

### Awful Story of Hun Deviltry

(Fredericton Gleaner.)

A startling example of the deviltry and diabolism of the Boches has been demonstrated in rather an unusual manner.

Mrs. Joseph McKay, of Kingsclear, who has only recently returned from Edmonton, Alta., where she was paying a visit to her daughter, states that the case was brought to her attention by a letter which was received by one of her friends in the West.

A certain Mrs. Norman, of Edmonton, who has a son at the front with one of the Western battalions, received word that the soldier was a prisoner in one of the German camps, and that all little home comforts which could be sent would be deeply appreciated by the men who are suffering the hardships of a German prison, with its brutal torments.

Accordingly, Mrs. Norman immediately sent her son a box containing various articles of food etc., among them a fruit cake. The box reached its destination and was acknowledged. Some weeks later the same box was returned to Mrs. Norman, containing the fruit cake. The cake was very stale and hard, and Mrs. Norman decided that the best thing to do with it would be to soak it in wa-

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—has been used by horse-men, veterinarians, and farmers for over 35 years. Its worth has been proved, for spavin, splint, curb, ring-bone and the many other hurts that come to horses. ONION LAKE, SASK., APRIL 22nd, 1915. "Kendall's Spavin Cure is about the best all-round liniment for both man and beast that I know." T. J. SMITH, Spencedale, Ont., says: "I have used Kendall's for many years in my stable and house and it never has failed us yet."

month the inhabitants will be eating green vegetables grown on their own stricken fields.

### Italy's Wonderful Work in the War

(New York Times.)

If the Austrians should check the Italian advance to-day, it would still remain the most remarkable of the year—an assault that lasted for sixteen days with all its original fury. The French and British have been fighting for little hills, for "rising ground," the Italians have been scaling mountains. The French and British have been going forward, but the Italians have been going upward, the French and British fighting horizontally, the Italians perpendicularly. Now they are on a plateau and can go forward, but what a plateau! It is of volcanic creation and it consists of craters, rocks and caves, it is like the pictures of the dead moon. It is bare and blasted and waterless, never was a battlefield in such a petrified spasm of nature. Because there is no water by lit, as they go along. This land of caves and hiding places and desolate rocks had been fortified by the Austrians and complicated with barbed wire and chevaux de frise until nature and art have made it seemingly impassable by man.

But to the Italians these incredible obstacles come as a relief, a modification of their task to the comparatively easy. For two years they have had to fight their way up into the air. They have had to ascend the steep faces of high mountains which ordinary men do not ascend in time of peace, and these mountains have been infinitely fortified and garrisoned by a powerful enemy. The other armies opposed to Germany have had to attack soldiers, the Italians have had to attack peaks. Peak by peak they took them. They have taken heavy guns and supply trains up mountains hitherto ascended only by Alpine climbers who roped themselves together. They have swung bridges from one mountain peak to another. They have built trenches, forifications, roads, tunnels, retaining walls, 10,000 feet above the sea level, all this in the face of an enemy fighting desperately on the defensive.

First they had to seal up the passes in the Dolomite Alps, so that Austria could not pour armies through there upon them. Austria interrupted them by pouring the armies through, the Italian counter-attacked with such lightning-like rapidity that the Austrians were hurled back, and the Italians went on with their work and sealed the passes. That is what all this mountain climbing, this making men do the wall-ascending work of flies, and doing it in the face of fire, was for. Italy cannot advance any further in that direction, which is the northern direction, at least General Cadorna will not waste his time considering it, and having made the north safe from attack he turned to the east. There again he climbed mountains, swung bridges across them, tunneled them, and when he found an impregnable mountain he blew the top of it off. Yes, that is the way

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the Italians have advanced—by blowing up the Alps. Before such superhuman resourcefulness and valor the Austrians gave way, and with the taking of Gorizia the Italians came from perpendicular warfare to horizontal warfare, they found themselves on the Carso plateau.

Here they are making their spring offensive. They are no longer fighting in the eyries of eagles, but they are still battling with nature, nature in a retreat which she tortifies as if with a resolution never to be intruded on by man, and now additionally fortified and defended by all the arts of the military science of Germany and Austria. They have fought their way to the seaside, where the Carso plateau meets the water much as the palisades of New York meet the Hudson, and they aim to descend to Trieste. When they have taken it, they will doubtless fight to continue their advance easterly across the Istrian peninsula, so as to cut it off from Austria; but their ultimate aim is to create a situation in which Vienna will feel insecure, for with Istria in Italian hands a northward march would be by no means an impossibility. It is the only direction from which Italy could take the offensive and reach open ground.

That is in the future. For the present the notable thing is that Italy has again given us some of the most notable fighting of the war, has again demonstrated, as she did in her march up mountainsides a year ago, that the performance of flat impossibilities is with her customary.

### Wanted Belgium For Germany

Copenhagen, June 1.—The late Governor General von Blissing, of Belgium, maintained until the day of his death his belief in the necessity of the complete annexation of Belgium to Germany. German advocates of moderate peace have been asserting that von Blissing changed the views he expressed in the memorandum he addressed to the Emperor advocating annexation. This is disproved by a letter written by von Blissing on Jan. 14 to the Reichstag deputy, Dr. Streckman. In this letter, Gen. von Blissing declared that the war was lost if Belgium, at the end, was not chained to Germany, to be ruled and exploited in Germany's interest. He criticises these superficial thinkers, who wish to content themselves with guarantees of a paper nature or who consider the Meuse line an adequate frontier, a line which can never constitute the frontier which we need.

Von Blissing goes on to say that the frontier needed to protect Belgium against England and France must be advanced as far as conceivable northward, and that the coast

is and must be part of that frontier. The governor General declared that his entire policy had been guided by this idea, and that he had labored secretly, but steadily to build up "connection" to support this programme. He added that if the connections were maintained he hoped the time would come when Germany would be compensated through Belgium for her great sacrifices in the war.

Von Blissing continued by saying that his policy toward the Flemings and the Belgian church was inspired and guided by this thought. Perhaps Cardinal Mercier will be surprised to read that the General conducted his church policy with "wise moderation," and also his opinion that "I should perhaps have had an easier time along Kulturkaempff lines (referring to Bismarck's kulturkaempff) with the Catholic church, but we need the church when once we wish to bring German methods and German labors into effect in Belgium."

In concluding von Blissing spoke of the confidence the Emperor showed in him and remarked that his policy in Belgium had always been conducted "in accordance with his majesty's directions and wishes."

### American Soldier After A Transfer

Paris, June 1.—Amongst the many hundred applications received by the Consulate here from Americans in the Canadian army who wish to be transferred to American forces, the most unusual reason was given to-day by a brawny fellow, six feet tall, who wanted to get into trousers. He has worn kilts many months, but disliked such "high skirts." This remark is credited to him. "Not cold feet, but cold knees, not for me."

### German Contempt For United States

Philadelphia, May 26.—"If Russia blacks arms and German submarines continue to litter the ocean with corpses of the merchant marine Uncle Sam will have to bear the brunt of the great battle practically alone," declared James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, who was the principal speaker at a meeting here last night under the auspices of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter of the Red Cross. Mr. Gerard said he had witnessed nearly all the atrocities which have been charged against the Germans.

"While we need many things in this war we need the Red Cross more than anything else," he said. "The spread of disease is terrible. France is staggering under the joint blows of tuberculosis and Germany. The Germans think that the Americans are tango lizards and male maniacs. You are a lot of fat people, who are all for money. German officers told me before I left Germany. You might lend the allies a lot of money, but you couldn't do anything else. You have no men. Your people would not go to war. You could not make them fight. This is the impression throughout Germany."

commonly known as prussic acid. The remnants of the cake were also examined, and found to contain a large percentage of the deadly poison.

### Devastated France Already Reviving

Paris, May 29.—After two months of intensive work by the military and civil authorities in the district devastated by the recent German retreat, a distinct improvement is beginning to be observable, says a semi-official statement to-day. The repair of the roads and the turning to useful account of everything not destroyed has contributed materially to changing the aspect of the ravaged country. Even the morale of the people has undergone an improvement. Civil life is gradually being resumed, trade is showing signs of revival and there is a general re-awakening of the agricultural and economic activities of the region.

The bringing in of seed for the farmers has permitted the planting of considerable tracts of land and the Army has given assistance by lending the working horses and harness for agricultural uses. In some parts of the devastated region the first signs of the new crops have already begun to show themselves in the soil. Mechanical tractors are giving marked aid and promise to be of much further assistance next year.

All the market gardens of the region are planted and within a

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ter, and give it to her hens. This she did, and thought no more about it until the next morning, when, upon going out to the hen house, she discovered that all the fowl were dead.

Mrs. Norman could not account for this strange occurrence, until she remembered the stories that have been circulated in the press about the diabolism of the Huns. For the sake of ascertaining what had actually caused the death of the fowl, an autopsy was performed upon one of the hens, and it was discovered that death had been caused by hydrocyanic acid, more

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