in connection with the services of prayer which are being held throughout Russia, to-day, Grand Duke Nicholas, the commander-in-chief, calls upon the troops to accomplish fresh deeds to achieve a victorious end of the great battle now raging. The Order of the Day follows:—

"The whole of Russia has united in its efforts to supply the army with all that is necessary to wage a victorious war against the enemy. You men of the heroic army and navy, who have been confided to me do not forget that the Emperor and all Russia are aiding you by their prayers and their labors.

"Imbued with this thought, and strong in our courage, let us show them our gratitude by fresh deeds. God and His powerful help are with us, and we carry in ourselves that faith which is the earnest of victory."